The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Suits and Wraps!

To Early Customers. First Pick! To Early Customers.

We shall offer this Thursday morning, to those who take advantage of positive and reliable statements, the choice of

25 Changeable Silk Dresses!
Black Silk Dresses!
Bl'k and Col'd Cashmere Dresses!
Tailor-Made Cloth Suits! AT $12.75

Worth $20 to $40.

Adding No Extra Charges for Alterations!

ALSO OFFER

At $17.50!

THE CHOICE OF

First Quality Tailor-Made Suits!
Richest Quality Black and Col'd Gros Grain Silk Dresses!
Black and Col'd Satin Surah Silk Dresses!
Mourning Dresses, Etc.!

Worth.....$30 to $50.

Prices Lowered! "Wraps!" Prices Lowered!

State and Madison-sts.

THE "MAGNETON,"

A Marvelous Invention for Healing the Sick and Conquering Pain.

DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System. How Magnetism is Generated Correctly and Magnetism utilized as never before for Healing the Sick.

This Magnetic Belt Is Warranted to Cure,

or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, AND BUSINESS MEN generally, as well as salesmen, bookkeepers, clerks, who, from close confinement to business mental and physical work, have impaired their health, and need a tonic to strengthen, tone up, and invigorate their system, will find the Magneton Electric Magnetic Belt the SAFEST, BEST, and MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY they can use. It does away with all DRUGGING OF THE STOMACH, and assists nature in a natural way to remove disease by constantly recharging every nerve, cell, drop of blood, and filament that forms the system with a mild, soothing, and invigorating electric influence, and which gradually restores the natural electricity to the body.

WARRANTED IN EVERY CASE.

For Ladies afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache, or cold feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magneton Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all those complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease. For all forms of female difficulties it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative and as a source of power and vitalization. Price of either Belt with Magnetic Foot Batteries, sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering measure of waist and size of shoe.

Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, worn over the underclothing, and should be taken off at night. They hold their POWER FOREVER. Worn as all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for list of New Departure in Medical Cures "WITHOUT MEDICINE," with thousands of names.

Persons living at a distance who cannot consult us in person should give a clear statement of their difficulties by letter, and we will designate the kind and style of Appliances required in each individual case, with a guarantee to effect a permanent cure in every case, or the full amount paid will be refunded. Or any person ordering any of the above Appliances and are not perfectly satisfied with the same, can return them, and the full amount paid will be refunded.

REFERENCES TO THE CHICAGO DAILY PAPERS AS TO OUR INTEGRITY TO KEEP GOOD GUARANTEE.

Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (less at our risk) with size of shoe usually wear, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be the judge of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet where these worn. If money refunded.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE APPLIANCES.—Go to the nearest agent for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, inclosing the money, and they will be sent to you at once, postpaid.

AGENTS WANTED.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily; 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, Lady attendants.

The Magneton Appliance Co.,

112 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Office, 117 Wisconsin-st.

Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists.

Everybody knows the general uses of a plaster and Capsicine Porous Plasters are the best.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTON SALE AT COUTANT'S

145 State-st.

FOR THIS DAY ONLY

WE WILL SELL

Black Chenille Fringes, worth 80c per yard, for 40c.
Black Chenille Fringes, worth $1.25 per yard, for 60c.
Black Chenille Fringes, worth $1.50 per yard, for 75c.
Black Chenille Fringes, worth $1.75 per yard, for 95c.
Black Chenille Fringes, worth $2.50 per yard, for $1.25.
Black Chenille Fringes, worth $3.00 per yard, for $1.50.
Colored Chenille Fringes, worth $1.75 per yard, for 95c.
Colored Chenille Fringes, worth $2.00 per yard, for $1.15.
Colored Chenille Fringes, worth $3.00 per yard, for $1.50.
Fancy Steel Buttons, worth 50c per doz., for 25c.
Fancy Steel Buttons, worth $1.00 per doz., for 50c.
Fancy Steel Buttons, worth $2.00 per doz., for $1.00.
Fancy Steel Buttons, worth $3.00 per doz., for $1.50.
Fancy Steel Buttons, worth $5.00 per doz., for $2.50.

Jerseys. Jerseys. Jerseys.

800 Plain Silk-Faced Worsted Jerseys at $1.50; actual value, $2.00.
500 Fine Braided Worsted Jerseys at $2.00; actual value, $3.00.
Street Jerseys, both plain and braided, at $3.50.

SILK WRAPS. CLOTH MANTLES.

Choice of 25 desirable styles in Silk and Cloth Wraps at $10.00.
Misses' Havelocks and Newmarkets, 12 to 16 years, at $5.00, worth from $8.00 to $15.00.

COUTANT'S,

145 State Street.

TEETH $5 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

Specialties

To which we desire to call the attention of the patrons of the

BEE-HIVE

MILLINERY.

150 READY TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, latest styles, never before shown. Elegant Beaded Bonnets trimmed with French Flowers at....$5.75 each
White Chip Hats, trimmed with elegant Plumes and Oriental Lace, at..$6.75 each

Real Ostrich Plumes.

This is one of our great specialties. No House excels us in our assortment. No one can undersell us in Ostrich Plumes and Tips. Elegant Plumes at..98 cts. each $1.50, $1.95, and $2.75.

Our $3.75 Plumes

In black and colors are equal to any $6.00 Plumes in this or any other city.

RIBBONS.

Elegant quality all Silk Satin and Gros Grain, No. 22, at.....25 cts. per yard (Worth 40 cts.)

SASH RIBBONS.

Satin, seven-inch, at.....19 cts. per yard
Ottoman, seven-inch, at....49 cts. per yard
Block Sash, all silk, at.....75 cts. per yard

Swiss Embroidery Flouncings.

150 pieces in twenty different, elegant, entirely new patterns at.....49 cts. per yard (Worth from 75 cts. to $1.00 per yard.)
50 pieces Embroidered Skirt Flouncing, 44 inches wide, at.....95 cts. per yard (Regular price, $1.50.)

CONTINUATION OF OUR

Great Lace Sale.

3,000 Pieces of Lace at Half Value.

The lot includes almost every style and pattern of Lace:

Escurial Lace, Black and White Spanish, Black Chantilly, Beaded Laces, Oriental, Antique, Pompadour, Madras, Guipure Spanish, Montespan, Dresden Point, Croizette, Torchon, Medici, Valenciennе, Maline, Etc., Etc.

We have divided the shipment in three great lots:

LOT 1—Worth from 40c to 50c per yard, at the uniform price of.....19 cts. per yard
LOT 2—Worth from 50c to 75c per yard, at the uniform price of.....29 cts. per yard
LOT 3—Worth from 75c to $1 per yard, at the uniform price of.....39 cts. per yard

FOR

JERSEYS

VISIT THE

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING

Millinery Establishment

IN THE NORTHWEST.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
184 and 186 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., also store, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 341 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

No. 322 Michigan-av., a 2-story and basement brick residence, to private family only.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and ridg boards, double deadened floors, and cleanality generated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 9, 49 Dearborn-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. R. CABLE, President.

F. N. TOWS, Secretary.

SEA & CO.

122 and 124 State-st.,

AT

10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

PLACE ON SALE AT

25 cts.

Per yard, the following irresistible bargains:

23 Pieces

Colored Satins

Embracing all desirable colors, 20 inches wide, and really worth 75 cts.,

25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25.

36 Pieces

Silk Brocades

In four colors only, very rich, showy, Brocaded Silks, usually sold at 85 cts.,

25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25.

40 Pieces

SATIN STRIPE MOIRES,

Moire Silks, Satin and Moire Stripes alternating; actual value $1.00.

Colors—Browns, Myrtle, Navy, Slates, Fawn, Drabs, Pearl, Wines, Beiges, etc.

25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25.

They Won't Last Long.

At Thirty-Nine.

50 pcs. Lyons Gros Grain Dress Silks, In all colors and worth 85 cts.
27 pcs. Heavy Cord Black Gros Grains, Importers' sample pieces, worth 75c to $1.
30 pcs. Extra Quality Summer Silks, In Stripes and Checks.

All Thirty-Nine.

29 pcs. Black Silks at 49, 74, 98, $1.24 and $1.48,

Worth fully 79 to 100 per cent more,

AT SEA'S.

All grades, from low-priced to the finest produced, including Brettle's Balbriggan and Silk

UNDERWEAR,

And a variety embracing the choicest products of the principal manufacturers of the world in Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine

HOSIERY,

Are now shown and offered at prices guaranteed to be the lowest, by

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

INSPECTION INVITED.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

$30,000 on Hand.

Will loan at lowest rates, in sums to suit, from $2,000 upward. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 15 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 8 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

GIVEN AWAY—but—

NOT A CENT!

NEITHER DIRECTLY NOR INDIRECTLY, NEITHER ON GOODS IN STOCK NOR ON GOODS RECENTLY RECEIVED INTO STOCK—NOT ONE SINGLE SOLITARY CENT HAS BEEN ADDED TO OUR PRICES IN ANY WAY, SHAPE, OR MANNER TO COVER THE COST OF THE GIFTS OF WATERBURY WATCHES, ANSONIA ALARM CLOCKS, OR CASES OF SILVERWARE, A CHOICE WHICH WE GIVE TO EVERY CUSTOMER BUYING HERE $12.00 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN EITHER DEPARTMENT, OR IF YOU PREFER WE'LL GIVE YOU A CERTAIN

CASH DISCOUNT

INSTEAD OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE GIFTS. THIS COMES SLICK AND CLEAN OUT OF OUR PROFITS, AND IS DONE SIMPLY TO DEFY THIS SORT OF COMPETITION AND DEMONSTRATE THAT NO HOUSE IN THE WEST WILL USE YOU MORE LIBERALLY THAN THE UNDERSIGNED.

AS HERETOFORE, WE CONTINUE TO HAND EACH PURCHASER OUR LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE, IN WHICH WE WARRANT OUR PRICES, OUR STATEMENTS, AND THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS IF YOU'RE NOT PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH THE SELECTIONS. WHAT BETTER EVIDENCE OF FAIR INTENTIONS COULD YOU ASK FOR? IS IT A SPRING SUIT OR OVERCOAT FOR YOURSELF OR THE BOY THAT YOU'RE INTENDING TO BUY THIS WEEK? WE COMMEND OUR IMMENSE STOCK TO YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION, AND WHEN YOU'VE LOOKED IT OVER CAREFULLY WE EXPECT YOU'LL DO AS WE DO WHEN WE'RE IN THE MARKET, I. E. "BUY IF THE INDUCEMENTS OF QUALITY AND PRICE ARE SUFFICIENTLY APPARENT."

F. M. ATWOOD,

C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

THE COPIAH KILLING.

Arguments of Counsel—The Scene in Court.

HAZELHURST, Miss., May 14.—[Special]—The seventh day of the Wheeler-Matthews murder trial began at 8 o'clock this morning. A very large crowd, including many ladies, was in attendance, the evidence being all in and it having been announced that argument of counsel would begin. One witness for the defense, who only arrived this morning from a distance, was by agreement of counsel permitted to testify. His testimony was in the main like that of other witnesses for the defense, though he contradicted them in one or two essential particulars. After the instructions granted by the court had been read to the jury by counsel the argument began. During the reading Mrs. Morrison, the daughter of the prisoner, came within the bar, and taking a seat by her father was affectionately kissed by him. R. N. Miller, District-Attorney, began the argument on the part of the State, announcing at the outset that Wheeler was guilty of murder, and nothing short of that. Judge S. S. Calhoon followed Mr. Miller, and argued that the killing was justifiable and done solely in self-defense. Judge Calhoon was followed by the Hon. C. E. Hooker for the defense, and the Hon. A. J. McLaurin closed the argument for the State.

THE ZANESVILLE LAND-SLIDE.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 14.—[Special.]—The Associated Press telegram sent from this city announcing the sinking of about three acres of ground several feet, and carrying down with it a number of houses, and making an opening 150 feet deep is purely sensational. The facts are these: Saturday last about noon some of the inhabitants of that part of the Fourth Ward near the corner of Hamline avenue and the National Road, near the extreme eastern line of the city, a long distance from its centre, heard a sharp, clear report lasting but an instant. Recovering from their astonishment, the cause was sought for, and in trying to close some doors in two or three small frame-houses it was found they would not shut. It was then noticed that the foundations were a little disturbed, and making this discovery some small cracks in the surface of the roadway across Hamline avenue were found following the line of an old coal-mine entry some ninety feet below. The cracks are from one to two inches wide, into which a hand might be slipped edgewise, but to no great depth. No cause for alarm is felt by the citizens in the neighborhood.

THE MUIR STRANGLING CASE.

ERIE, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—The dispatch relating to the Muir strangling trial, wherein it was stated that the defense, in the presence of Judge Galbraith and a jury, threw a man down, had a man stand upon the prostrate form, place a wire around the neck and twist it to the narrow compass, for the purpose of practically demonstrating the impossibility of the crime as alleged by the witness, was rendered inaccurate in transmission. It is not a fact that this sensational and realistic scene was allowed to take place in court. The attorney for the defense had the man and the wire in court, and requested permission of Judge Galbraith to perform the feat in open court, but the Judge declined to entertain the motion, averring that the sworn testimony of eyewitnesses to the experiment would be sufficient.

EIGHT FENCE-CUTTERS INDICTED.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 14.—[Special.]—Gov. Ireland was officially informed today of the indictment of eight fence-cutters by the grand jury of Runnells County.

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

A Day of Great Excitement Among the Moneyed Men of Wall Street.

The New York Metropolitan National Bank Forced to Close Its Doors.

The Atlantic of Brooklyn Also Compelled to Suspend, as Well as Several Brokers.

A Savings Bank with $2,000,000 Deposits at St. Joseph, Mo., Collapses—The Effect.

NEW YORK.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

ON THE VERGE OF A PANIC.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Wall street was on the verge of a panic today. Exciting rumors had been afloat on the street for fully half an hour before the opening of the Stock Exchange, and most of the brokers felt that disaster was impending. None, however, anticipated the wild and demoralizing panic that stirred Wall street within the next two hours. Fully 500 members of the exchange listened to the official announcement that Nelson Robertson & Co., of No. 18 Wall street, were unable to meet their engagements. Bad news from this quarter was significant, and startled looks were interchanged as the members asked each other what it portended. "Can it be possible that George I. Seney has gone to the wall?" was asked by shrewd old brokers who knew that the sons of the President of the Metropolitan Bank were members of the suspended firm. It needed but a hint to revive the rumors of two or three days ago that the Metropolitan Bank was in trouble, and within ten minutes messengers from scores of firms were dispatched to that institution to ascertain the facts.

THE SECOND FAILURE.

Next came the news of the suspension of O. M. Bogart & Co. This was at 10:30 o'clock, just half an hour after the exchange opened. A buzz of suppressed excitement went around the large room, but there was no violent demonstration as yet. Anxiety and fear were depicted in hundreds of faces, but the tendency to an outbreak was restrained by the expectation that something worse was to come. The stock market began to sink as if under some tremendous weight, and no stock on the list escaped the panicky feeling.

THREE IN SUCCESSION.

Suddenly the hammer fell the third time and the Chairman announced Hatch & Foote's inability to meet their engagements. A roll such as has not been heard in the Stock Exchange since the panic of 1873 responded to this announcement. It was a prolonged wail of desperation, and cries of "Where will this end?" "Where will this end?" were heard from every side. The shout was twice repeated, and then a depressing silence ensued. Soon the fact that J. C. Williams, a broker at No. 38 Broad street, had suspended was declared. A moment afterward the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank was formally announced, and the excitement rose to fever heat.

A TUMULT.

The hundreds of men and women who had crowded into the small galleries at either end of the board-room looked with wonder down upon the tumultuous spectacle. Brokers rushed aimlessly hither and thither catching each other by the arms or shoulders. For a few minutes it seemed, to the uninitiated, as if every man on the floor had lost his head. The uproar was deafening. It was a terrible medley of noises without intelligible words. The hands on the huge electric clock indicated the hour of 11, and the wildest panic that Wall street had known for fifteen years was under full headway both inside and outside of the exchange building.

CRAZY WITH EXCITEMENT.

The excitement was contagious, and soon the bustle and crowding in the galleries became so alarming that the officers of the exchange ordered all of the visitors to be excluded. Subsequently the outside doors were closed to all but members. It was at this time that the report swept through the street that the Stock Exchange had been obliged to suspend business. Some of the more excitable members of the exchange had actually suggested to members of the Governing Committee that the exchange be closed for the day, but more conservative counsels prevailed.

ON THE STREET.

While stirring scenes were being enacted within the walls of the exchange, the excitement in Wall street and the adjacent thoroughfares was swelling to indescribable proportions. Great crowds of people flocked to that particular locality. Each newcomer brought tidings of disaster or threatened ruin. Trustworthy clerks were kept busy tracing the numerous rumors and sifting out the facts. One of the ugly features of the day was the ruthless manner with which the names of banks were bandied about, scarcely a bank within a radius of half a mile of the Stock Exchange escaped suspicion, and incipient "runs" were started in half a dozen institutions that proved to be perfectly solvent. Depositors, each in a more or less feverish state of anxiety, presented themselves at the Tellers' windows of the Phœnix, the Union, the Wall Street, and the Gallatin National Banks, but they were speedily reassured as to the soundness of these institutions. Reports were in circulation about noon that "runs" were being made on the Fourth National and the United States National Banks, but officers of those two banks laughed the statements to scorn.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

PRELIMINARY RUMORS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The announcement of the suspension of the Metropolitan National Bank, of which George I. Seney, the Brooklyn railroad speculator and philanthropist, is President, was among the earliest tokens of the impending trouble. The surprise with which the announcement was received was tempered somewhat by the fact that rumors concerning the stability of the institution had been current for several days. When the Marine Bank closed its doors last Tuesday the Metropolitan was believed to be heavily involved, although President Seney denied it. Notwithstanding his emphatic denial, the story of impending trouble for the Metropolitan continued to be circulated, and depositors, taking the alarm, have been drawing out largely from the bank ever since. When the accounts of the Clearing-House Association were made up this morning it was found that there was a balance of $576,000 against the Metropolitan, and the officers of the bank were called on to make it good. It was created by certified checks which had been issued by the bank Tuesday, a large amount of which, it is said, bore the signatures of Nelson Robinson & Co., although the exact amount could not be ascertained. The head of this firm is the son-in-law of President Seney, and his two partners, Robert and George I. Seney Jr., are the sons of Mr. Seney, and it was asserted that the bank had been holding the firm up for several days by advancing them large sums of money by overcertifications. The officers of the bank were unable to make good their balance of $576,000 at the clearing-house, and President Seney, after a consultation with the Directors, who have been in session all the morning, ordered the suspension of all further payments for the day and the closing of the bank. This action was taken at 11:20 o'clock this morning.

ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.

At that time a long line of anxious depositors was stretched from the paying-teller's window to the door, and the teller was paying out the money on their checks as fast as he could handle them. When the order to suspend was given the paying-teller shut his window in the face of the depositors and announced that no more checks would be honored during the day. The depositors who were thus shut off from receiving their money gazed at each other in astonished indignation, gathered together in knots, and discussed the situation in loud and angry words. Mr. Seney and the Directors were shut up in the President's private room, fronting Broadway, and angry, threatening glances were cast by the crowd, which was continually increasing by new arrivals, toward the door of this apartment. Two policemen soon arrived, however, the throng of depositors was chased from the bank, and the officers stationed themselves at the door and prevented all newcomers from entering.

CONSIDERING THE SITUATION.

Then a crowd gathered, and all day long the walk was blocked by excited depositors and curious men. Neither depositors nor curiosity-seekers, however, could gain any information of the state of affairs at the bank, and to all questions sent in to the Board of Directors the stereotyped answer was returned: "There will be no statement today. The bank is fully able to pay all its depositors and stockholders." The Board of Directors continued in session all the afternoon examining the securities of the bank and trying to make up their minds what to do in regard to resuming. United-States-Bank-Examiner Scriba visited the bank shortly after 1 o'clock and took possession of all the property.

A CHANCE OF RELIEF.

Meanwhile the action of the Clearing-House Association decided to issue certificates of deposit to the extent of not more than 75 per cent of bills receivable or securities deposited with its committee, and to receive such certificates in settlement of balances, was reported to the board by Superintendent Camp and President Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, and this information gave a chance of relief upon which the Directors seized eagerly. The bank holds large quantity of securities, and if these could be used in its business without sacrificing them at a forced sale it was said that the bank could straighten out its affairs and the suspension would be only temporary.

AN EXAMINATION.

Soon after 3 o'clock the investigating committee of the clearing-house, composed of Presidents W. L. Jenkins, of the Bank of America; William Dowd, of the Bank of North America; O. D. Baldwin, of the Fourth National; Richard King, of the Bank of Commerce; and George S. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, entered the bank and began an examination of the securities—a work which continued well into the night. The amount of ready cash needed to place the bank on its feet is $8,000,000, and if the committee find that the securities will justify the clearing-house in advancing the required amount it will so report tomorrow morning, and the bank will be lifted out of its troubles at once, and may resume tomorrow. The Directors, who are all wealthy men, passed the greater part of the afternoon in considering the proposition, in case the securities were not found sufficient to justify the clearing-house in taking this action, of advancing the money themselves, but no definite result was arrived at.

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank are George I. Seney, President; H. L. Pierson, Solon Humphreys, Henry A. Huribut, Augustus L. Richards, Isaac H. Bailey, William H. Lee, Robert B. Minturn, and Samuel Sloat-bar. The bank is the clearing-house of a large number of country banks whose funds are now locked up here, and unless the Metropolitan resumes at once there is no doubt that many of its correspondents will be forced to suspend, so that the effect of this failure will be widely and disastrously felt throughout the country. Some of these out-of-town banks perfected arrangements yesterday for having their checks drawn on the Metropolitan honored, and the doors of the bank were plastered all over with notices of the places where checks would be cashed. The First National Bank of this city will honor the checks of the First National of Utica and the Maverick National of Boston; the Hanover National of this city those of the Bank of Attica of Buffalo, the Third National of Decatur, Ill., the Batavia of La Crosse, Wis., and the Third National of Dayton, O., the Chase National Bank those of the Lake Shore of Dunkirk and of Aaron Claflin & Co., the Park National Bank those of the Second National of Cooperstown, the Bank of New York those of the Holmes & Son of Pittsburg, the Bank of Commerce those of Marshall Field & Co. and the Flour City Bank of Chicago, the United States Bank those of the Jefferson County Bank of Watertown, N. Y., and the Mercantile National Bank those of the Central of Rome, N. Y.

THE LAST QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

The following is the last quarterly statement of the Metropolitan National Bank made to the Controller of Currency April 24 last:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$7,903,171.91
Overdrafts	5,054.83
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,450,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	1,647,712.92
Due from other National banks	736,395.95
Due from State banks and bankers	448,348.78
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	970,856.11
Current expenses and taxes paid	25,424.75
Checks and other cash items	65,838.15
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,161,566.59
Bills of other banks	31,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	733.43
Specie	1,374,043.65
Legal tender notes	542,499.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	65,345.00
Total	$18,012,743.94

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,400,000.00
Undivided profits	154,990.00
National-bank notes outstanding	1,304,900.00
Dividends unpaid	5,006.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,316,536.69
Demand certificates of deposit	66,917.00
Certified checks	787,196.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	18,155.55
Due to other National banks	4,412,566.40
Due to State banks and bankers	1,603,439.97
Total	$18,012,743.94

AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR MONEY.

One of the Directors of the Metropolitan said late this afternoon: "The failure has been precipitated by the unprecedented demand of depositors for their money. Within the last few days some $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 have been drawn out. I was thunderstruck when Mr. Seney called the Directors together this morning, and I found what a drain had been made on the cash resources of the bank; but we all became satisfied that if we paid out all our cash and had to fall back on our securities we would have to sacrifice them at a figure much below their value, and we thought the only proper course to pursue for the safety of the depositors was to close up the bank. There is nothing to impugn the integrity or fair dealing of any officer of the bank. There has been no defalcation and no rehypothecation of securities. We have a large amount of call loans outstanding, on all of which we hold securities, but some of these have depreciated greatly, and we don't want to throw them on the market suddenly. I have no doubt that if we are given time we shall be able to pay all depositors and stockholders in full."

"What caused the depositors to make such an onslaught on the bank?" asked the reporter.

"Several causes have combined, the principal of them being the fact that President Seney has been so largely interested in railroads, and the 'dead set' which the bears have made upon him lately. He has made several loans from the bank for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, in which he is interested, and the assets of the bank consist

largely of the bonds of this company. I won't say what amount of this collateral the bank holds, but it is millions. These bonds were quoted at 73 some time ago, but they have dropped considerably. Then we have some $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of call loans, for which we have all the collaterals in hand now. The depreciation in all kinds of stock and the newspaper attacks on Seney for his connection with railroad enterprises frightened the depositors, and they wanted their money. That is the main cause of the failure."

"Were large loans made to Nelson Robinson & Co.?"

"Yes, we have made large loans to them, and Bogart has a few thousand, but we hold good collateral for that. The last time Mr. Seney was elected President he told the Directors that he was going to get out of his railroad enterprises, as they made people talk about him. He has been in the bank for thirty years, and all the Directors have the most implicit confidence in his integrity. In ordinary times we could have tided over this trouble, but with a depressed market and the depositors drawing on us by wholesale we thought it best to surrender everything to Examiner Scriba and suspend until we could see our way clear."

CAUSE OF THE CRASH.

The railroad speculations of President Seney is generally supposed to be the real cause of the suspension. Mr. Seney is President of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, the stock of which is selling today at 5 for common and 9 for preferred. Large blocks of this stock were bought less than a year ago, it is supposed for the account of Seney, at 11 or 12 for common and 24 for preferred. The stock has been sinking ever since, notwithstanding constant support from what is known as the Seney syndicate. The Ohio Central is supposed to be another of Seney's favorit stocks upon which large sums were lost in sustaining the stock. In last week's statement to the clearing-house the Metropolitan Bank figured the following: Loans, $10,977,000; specie, $1,779,000; legal tender, $491,000; deposits, $8,425,000.

THE STOCK MARKET.

A DAY OF GREAT FLUCTUATIONS—THE FAILURES.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The complications arising from the alleged stock speculations of the officials of one of the National banks caused a panic in the stock market today. Yesterday it was developed that A. Dyett & Co.'s checks had been refused certification by the Continental Bank. The firm, it was said, was affected by the inability of the bank official in question to live up to his contracts. At the Continental Bank it was stated before the opening of business today that A. Dyett & Co.'s contracts would be taken care of by William Heath & Co. This was subsequently corroborated by an official notification to the Stock Exchange that William Heath & Co. would settle with the members of the exchange for all stocks bought or sold, borrowed or loaned, previously to this date.

SUSPENSIONS.

After the opening board the suspension of Nelson, Robinson & Co., Goff & Randall, O. M. Bogart & Co., J. C. Williams, and Hatch & Foote were read from the rostrum of the exchange, and under sharp pressure to sell prices broke 1 to 12 per cent, the decline being accelerated by liquadations and by sales of thousands of shares under the rule for the account of the suspended firms. The decline was subsequently checked by the action of Secretary Folger in ordering the prepayment of the 127th call for $10,000,000 bonds. The Secretary also expressed himself willing to do everything in his power to prevent a stringency in the money market, and if necessary he would issue a call for $10,000,000 additional.

A FRESH BREAK.

Bank-Examiner Scriba, who had been requested to investigate the affairs of the Second National Bank, reported the institution solvent. The effect on the market was favorable and a rally of ½ to 4 per cent took place. Soon afterward rumors circulated that the Metropolitan Bank was in trouble. This story was denied for a time, but after 11 the bank stopped payment and closed its doors. This brought in renewed offerings and there was a fresh break. Compared with the highest prices of the morning there was a decline in Missouri Pacific of 10⅛, to 67½; in Central Pacific of 6¾, to 34; in Quincy of 4¼, to 112; in Northwest of 8¾, to 99; in Northwest preferred of 8, to 125; in St. Paul of 8¼, to 65; in Rock Island of 6¼, to 109½; in Lackawanna of 4¾, to 108; in Delaware & Hudson of 5¾, to 99½; in Louisville of 8¼, to 32½; in New Jersey Central of 4, to 73; in New York Central of 4¼, to 105⅞; in Northern Pacific preferred of 7½, to 43; in Oregon Transcontinental of 4½, to 10⅛; in Pacific Mail of 7⅛, to 35; in Omaha preferred of 9¼, to 81; in Union Pacific of 6⅞, to 39; and in Western Union of 6, to 49.

A RALLY.

These phenomenally low figures attracted purchasers and there were fitful rallies until nearly 2 p. m., when the market developed comparative strength on the belief that the banks at their meeting would combine for mutual protection. This was later found to be the case. Canadian Pacific advanced 2 points, to 45; Central Pacific 4, to 38; Quincy 4, to 116; Northwestern 5, to 104; St. Paul 4, to 69; Rock Island 4¾, to 114; Lackawanna 2, to 110; Louisville & Nashville 2, to 35; Lake Shore 1¾, to 91; Missouri Pacific 3¼, to 70; New York Central 3, to 108¾; Northern Pacific preferred 3, to 46; Oregon Transcontinental 2¼, to 12¾; Pacific Mail 2⅛, to 37½; Omaha preferred 5⅛, to 86½; Texas Pacific 1¾, to 11¼; and Western Union 4½, to 53½.

AT THE CLOSE.

Near the close money became very active, accommodation being refused in many cases. The rate was suddenly advanced to the extraordinary figure of 3 per cent per diem. The failure of Hotchkiss & Burnham was also announced during the afternoon. This unsettled affairs once more, and some stocks ran off ½ to 3½ per cent.

The market closed irregular, with some stocks quite firm. The action of the clearing-house associated banks in resolving to issue clearing-house certificates for 75 per cent of the bills receivable or securities held by the banks, the same to be received and paid in settlement of balances between banks at the clearing-house, had a very reassuring effect late in the afternoon, and led to a more hopeful feeling, particularly as this plan was tried with marked success in checking the panic of 1873. This will enable the banks to lend more freely to the business community and brokers, and, in connection with the action of Secretary Folger, will result in restoring ease to the money market. It is stated on good authority that further progress was made in direction of the settlement of the elevated railroad differences. Considerable importance is attached to this matter, and it was generally understood that the settlement would have a favorable influence on stock-exchange affairs.

THE "HERALD" REPORT.

NOT SO BAD AS BLACK FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The *Herald* says: Matters on 'Change today were thoroughly upset. Bank and stock failures were announced, and most of the board members, who from their newness had never seen anything of the kind before, were under the impression that the financial world had come to an end. The old stagers, however, who retain vivid remembrances of the Black Friday and Jay Cook panic in 1873, regard today's flurry with considerable equanimity and utterly refuse to set it down as a first-class panic. Those who have seen the doors of the Stock Exchange closed, prices of the best stocks upon the list drop 10 per cent between sales, and dealings in them only effected by the passage of actual bank-notes or legal-tenders want something more than today's ebullition to make them believe that anything like a real panic existed in this morning's market. Nevertheless there was a pretty fair imitation of one. The market opened at prices considerably below those at yesterday's closing, and almost immediately began to break away. Within an hour they were all down from 5 to 10 per cent. This was a serious drop indeed, and it was no wonder that everybody but the case-hardened veterans of the street thought that the end had come.

THE SMASH.

Stock-house failures were first in order, and next came the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank and the run upon the Phoenix. Early in the day the failure of O. M. Bogart & Co., Hatch & Foote, J. C. Williams, Goff & Randall, and Nelson Robertson, Stock Exchange houses were announced, and later on that of Hotchkiss & Burnham and Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, the latter an important concern that largely represents Western and Southwestern banking interests. The Nelson Robertson failure is directly attributable to the collapse of the Metropolitan Bank, the house being more or less mixed up with the ragtag-and-bobtail speculations in the Seney Southwestern system of railroads. The Bogart suspension was a veritable surprise, the house being considered highly conservative and not likely to get entangled in speculative ventures.

RUMORS.

Of course the actual disasters of the day were accompanied by rumors of others that really existed or were likely to come. Pretty nearly every house in the street of any financial standing had more or less mud thrown upon it. Among others, the highly respectable house of Peters, Wetmore & Schenck was subjected to the entirely malicious report of being in difficulty. We have the best of authority to say that the report is utterly without foundation. Messrs. A. Dyett & Co., for whom the Continental Bank refused to certify yesterday, made all their checks good today. The general upset in stock matters created a spasmodic stringency in money. At the end of the day as much as 2 to 3 per cent per diem was paid for the use of it. After the great depression of the morning prices rallied, but they fell off again in the afternoon, and at the end showed but little improvement.

Following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, the amount of the sales, and the differences in price between Tuesday's and Wednesday's closings:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last May 14	Last May 13
Canada Pacific	8,400	45	43	45	44¾
Canada Southern	2,350	39	34½	34½	38¾
Central Pacific	10,280	39¾	34	38	39¾
Chi. & Alton	650	133	130	132	133
C., B. & Q.	7,150	116	112	114½	116¼
C., C., C. & I.	2,400	39	34	34½	40
Ches. & O. 2d pfd.	200	13	13	13	......
Cleve. & Pitts	100	106½	106½	106½	......
Den. & Rio G	5,550	11½	9¾	10	11½
Del. & Hudson	825	102¼	99½	100	103½
D., L. & W.	53,200	112¼	108½	109	112¾
Erie	22,450	14	12¾	13¾	13½
Do seconds	......	63	59¾	61	63¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	1,460	5	3½	3½	......
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	......	5	4½	4½	9¾
I. B. & W.	1,500	12	11½	12	14
Illinois Central	800	122	120	121	123
Jersey Central	1,500	75½	73	73½	77
Kas. & Texas	10,150	18½	11¼	13½	12¾
L. E. & West	200	9½	9½	9½	10
Lake Shore	23,300	92¼	88¾	90½	92½
Louis. & Nash	29,300	39	32½	33¾	40¾
Manhattan	400	46	46	46	......
Do 2d pfd	......	99	98½	98½	......
Mem. & Chas	1,000	30	30	30	......
Met. El. bonds	......	101½	100	100½	102
Mich. Cent	950	70	64	65	76
Minn. & St. L.	150	12½	12½	12½	......
Do pfd	450	18	18	18	......
Mob. & Ohio	200	9½	9½	9½	11½
Mo. Pacific	42,600	78	67½	67½	78
Mut. Union Tel	600	11½	11	11	......
Nash. & Chat	300	45	42	42	46
N. Y. Central	10,285	109¾	106¾	107¼	110
N. Y., C. & S. L.	1,000	7	5½	6½	......
N.Y., C. & St. L. pfd.	500	12	9	9	13½
Nor. & W. pfd	300	30¼	30	30¼	......
Northern Pacific	4,925	21	19¼	20	22¼
Do pfd	19,400	48¾	43	44¾	50½
Northwestern	23,820	109¾	100	101½	107¼
Do pfd	2,117	130	125	125	133
Ohio Central	500	2¾	2	2¼	2¾
Ohio & Miss	1,000	15	14½	14½	......
Ont. & West	1,000	8½	7½	7¾	9¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	700	75¾	71	71	......
O. Transcon	28,000	13	10¾	12	15
Pacific Mail	8,600	41	35	36	42¾
P. P.-C. Co	2,300	103½	100	103	106
Peoria, D. & E.	510	11½	9	9	13½
Reading	22,200	34½	22¾	23¼	34¾
Rich. & Dan	100	45	45	45	......
Roch. & Pitts	1,200	6	5½	5½	6
Rock Island	2,963	115	109½	114	116
St. Paul	52,525	72¾	65	66¾	73¼
Do pfd	900	105	100	102½	109
St. Paul & O.	1,600	28	25	25½	29
Do pfd	5,000	90	81	84	90¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,500	85	83	83	85½
Texas Pacific	14,550	12½	9¼	10¾	12¾
Union Pacific	52,400	45½	39	41	45¾
Wabash	1,350	6	5½	5½	6
Do pf	2,400	12¾	12½	12½	13
W. Shore bonds	......	50¾	47	48	50¼
Western Union	53,785	54	49	50½	55

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	100
American	92	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. firsts	116
United States 4½s	112¾	Texas Pac land grnts	38¾
United States new 4s	122¾	do Rio Grande	51
Pacific 6s of '95	129	Union Pacific firsts	112
Central Pacific 1sts	112	do land grants	107
Erie seconds	60½	do sink. fd. (asked)	106
Lehigh & Wilks (asked)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	75	Tenn. 6s new	41
Missouri 6s	103¾	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con. ex-mat. coup	39½
Tenn. 6s old (asked)	41	do deferred	6½

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Amount	Bond	Price	Amount	Bond	Price
	10 A. M. TO 12 M.				
1000	La con 7s	75	30000	NYLE&W n2d cn.	62
6000	C & O cur	43½	10000	do	59
2000	C&O 1st—Series B.	98	100000	do	61
4000	Can So 1st gtd	100	10000	do	60½
2000	C C C & I 1st	120	30000	do	60
5000	D & R G 1st con	71	45000	N Y W S & B 1st	50¼
10000	D & R G W 1st	59	85000	do	50½
3000	E & T H 1st	97¾	19000	do	50¾
10000	E Tenn 5s	72	20000	do	50⅞
10000	do	68	85000	do	50¼
10000	do	64	11000	do	50⅜
5000	do	[illegible]	5000	do	50¼
2000	Met Ele 1st	103	10000	do	50
14000	do	102	10000	do	49
25000	do	101½	160000	do	48
10000	M K & T gen 6s	60	10000	do	47¾
8000	M&SP 1st—W&M	95	40000	do	47
2000	Mich So s f	102¼	25000	do	47¼
75000	NYLE&W n2d cn.	63	80000	do	47½
20000	do	62¾	3000	do	47¾
30000	do	62½	21000	N Y C & St L 1st	105
15000	do	62	1000	Nor & W g m	103¾
25000	do	62¼	10000	N Pac 1st coup	103⅝
130000	do	62	3000	N J C con assntd	109
75000	do	61	5000	R & D 1st 6s	95
10000	do	61½	7000	St L & I M 5s	70
10000	do	61¾	5000	Tex P inc l g	40½
5000	do	61⅝	5000	do	40
55000	do	61¼	20000	do	38½
90000	do	62	5000	do	54
5000	do	61			
	12 M. TO 2 P. M.				
10000	U S 4½s co'p 1891	112	100000	N Y W S & B 1st	47¼
2300	Tenn comp b	44¾	50000	do	47⅜
1000	C&NW con c'p g b	128	10000	do	47½
3000	C B & Q deb 5s	94	10000	do	47⅝
5000	C S P M & O con	107¾	10000	do	48
5000	C&NW s f deb 5s	93¾	5000	do	47¾
5000	D & R G W 1st	58	79000	do	48
10000	E Tenn 5s	62	30000	do	48¼
10000	do	60	40000	NYLE&W n2d cn.	60
2000	L & N gen m 6s	91	50000	do	59¾
5000	N Pac 1st coup	103¼	10000	P D & E 1st	103
	2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.				
3000	C B & Q deb 5s	94	5000	N Y W S & B 1st	48¼
4000	do	93¾	10000	do	48⅜
5000	C & O cur	42	5000	do	48⅝
7000	do	40	30000	do	48½
3000	do	39	40000	do	48⅜
5000	do	39½	30000	do	48¼
12000	do	40	155000	do	48
10000	do	39¾	25000	do	48¼
1000	do	39	10000	do	48⅜
5000	do	40	10000	do	48
3000	C&O 1st—Series A.	111	10000	do	48⅛
20000	C R I & P 6s 1917 coup	127	3000	N Y C & St L 1st	102
10000	Can So 1st gtd	100	5000	do	100
2000	D & R G 1st con	55	5000	No Pac 1st coup	103
4000	Den Spk & P 1st	90	5000	do	104
9000	E Tenn 5s	57	5000	N Y Ele 1st	116
1000	do	60	4000	R & D 6s	95
10000	do	58½	10000	Rich & A 1st	53
5000	do	57	8000	St P & S C 1st	116
14000	do	55¼	5000	St L & I M 5s	65
25000	do	56¾	1000	T Pac inc l g	40
6000	do	56	4000	do	38
5000	do	57	5000	do	38½
20000	do	56	14000	Tex P 1st—RGD.	53
1000	L B & M 2d	115	15000	do	51
2000	M&StP 1st—SMD.	108	31000	do	50
2000	Met Ele 1st	100½	10000	do	51¼
45000	NYLE&W n2d cn.	60	5000	do	51
2000	do	60½	38000	Wab g m 6s	38
10000	do	60	40	U S Ex	55
25000	do	60½	68	American Ex	96
30000	do	61	100	do	92
6000	do	60	10	do	95
10000	do	61	50	do	94½
10000	do	61¾	100	do	92¾
20000	do	61			

THE SAVINGS BANKS

BUT SLIGHTLY AFFECTED.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The savings banks are as yet but little affected by the failures. "We are not in the same boat," said the President of the Seamen's Savings Bank at No. 74 Wall street. "We anticipate no effect on the depositors. Securities, Government bonds, and hard cash take care of themselves."

"The savings banks were never stronger or wealthier than they are now," said an officer of the Emigrants' Industrial Bank at No. 51 Chambers street. "All of us can pay our debts and a good deal more. If the panic spreads we shall not be surprised to have some deposits withdrawn, but we don't expect anything of the kind."

The officers of the Bowery Savings Bank, at No. 130 Bowery, are undisturbed. The officers of the Dry-Docks Savings Bank, at No. 343 Bowery, felt equally secure, as did also those of the Bank for Savings, at No. 67 Bleecker street. From the Manhattan Savings Bank, at Broadway and Bleecker street, drafts a little larger than usual were made, and the amount of deposits withdrawn from the Union Dime Savings Bank, at Thirty-second street and Broadway, today exceeded the usual amount by nearly $2,000. These were the only indications at these places that there had been a cyclone down in Wall street.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

IT AVERTS A PANIC BY PROMPT ACTION.

NEW YORK, May 14.—William a Comp, manager of the New York Clearing-House, said: "The failures in Wall street today cannot be called a panic. One bank suspended and a number of brokers' firms failed. That is the extent of the damage thus far done. The action of the clearing-house today in passing a resolution that one bank shall sustain another has put an end to the excitement, and no apprehension need be felt. The situation is far different than in 1873. Then it took the banks two or three days to decide to do what they have promptly done today. Then the trouble was allowed to grow until there was a real panic. Now it has been checked at the outset. I believe the Metropolitan Bank will resume operations tomorrow, and I do not apprehend that any other bank or firm will go under."

"What was the cause of the trouble?"

"It began with the failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. These occurrences created a feeling of general distrust for which there was really no occasion. It was fostered by wild rumors set afloat on the street, and which were reproduced by the newspapers. The action of the Continental Bank in refusing to certify the checks of A. Dyett & Co. and the trouble of John C. Eno and the Second National Bank capped the climax to the general feeling of uneasiness, and the result was the flurry of today."

"Who is principally responsible?"

"Those who circulated and exaggerated the rumors which have been flying about ever since Grant & Ward went under. But, as I said before, all further danger is averted by the action of the clearing-house today."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Clearing-House Association adjourned after adopting the following:

Resolved, That in view of the present crisis the banks of this association, for the purpose of sustaining each other and the business of the community,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive the banks' (members of the association) bills receivable or other securities, to be approved by said committee, who are authorized therefor by such depositing banks to loan certificates bearing interest of 6 per cent per annum, not in excess of 75 per cent of the securities or bills receivable so deposited, except in case of United States bonds, and said certificates shall be received in settlement of balances at the clearing-house.

THE EXCHANGES.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 14.—As the news of the failures on Wall street reached the Produce Exchange the bears ramped and roared and made a desperate effort to break down the market. There was scarcely a firm or bank which was not reported to have failed or about to suspend. The speculators were divided into three groups—one around the pit, one around the news ticker, and one around the stock ticker. Now and then a stock would drop a few points, or another failure would be announced on the news tape. Then the bears would make a rush for the pit and "jump on" it. The result was that wheat fell from 2¼ to 3 cents, corn from ¼ to ¾ cent, and oats from ¼ to ¾ cent. At the close of business the market had rallied, however, and it closed fairly strong. While the wildest excitement was raging among the speculators the brokers on the floor who do actual business were little disturbed. "Phoo," said one of them, "we don't care. Let the bears fight away. It is amusing to see them. They can't make any panic here because of the failures in Wall street. The Stock Exchange can go to the bow-wows without hurting us." There were no failures reported.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Cotton Exchange seemed to be affected by the troubles in Wall street more than the Produce Exchange. There was considerable excitement, and the market fell off about ten points. It partly rallied before the close of business and closed firm. No failures were announced.

JAY GOULD.

HE SAYS THINGS WILL TOUCH BOTTOM.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Jay Gould did not escape the shower of startling rumors. His office and the offices of W. E. Connor & Co. were watched as eagerly by the excited Wall street traders as the Stock Exchange itself. Just before the Metropolitan Bank closed its doors Mr. Gould was seen in front of that institution walking up Broadway. An acquaintance rushed up to him and exclaimed excitedly:

"Mr. Gould, what is going to be the end of this?"

Mr. Gould replied in a very low tone: "It looks as if things would touch bottom."

"Do you think the disaster will be widespread?" persisted the questioner.

"There seems to be a panicky feeling," quietly answered Mr. Gould.

Even while Mr. Gould was walking calmly up the street rumors of his own impending ruin were being wildly discussed. Stories were afloat that he had withdrawn all of his securities from his vaults in the trust companies and the Stock Exchange and was endeavoring to borrow money upon them. Mr. Morosini and Mr. Connor agreed in the statement that Mr. Gould had neither borrowed nor tried to borrow a dollar during the day.

AFTER THE CYCLONE.

STATEMENTS FROM MEN WHO WERE HARD HIT.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Mr. Hotchkiss, of Hotchkiss & Burnham, said: "We were forced to suspend this morning in consequence of the calling of a number of loans. Persons whom we thought were responsible failed to respond, and in the present state of the market we thought best to close up at once, before matters got any worse, and see where we stood. It is probable the suspension will be only temporary—that is, we hope so. Our assets exceed our liabilities by a large amount, and if we can find any market for our securities, and are able to collect the money due the firm, there will be no trouble about resuming. Today we have sold large blocks of stocks at great sacrifice and have about cleared up such outside contracts, and our contracts with the board will be well taken care of. Our liabilities at the present time will exceed $250,000, and how much more there may be I cannot tell. It is impossible now to give any estimates or any definit or even approximate figures. Our failure was due to the sudden decline of stocks today. We had nothing whatever with the Metropolitan Bank, and no deposits. It was the announcement of the failure of the bank which precipitated the panic on the street and caused most of the suspensions."

Joseph C. Williams & Co. stated that their failure was due to the decline in the market. They could make no statement in regard to their liabilities.

At the office of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson a notice was posted on the door stating that all drafts of the First National Bank of Santa Fé on the firm would be paid at the First National Bank. A member of the firm said they were depositors to the amount of $2,000,000 at the Metropolitan Bank, and as their money there was locked up it was necessary to suspend until they could find out how they stood. It was thought the suspension would be only a temporary one, and it was not a failure.

BOGART & CO.

The firm of O. M. Bogart & Co. has long been known as one of the important note-broker houses of the Stock Exchange. In the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. they were heavy indorsers, and lost much money in the collapse, but survived the crisis and continued in the hazardous business of dealing in privileges. The members of the firm are Orlando M. Bogart, Richard M. Bogart, W. H. Bogart, and Alonzo M. Wilcox. W. H. Bogart is the Stock Exchange member of the firm. The house was badly embarrassed by the failure last year of Orange Judd, and of the Hackett Plow Company. Judd failed for $150,000, with assets of only $1,000.

IN BROOKLYN.

THE ATLANTIC CROWDED TO THE WALL.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Only one Brooklyn bank has thus far been affected. The Atlantic State Bank, on Fulton street, opposit Hicks, was the Brooklyn correspondent of the Metropolitan National Bank, and when the suspension of the latter institution was announced its doors were closed. Mr. George S. Puffer, the President of the Atlantic State Bank, had been in New York all the morning, and it was by his direction, a few minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, that its doors were closed. Mr. Oliver M. Denton, cashier of bank, said the measure was taken as a matter of precaution, and not because the bank was unable to meet its liabilities. The same official said that his bank would not be materially affected by the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank. The bank, however, would remain closed for the present. Not doubting the stability of the Metropolitan Bank, the Atlantic State Bank sent to the former all its money, and only learned two hours later that the bank through which it cleared in New York had closed its doors.

The 1st of May the City of Brooklyn had $52,434.76 on deposit in the Atlantic Bank to the general account, and $55,754.66 belonging to the public schools. The bank has always been regarded in Brooklyn as a sound financial institution, and the general opinion in that city among business-men today was that it would resume business in a day or two at most. Mr. Seney was heavily interested in the institution, and it has always been regarded as a Seney bank.

INTERVIEWS.

DR. NORVIN GREEN.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said: "The present depression seems largely due to the greater care that banks are taking just now. They begin to draw in their business, and buyers will not invest in stocks today if there is a probability of difficulty in getting money to pay for them tomorrow. The depression in Western Union is simply ridiculous. The company's receipts and net profits are larger than they ever were before. We never transacted as much business as now. We pay large dividends, and will pay another one in a few weeks. Here is a book showing receipts at 338 offices that make weekly reports of their business."

Dr. Green showed the reporter a book in which were rows of figures, showing the receipts. The totals for each week from April 1 to May 8 showed an increase of $10,000 to $5,000 over the corresponding week in 1883—about 8 to 10 per cent. "Other telegraph companies," continued Dr. Green, "are doing a good business, but they made their own business and do not take away from ours. Our largest increase is at Chicago and other points where there is competition. The company made many expensive improvements last year, most of which were paid for out of profits, and we owe nothing today."

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

George M. Pullman, President of Pullman's Palace Car Company, said: "It does not seem to me that excitement such as is now raging in Wall street can spread throughout the country. In my official capacity as head of a company whose cars are on almost every railroad throughout the United States and Mexico, I am in a position to know something about the general condition of the country. From reports made to me I find trade and commerce everywhere are prosperous, and that there are more men in actual employment than at any previous time. It seems to me that the prosperity of the country depends more on this state of affairs than upon what is being done in Wall street."

JESSE SELIGMAN.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banker, said: "There is nothing that is so quickly disturbed as the temper of the street. A rumor caught up and circulated, and its spread through the press is sufficient to produce such a scene as has been witnessed here today. Long-continued depression in prices and the uneasiness produced by the recent failures have frightened holders of stocks and they made haste to unload. Men who have speculated beyond their means and who had nothing to sustain them but their credit went under the moment a breath of suspicion was directed against that credit. Solid financial institutions and banking-houses were not affected, and have nothing to fear. The press of the country can do good service in telling the people the truth as it is—that we are a prosperous people, and that there is plenty of money to be had for legitimate enterprises."

FRANCIS A. PALMER.

Francis A. Palmer, President of the National Broadway Bank, said: "In my opinion the bank failures are over with for the present. After the prompt action taken by the clearing-house, I do not see any reason why a bank with any good assets should yield. The failures were undoubtedly caused by the reaction of excessive gambling on Wall street. Many of the largest speculators have been losing heavily, and it is only natural that they should finally come to the end of their string. Then they did just what a gambler at cards does under similar circumstances, by dropping out without being able to pay all they owed. They are responsible for the losses of bank depositors, but I regard this as all over with for the time being, and I believe the action of the clearing-house will relieve the bad effects of the failures by restoring the confidence of the people in the banks. The prices of stocks will also be helped by this renewed confidence."

G. G. WILLIAMS.

"The meeting of the clearing-house and the action taken will have the effect of allaying the panic among solvent banks," said G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank. "The cause of the failures was the uneasy feeling and general distrust. The principal stocks are much lower than they were a few years ago as a general thing, and the inflation of prices which then existed has to a certain extent disappeared. I do not anticipate further troubles of a serious nature, though it is impossible to tell who has been affected by this morning's failures. Some of the prominent financiers might be able to help along the stock market by investing largely if they can spare the ready money, but of course I do not know whether most of them would be able to do so at this time."

"Whom do you regard as responsible for the present condition of affairs?"

"The financial men have been demoralized by stock-gambling, and to it alone I ascribe the feeling that has prevailed."

OTHER SUSPENDED FIRMS.

THE AFTERNOON GRIST.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Shortly after noon Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, of No. 102 Broadway, sent a notice of their suspension to the Stock Exchange. Mr. Donnell said that the suspension was only a temporary one and due wholly to the closing of the Metropolitan Bank, in which they claimed to have a large deposit. He said that the firm had made a deposit of $85,000 during the morning and had also a loan of $100,000 on abundantly good collateral from the same institution. He believed the assets to be more than sufficient to cover their liabilities, but could not give any estimate of their amount. Mr. Donnell claimed that with the exception of the loan due the Metropolitan Bank the firm owed no money in the East, all its debts being in the West, from which most of their business came. The business carried on by the firm was a general banking one and included the floating of municipality bonds of Western cities and small railroad towns, in which they were believed to have made a great deal of money. They were the financial agents of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and paid the interest as it fell due on the city and other bonds which they had placed on the market. Mr. Donnell is a partner in Donnell, Clark & Larabee, bankers, of Butte City, Mont., and is a large stockholder of the First National Bank of Deer Lodge, in that State. The credit and standing of the firm have always been high, and they were generally believed to be worth $1,000,000 or over.

Joseph C. Williams, a broker at No. 36 Broad street, who suspended early in the day, has been on the street over a quarter of a century. It was said at his office late this afternoon that no statement was ready to be given out, but that it would probably be ready tomorrow. The suspension was only temporary, and had been due to the decline of the market and the fact that customers had failed to respond to their margins. Mr. Williams' liabilities were said to be small—less than $25,000.

THE EAST.

BALTIMORE.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—[Special.]—The state of affairs in New York today attracted a great deal of attention in business circles in this city. In the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange there was intense excitement, and local interests were almost entirely neglected. The Baltimore stock market is not directly affected by the demoralization in Wall street, as only local securities are dealt in here, and while a feeling of uncertainty is engendered as a matter of course, operators simply keep out of the market and play the part of lookers-on, thus preventing any further decline than is the natural result of the absence of any disposition to buy. The suspension of the Metropolitan Bank will hardly have any effect here. Two banks, the Traders' and the Second National, have accounts there, but the difference, if any, is believed to be in favor of the home institutions, as exchange on New York has been very scarce for some time past. Three speculative houses have been for some months on the bear side of the market, and closed up their accounts today at 25 per cent profit. The grain market has been weak, and the price of wheat has declined about 2 cents per bushel since yesterday, with quite an active business, but there was an improved feeling at the close, and no serious trouble is anticipated. None of the large operators are believed to be very heavily involved, and business in this market is thought to be in pretty good shape.

BOSTON.

MUCH EXCITEMENT, BUT NO COLLAPSES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—[Special.]—There was a good deal of excitement in financial circles today, but not a single collapse is reported. The stock market opened without any great depression this morning. Heavy sales of leading securities did not weaken prices until the morning session of the board was over. Mexican Central 7s opened at 47, and about $130,000 of them were purchased at 46½ to 46¾. When, after the board, Messrs. Evans & Doane indicated by notice of delivery of about $300,000 of the bonds that their late heavy sales had been of long bonds for a large order, which they had skilfully concealed by borrowing all the available bonds on the street, the price tumbled to 41, when another house threw overboard $300,000 more. Later sales were made at 40¼ and 41⅛. Bell Telephone sold at 154½ at the board, but was picked up "on the curb" at noon by sharp-eyed investors at 141. Atchison sold at 74⅝ at the board, and at 71½ in the street afterward. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tumbled to 96, and Mexican Central stock sold as low as 9⅝. At 1 p. m. there was a throwing over of low-priced securities. This afternoon Mexican Central 7s sold at 43 and 41⅞. Atchison's last sale was 73. The leading bankers and brokers agree tonight that nothing that had happened in New York as yet would affect the standing of any Boston bank or broker. They said that the Boston banks were very strong, and that of late they had not been carrying large balances in New York. The Boston banks have been pursuing a very conservative course lately in view of a possible crash.

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY—FALLING QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—For the last three or four weeks the Boston brokers have preserved a conservative policy in anticipation of the present result, and the average daily balances at that time standing against the Boston houses in the offices of the New York brokers have been between $300 and $1,500, so that the Boston brokers have been prepared to meet even the very worst state of affairs. The offices of some of the large brokers here have been besieged today by persons carrying stocks on margins, and who were anxious to make good their account. In consequence of the decided fall in prices and for the first time in the experience of State street, checks were refused until an examination showed the broker that the money the check represented was actually on deposit. Although it can be said there was no excitement, it can also be asserted that an unusual feeling of distrust prevailed. At the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company the same conservative policy was pursued, and no transfers were made until the Treasurer was satisfied that each transaction represented the delivery of money. Although there was an undoubted feeling of confidence on the Stock Exchange here this afternoon, large blocks of Mexican bonds and Atchison securities seemed to be thrown upon the market. Mexican bonds declined rapidly from 47 and a fraction to 40, the lowest point they have ever reached. They afterwards rallied to 43¼, but subsequently declined again to 42. Mexican stock fell off 3 per cent from the opening price and Atchison stock fell off 5 per cent. During the afternoon the transactions were confined exclusively to Mexican and Atchison securities, which remained weak to the close, the final prices being nearly the lowest figures of the day.

The earnings of the whole system of the Union Pacific Road for March were $1,972,700, an increase over March of last year of $419,000. For the first three months of 1884 the earnings were $5,059,800, an increase of $722,250 compared with the same period of 1883.

AN OIL PANIC

AT BRADFORD.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—The financial crash in Wall street had a most demoralizing effect upon the petroleum market, which fell off nearly 10 cents below the opening price. From the opening the market was weak and panicky. The break was slow but certain, and at noon today the market had reacted 11⅝ cents below the closing price last night. It was one of the greatest and most memorable panics in the history of the oil trade. Up to the close no failures had been reported, but the inevitable tomorrow is looked forward to with feelings of dread. No one can tell how many sheets will fail to pass through the clearing-house. The scenes on the floor of the exchange resembled pandemonium turned loose. Brokers crowded around the nickel-plated bull ring and yelled like demons. Every nerve was strung to its utmost tension. The decline was a fractional one, but it was of such power and magnitude that it resisted all attempts at firming up. In some respects it resembled the Black Friday of 1882, but it will not have the ruinous effect that was characteristic of that memorable day. The trade has learned a lesson from the past which is a great benefit in trials like that of today. When the decline started at the opening this morning the oil men seemed to realize the situation and swung in with the tide. The first sales at the opening were at 91⅝ cents, after which there was a continuous break toward 12 o'clock to 81 cents—a break of 11⅝ cents from the closing of last night. Toward the noon recess the market recovered to and closed at 82 cents bid. New York was the pivotal point in the market this morning, and as failure after failure was announced in financial circles it paralyzed the whole speculative system, oil sympathizing acutely with the demoralization of the stock market. The market was slightly firmer this afternoon at 81⅝ cents, and advanced on the instant to 81¼ cents, receded to 81 cents, and advanced rapidly to 84⅝ cents. Towards half-past 2 o'clock values fell off to 83⅛ cents, and recovered to 84⅝ cents. The market advanced to 84¾ cents on the upward turn, but broke like mad to 81⅝ cents, then recovered to 83⅝ cents, broke to 82⅛ cents, and closed weak at that figure.

OIL CITY.

An Oil City special says the failures in New York created a panic in the market there, which carried quotations down to 81 cents before dinner, but this afternoon the market has been improving. The President of the exchange sold out considerable oil, and one or two small failures are announced.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—The failures in New York today had no effect here further than to cause a panic in the oil market. The first intelligence created a flurry in business and financial circles, but the excitement soon cooled down, and this evening the utmost confidence prevails. Merchants, bankers, and manufacturers regard the failures as the natural result of reckless speculation and express no fears of the panic spreading outside of New York. Prominent bankers say so far as this city is concerned a panic couldn't have struck at a better time. New York balances are smaller than ever known before. Owing to the volume of business recently, New York exchange has been at a premium. Money is plenty, and large sums are offered freely at 5 per cent. The Metropolitan Bank of New York has only one correspondent here and the Second National none. There was a time when the Metropolitan Bank had intimate business relations with nearly every bank in the city, but the banks have been gradually drawing out since last January, until the German National was its only correspondent, and it is said their deposit does not exceed $2,000.

AT WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATS JUBILANT OVER THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—Some of the Democratic Congressmen were unusually happy today, and they greedily swallowed every rumor, no matter how absurd or incredible, in relation to the financial panic in New York. They regard it as a dispensation of Divine Providence in favor of the Democratic party. Herbert, of Alabama, thought it should be attributed to the defeat of the Morrison bill and to the continuance of the protective system.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Congressmen take great interest in the financial situation. An effort was made this afternoon to secure unanimous consent to take from the calendar and pass the Dingley bill, which, it is expected, would relieve the monetary stringency somewhat. Objection was made. A bill to the same effect has been introduced by Mr. Miller, of Texas, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. That committee has the power to report at any time, and Chairman Morrison is said to have under consideration tonight the question whether or not that measure shall be reported tomorrow. If it is reported it will probably pass. Congressman Adams, of Chicago, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, who was active in securing the favorable report to the House of the Dingley bill, thus explains the provisions of that measure: "When a National bank determines to retire its circulation it deposits immediately legal-tenders equal to the whole amount of its circulation, and that entire amount of legal-tenders remains in the Treasury until the National bank currency that it is deposited to secure gradually comes in, and as it comes in slowly the result is that every time a bank retires from the business of issuing circulating notes it contracts the currency to the amount of its entire circulation. This bill provides that the Secretary may take these legal-tenders and invest them in United States bonds. That will bring them into circulation again, keeping enough in currency to redeem the National-bank notes as they gradually come in." The Ways and Means Committee has before it another bill tending to give stability to the banking system, known as the Potter bill. Judge Kelley said tonight that he did not think that that bill could be passed. The McPherson bill is on the calendar in the House, having received a favorable report from the Banking and Currency Committee. That could hardly be taken up out of its order, however, without objection, and would not contribute very materially to aid in the present situation. The Banking and Currency Committee has under consideration a bill designed to correct some of the evils of the existing system, to curtail the extraordinary discretion given to the Controller of the Currency, and to define the responsibilities of Directors and banking officers. Congressman Adams has been charged with the preparation of a report upon the subject. This measure grew out of the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Bank, of Boston, and was proposed by Mr. Buckner himself, the Chairman of the committee. In view of the new banking difficulties in New York, however, there is a desire on the part of some members of the committee to postpone further consideration of this subject, in the expectation that additional suggestions may be obtained.

Hundreds of telegrams from New York have been received by members of Congress today urging immediate legislative action to relieve the financial strain. The majority of telegrams were received by Representatives.

HARTFORD.

THE BANKS STILL SOLID.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—[Special.]—The Wall street panic created great excitement all day in this city, and the bulletin boards and brokers' offices were besieged by anxious speculators. Careful inquiries show that no Hartford banks are affected by the disaster in Wall street. None of them had accounts with the Metropolitan Bank. Some heavy individual losses by investors in stocks which tumbled badly today are reported, and in one case it is rumored that today's trouble rolled the losses of a certain firm on margins up to fully $100,000. The firm is wealthy, however, and will not be embarrassed. A member of the largest brokerage office here said this afternoon that he had not heard of any investors being sold out, and that he had received during the day $60,000 from customers to make good their margins. The majority of his customers were on the short side, and those on the other side were mainly men of large means, who could well stand their losses. Another broker was inclined to be reticent, and smiled incredulously when he heard the statement that no Hartford investors had yet had their stocks sold out. One firm of brokers conducted their regular business throughout the day, but closed the bucket-shop branch early in the morning under advices from New York. The excitement increased through the day, and in the crowds around the brokers' offices this afternoon were many professional men, retired merchants, and others not generally supposed in this community to have any interest in stock speculation.

PHILADELPHIA.

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Most of the Philadelphia banks and brokers had placed themselves in readiness for the blow which fell on Wall street today. They had drawn in their lines of stocks, and had been for some time discouraging speculation in such a dangerous market. Many of them had also withdrawn all their stocks from New York, and paid for them, lest, by chance, there should come a bank failure which would lock up the funds of their correspondents. They had more faith in them than in the New York banks themselves. It is probable that the flurry today found Philadelphia houses with a smaller amount of long stock in New York than at any time in some years. They had also provided themselves with money, and there was no difficulty in getting all that was wanted. At the opening a leading house offered it freely at 4 per cent, and though 6 per cent was bid later in the afternoon, it was offered at 3 just before the closing of the exchange. It seemed to be the general opinion that the disturbance was purely local to New York in its causes, and would be almost in its effects, though it might cause a decided stringency in New York in case the country banks should take fright and withdraw the large balances which they carry in that city.

President Caldwell, of the Fidelity Trust & Safe Deposit, said: "It is no deeper nor far-reaching than the bevy of New York speculators and New York banks who are continually trading on what they have not got. You will find that it does not in any way, form, or manner indicate that the general money market is in a state of depression, or that business is bad. It does not mean that it is a forerunner of hard times, or anything of the sort; but it does mean that for a long time the New York banks have pursued the perilous policy of certifying checks to their customers when their customers had no deposits. This is the cause of it all. The banks thus make current a vast amount of paper in the expectation that it will be made good; but, if not made good, there you have a failure. Why, sir, it is impossible for a customer to get a certified check from a Philadelphia bank unless he has the money to cover that check; but in New York a favorit customer with no balance to speak of presents a check for say $10,000, and asks that it be certified. It is done; and in this way the bank makes itself responsible for money which it does not at the time and may never possess. This is the vital defect—the great wrong—in the New York system, and while it continues such things as are now taking place there are always liable to happen. The banks here are absolutely unaffected by these New York failures and the fall of the market. They carry no speculative stocks, unless at such a discount as to reduce to an infinitsimal degree the possibilities of a loss. This is altogether a New York affair; nobody else is hurt."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Metropolitan Bank is the Central National, one of the strongest institutions in the city, and it had less than $50,000 on deposit there. The Provident Life & Trust had less than $40,000 with the failed institution. Morris & Smith, brokers, were correspondents of Hatch & Foote, but lose nothing by their suspension.

THE WEST.

CHICAGO.

THE LOCAL BANKS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED—BANKERS' VIEWS.

The unanimous opinion of bankers and bank officials in Chicago seems to be that the banks here will be practically unaffected by the New York failures. Many of the prominent bank officials of the city were interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, and a concensus of their opinions shows that Chicago finance stands immovable and unruffled on a firm foundation far above the shifting sands and treacherous whirpools of New York speculation; that Chicago's securities are based on the unchanging demand for the necessities of life, and not on the fluctuating uncertainties of watered stock and inflated railroad bonds. The Chicago correspondents of the Metropolitan National Bank, of New York, are the First National and the Union National, and representatives of these banks were the first called on.

W. C. GRANNIS.

Mr. W. C. D. Grannis, President of the Union National Bank, said:

"The failures will not affect Chicago a particle. The relations between the Chicago and New York banks are but of a very slight character. The Chicago balances in New York banks have not been smaller for two years than they are today, from the fact that for the last two months the exchange has been quoted at a premium of from 50 to 70 cents. The Chicago banks were never so strong as they are today; there is more currency in Chicago now than there ever was before. With reference to our own bank, we shall lose nothing by the failure of the Metropolitan, as we had no balance with them."

L. J. GAGE.

Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank, said:

"It would be necessary to have fuller returns before saying positively whether Chicago will be affected. At present I see no reason why Chicago should suffer, nothing having as yet been developed which would necessarily result in bad effects here, except as to parties who may be dealing in the speculative market. The Chicago banks are unaffected by stock depreciation, the advances here being only on a grain and provision security, in which the fluctuations are comparatively slight."

"Is the shrinkage in values on Wall street the sole cause of the trouble?"

"The trouble is due to the shrinkage of stocks and to the incidental exposure of corrupt methods in the management of financial institutions."

"Please state the corrupt methods you particularly refer to?"

"The developments in the Grant & Ward, Marine National, Fish & Co., and other failures are pretty strong illustrations of corrupt methods of operation. Eno's speculation with the funds of the Second National, of New York, as reported in today's TRIBUNE, is another illustration."

"How does your bank stand with the Metropolitan?"

"We have but a very small balance with them—only $40,000. I believe they [illegible] to pay in full."

ISAAC G. LOMBARD.

Mr. Isaac G. Lombard, President of the [illegible] tional Bank of America, said:

"The failures may have a tendency [illegible] strict business, but will have no serious [illegible] in this city. The causes were heavy [illegible] and too much speculation."

F. W. CROSBY.

Mr. F. W. Crosby, of the Merchants' [illegible] Bank, said:

"The failures will have no serious [illegible] here. The Chicago banks are well fortified; they are holding their cash in their own vaults. When a feeling of distrust is created the banks whose officers are known to speculate are bound to be the greatest sufferers."

S. A. KEAN.

Mr. S. A. Kean, of the Metropolitan National Bank, said:

"The banks here are on a different basis; the advances are mainly on grain and not on railroad stocks as in New York. Grain is very low at present, but the banks are all solid, and there is no danger of any decline in values at all proportionate to the shrinkage in stocks in New York. The decline in stocks—especially fancy stocks—has been something phenomenal in the history of finance."

"As to other causes—individual speculation of bank officials, for example?"

"Well, I have my opinion about that, but I do not care to say much. Every one knows what the feeling is on that matter."

"You believe Chicago will not be affected?"

"I don't see why it should. There is no telling how these things may develop, but from present appearances there is no danger whatever. The banks here are in excellent shape and money is easy and abundant."

C. T. WHEELER.

Mr. C. T. Wheeler, of the Continental National Bank, said:

"I do not believe Chicago will be in any way affected. The failures are due to speculation and shrinkage. I expect the Metropolitan to be able to pay up in full."

F. W. GOOKIN.

Mr. F. W. Gookin, of the Northwestern National Bank, said:

"Several failures were expected as a result of the recent shrinkage in stocks. The balances of Chicago banks in New York are low at present. From present appearances it does not seem that Chicago will be at all affected, though, of course, there is no telling what such a condition of affairs may not develop into. The failures are, of course, primarily due to the depreciation of stocks, but the trouble has been greatly increased by the exposure of operations which many people would be inclined to call dishonest."

MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO.

The Vice-President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company had conscientious objections to being interviewed, but was willing to say that everything was quiet in Chicago, and that he did not believe Chicago would be affected by the failures.

W. A. HAMMOND.

Mr. W. A. Hammond, of the National Bank of Illinois, said:

"It all figures back to the honesty of railroad manipulators in New York. Chicago was never in a stronger financial condition than today, and I don't see that the failures can have any effect here except possibly to make business dull for a time. It will tend to prevent new ventures and cause a clearing up of the old. It used to be that railroad bonds were good security, but at present a searching examination is imperative."

H. H. NASH.

Mr. H. H. Nash, of the Chicago National Bank, said:

"Chicago collaterals are not bonds on watered stock, but grain and provisions. I don't believe Chicago will be at all affected."

H. F. EAMES.

Mr. H. F. Eames, President of the Commercial National Bank, said:

"There is no danger in Chicago. The causes of the trouble are pretty plain; the first break brought about a feeling of distrust, and those who have held stocks have been calling in loans with the result of still more failures. Chicago banks are in good, solid shape; there is no special rush of business, yet business is good, and the failures cannot hurt us here. If it were not for Wall street how happy we should be!"

W. T. BAKER.

"Why should there be a panic?" said W. T. Baker. "There's nothing in Chicago to [illegible] one about, and I don't believe there is in other parts of the country, though I don't pretend to say what the ultimate result may be. It's too early yet for that. The causes of the trouble in New York are entirely local, and there is certainly no reason why we should get scared out here. Money is not tight in Chicago. It is tight in New York because of the panic, and I suppose Secretary Folger's action in ordering the immediate payment of the 127th call for bonds was needed there."

"Will Western banks be affected by the closing of the Metropolitan?"

"Its correspondents in Chicago [illegible] will not be. About other parts of the [illegible] I know nothing."

"Have any of the failed firms Chicago connections which can be affected disastrously?"

"I don't know of a single local representative of any of the New York houses which have gone under, and I am inclined to [illegible] the statement of the dispatch which says [illegible] individuals and private bankers in the West will suffer."

MR. DAY.

Mr. Day, the stock-man of McCormick, Kennett & Day, did not take so bright a view as Mr. Baker. "Of course, there is no immediate cause for fear," he said, "but in the present unsettled state we don't know what may happen or what the ultimate result may be. Certainly there have been no signs of trouble in Chicago today, and I think all our local banks are strong enough. But it is not impossible that a panic may sweep over the country. It looks bad—so many country banking-houses having deposits with Donnell, Lawson & Co. and the Metropolitan."

"Are there many Illinois banking-houses liable to be caught?"

"I haven't any definit information, but I have heard that there are a great many country banking-houses all through the West which have deposits. The Metropolitan's Kansas depositors, it is said, are very numerous. As far as the firms which have failed go none of them seem to have any Chicago connections. The most remarkable thing about the movement locally is the way grain stood up under the pressure."

CHARLES HENROTIN.

"The stock business is done mainly in New York," said Charles Henrotin, "and the Chicago end of it is so small comparatively that there should be no reason to fear a disastrous effect here. I can't see anything in the local situation which gives cause to fear a panic. As far as I know none of the firms which have failed have Chicago customers, and the local correspondents of the Metropolitan are abundantly able to take care of themselves. If any of the small country banks in the West are caught it can't react here, because they are not large borrowers from Chicago banks."

JOHN T. LESTER.

"No panic?" said John T. Lester as he fumbled a batch of private dispatches. "Look at the quotations and see. They are having some excitement in New York, but I can't see why we should have any panic in Chicago."

THE EFFECT OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC ON THE RAILROADS.

The principal topic of discussion in railroad circles yesterday was the financial panic in New York. The officials of the various roads felt very blue over the situation, and expressed fears that if the panic does not come to a speedy termination many roads will find themselves in the hands of Receivers before many days have passed. All hopes that the Wabash may still be kept out of the hands of a Receiver were dispelled by the events of the last few days, and it is believed that nothing less than a miracle can now keep the road from being bankrupted. Of course a number of the smaller interior roads, such as the Lake Erie & Western, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and several others are no better off than the Wabash, and these also would go into the hands of a Receiver if the Wabash does. Such outcome will seriously affect the dividend-paying roads, as the competition by the bankrupt roads would greatly diminish their earnings. The bankrupt roads would simply be required to make operating expenses, and consequently they could afford to do business at much lower rates than the roads which have to earn the interest on their bonds and dividends on their stock. It is the general opinion that if the Wabash and other roads are thrown into bankruptcy—and all the indications point that way—few of the roads will be able to pay dividends for some time to come. The more conservative railroad managers are greatly denouncing the reckless manner in which some of the railroads have been conducted during the last year, which has brought on the present state of affairs. They say that if pooling agreements had been properly carried out and paying rates maintained the railroads would now be in a different position from what they are. Many of the Western railroad managers who have heretofore been opposed to a National railroad law regulating transportation and rates are now strongly in favor of such legislation, and they openly declare that unless Congress comes to the rescue and enacts laws that will prevent speculators like Jay Gould from running railroads [illegible]

mere purpose of aiding them in their reckless speculations a change for the better cannot be secured.

MILWAUKEE.

A TALK WITH ALEXANDER MITCHELL—HIS BANK AND RAILROAD ALL RIGHT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—When the first report of the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank was received here it was not believed by the leading bankers of this city. Alexander Mitchell and others expressed themselves in the most emphatic manner as having no confidence in the report, but later Mr. Mitchell and others received official statements in regard to the matter. This evening THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a long talk with Mr. Mitchell on the causes, results, and probable outcome of the present situation. It was generally reported and believed that the Metropolitan Bank was the depository of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, of Mitchell's bank (the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance), and of Mr. Mitchell personally, and hence his statements have an added importance. Mr. Mitchell was at his magnificent home on Grand avenue when the correspondent called. Mr. Ferguson, Cashier of Mitchell's bank, happened to call at the same moment, and in a chat in crossing the lawn he assured the correspondent that the state of affairs in New York so far as the Metropolitan Bank was concerned could not have any possible legitimate effect of an injurious nature either on St. Paul securities, on Mitchell's bank, or on Mr. Mitchell himself. He had in his hand private dispatches affording every assurance that such was the case, and besides this the deposits of St. Paul moneys and of Mr. Mitchell's private funds held by the bank were so small as to be of comparatively slight consequence.

Mr. Mitchell answered the door-bell personally and gave his visitors a hearty greeting. Mr. Ferguson showed him the dispatches, and in turn was shown two of a similarly reassuring nature just received by Mr. Mitchell. The two gentlemen exchanged congratulations over what to them appeared to be an excellent outlook, and then Mr. Mitchell gave the correspondent fully and freely his views of the whole situation. "In the first place," said he, "it is a mistake to say that the Metropolitan Bank was the depository either of the St. Paul company or of myself. It is true that the company had some money there, and so had I, but the amount was comparatively very small. In the case of the company I am sure that its deposits did not amount to more than one day's earnings of the road, probably not more than half a day's, but I'll guarantee that it was not more than a day's. My personal deposits were, practically, a very small amount, not enough to worry at all about one way or the other. The fact is, you see, as the bank allowed no interest, there could be no possible object in depositing money and allowing it to remain idle. Such funds as the company or myself might have were loaned out on call."

"But suppose you on the contrary had had a large amount on deposit, how would you feel about it?"

"Perfectly safe, perfectly safe. My personal knowledge of the affairs of the bank leads me to feel perfectly positive on that score. The fact is, the bank has a capital of $3,000,000, with a surplus of $1,500,000. Its deposits are comparatively small. Its management is safe. Even if it should close, which I don't have the least idea it will, the stockholders would be liable for the $3,000,000. Then again, the banks in New York are bound to stand by each other. The same rule will apply now as in 1873. The Metropolitan or any other bank can deposit assets with other banks and receive for immediate use three-fourths of the value of such assets. Thus the banks in a time like this are banded together like one great bank. If the Metropolitan should close, which, as I have said, I have not the slightest idea it will, everything would be safe; but I have every assurance that it will reopen and go on tomorrow. I believe this because of my knowledge of its management and resources, and further, because of word that I have just received to that effect."

"If the bank is not the depository of the St. Paul Company how do you account for the fact that the report of the closing of the bank resulted in depressing the company's securities to such an extent?"

"I am not sure that such depression was from that cause. Perhaps it was, indirectly, but the fortunes of the bank, good or bad, have nothing to do with the value of the company's securities. You'll see that there was something of a recovery at the close from the lowest figures of the day."

"How will it be tomorrow?"

"My assured conviction is that there will be a decided advance all around tomorrow. If the Metropolitan shall resume tomorrow, as I am now assured that it will, there will be a revival of confidence and a corresponding rise in values."

"How do you account for the fact that the bank was forced to suspend even temporarily?"

"Well, you see, a lot of fellows on Wall street make a clatter, they raise an excitement, they speculate wildly or influence others to do so. They sell short all sorts of stocks. There's nothing legitimate about all this, but it has its effect. The suspicions of the community in the midst of the excitement are directed against some one institution. In such moments men are not reasoning creatures; they are governed by impulse—if they can be said to be governed at all. The crowd makes a break for the institution against which unwarranted suspicion is aroused. It is the part of good management and prudence then for the institution to close its doors temporarily, that it may prepare itself for the onslaught. There is hardly an institution or a company in the world which, without a moment's warning, could put its assets in such shape as to meet its obligations in an instant. Why, the Bank of England has been forced to suspend several times. In this present case it happened to be the Metropolitan Bank. It has taken the wise and prudent course to insist on a few hours' time in which to prepare itself. Tomorrow it will be all right."

"What relations did the bank have with the speculative influence of Wall street? Were its officers speculators?"

"It had very little to do with Wall street. I believe Seney dabbled a little in 'railroads,' but he told me the bank would lend him nothing. In fact, I know it was one of the rules of the bank that no loans should be granted to the officers."

"How are your individual interests in New York affected by the situation?"

"I am just in receipt of dispatches to the effect that they are all right. I am perfectly secured in all directions—not the slightest trouble there. So far as what little I happened to have in the Metropolitan is concerned, if anybody would offer me tonight 95 per cent of it to insure me against loss, I wouldn't accept, for I know I'll get the whole."

EFFECT ON THE GRAIN MARKET—FAILURE OF A COMMISSION HOUSE.

This has been one of the most panicky days known in the markets here for years. Wheat opened weak, with a tendency to lower prices from the start. The June option, which has for a week or more past been ruling even with July in Chicago, opened at 90 cents, fluctuated for awhile between 89⅞ and 90½ cents, and then went down to 89 cents. The Youngs and the Olivers, who have been the largest purchasers here for a long time past, were in Chicago today, and trading here was nearly altogether confined to small lots handled by commission men for outside operators. Every move of the market was dependent upon the tenor of advices received from Chicago. The weakness at the opening was attributed to the throwing upon the market of numerous lots of wheat purchased by outsiders who got in at the top and found themselves unable to stand up under the heavy decline of the last few days. But before the morning advanced far news of the New York trouble began to come in, and although the worst of these reports were not believed it appeared, to quote a leading Chamber of Commerce man, that "the bottom had dropped out of everything." Later the news of the suspension of the Metropolitan Bank and of various other concerns was confirmed, and in the afternoon the wheat market was again weaker, June opening at 88⅞ cents, rising to 89½ cents, falling to 88¾ cents, and closing at 88⅝ cents. July ranged 1¾ cents above June, opening at 90⅝ cents, advancing to 92½ cents, and closing at 90⅝ cents. Late in the afternoon the suspension of the well-known commission house of A. K. Shepard & Co. was announced. The house has been on the wrong side of the market and was obliged to yield to the pressure. The failure will not affect the general business in markets. All or nearly all parties interested are in Milwaukee, and the obligations are comparatively small in most cases. The total amount is believed to be between $10,000 and $15,000.

ST. LOUIS.

NO DISASTER FEARED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—[Special.]—The news of the financial troubles in New York was received here with the deepest interest. As the dispatches announcing the different failures came into the banks an eager crowd of officials and capitalists gathered to hear the news. Everywhere the opinion was expressed that the break could not go further than Wall street. In St. Louis there is absolutely no danger, as no bank has been advancing money upon railroad stocks as collateral to any extent. Indeed, as one banker put it, any bank in St. Louis could take up all the stock collateral held in the city and not feel the amount if it was lost. Another fact which went to strengthen confidence if anything were needed was that not one of the broken institutions was the correspondent of any St. Louis bank.

None of the local bankers look for any want of confidence here, and, without exception, they express themselves as glad, since the crash was coming, that it had come now, and not in the fall, when some might not be in such excellent shape to meet trouble.

DENVER.

EXCITEMENT AMONG MINING-MEN.

DENVER, Colo., May 14.—[Special.]—When the news of the failure of the Metropolitan Bank of New York and several prominent brokers reached here this afternoon there was widespread excitement among the mining-men and others, who, if they were not interested personally, knew persons in this State who were. It is believed that there are a number of prominent mining-men interested in either the brokerage firms or the bank, but to what extent cannot be ascertained. No fear was felt by heavy depositors as to the soundness of our banks here. The excitement of small depositors was increased by the report which has been in circulation to the effect that ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was a loser to the extent of about $500,000 by the failure of the Marine Bank. The ex-Senator's friends deny that he is a loser in any great amount. Our bankers think that the panic is over, and that Coloradoans will only be losers by about $40,000.

PEORIA.

NO BANKS AFFECTED—A DROP IN GRAIN.

PEORIA, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—On receipt of the news of the failure of the Metropolitan Bank of New York prices of grain here broke badly, a decline of two to three cents on all classes of grain taking place. As the day wore away, however, a better tone prevailed, and at the close prices had recovered about one-half from the lowest and the markets closed firm. No banks here are affected. Callender & Ayer's Bank was a correspondent of the Metropolitan, but is amply covered by real estate in this city. No other bank, so far as can be learned, is connected in any way with any of the banks which have yet shown signs of weakness. The day, however, was a very exciting one in financial and speculative circles here, and the different offices which served as sources of information were thronged from early in the forenoon until late in the afternoon.

CLEVELAND.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—[Special.]—The financial wreck at New York today was the sensation of business circles, but merely as a matter of news. All of the Cleveland banks are clear of heavy loss. Some of them may have lost a few hundred dollars balance, but that is all. The Merchants' Bank had a narrow escape. They sent a heavy sum to the Metropolitan Bank by express yesterday, but today word was received that it had not been delivered, and President Joseph Perkins has gone to care for it. The local speculators have been nipped in common with the craft of the country, but no financial house will be affected by the failures.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—The news of the New York troubles has caused but little feeling among the Minneapolis banks, the reports at first being discredited. All the Minneapolis banks claim to be prepared for any emergency, they having drawn in all their balances with the result that they are carrying 50 per cent more currency now than ever before. The banking capital of the city is held by the First National, Northwestern National, Security, Hennepin County, Nicollet, Union National, and Bank of Minneapolis, representing in the aggregate nearly $10,000,000. The feeling is one of confidence and security, with a belief that everything will look better tomorrow.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A FEELING OF CAUTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The financial failures in New York had little or no effect in Indianapolis. None of the banks here do business with either the Metropolitan or Hatch & Foote, and of course could not be directly affected. The former bank, so far as can be learned, had only three correspondents in Indiana, one each at Madison, La Porte, and Union City, and the amount of business transacted was very small. Hatch & Foote did even a less volume. The feeling in financial circles here is one of caution, and while no serious results are apprehended the banks and business houses are preparing for all possible demands. They are said to be in excellent condition.

DUBUQUE

ONLY SLIGHTLY AFFECTED.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—All of the various bankers of this city were interviewed this afternoon by a reporter for opinions in regard to the New York failures of today. All of them stated that they were not affected except as the entire business interests of the country were affected indirectly. All stated that their loans were chiefly on home securities, and that all banks not interested in stock speculations would not be hurt. The local banks have very little money in New York or elsewhere in the East.

ELSEWHERE.

IN LONDON.

A FAILURE AND A FALL IN PRICES.

LONDON, May 14.—There was one small failure upon the Stock Exchange today. The panic in New York caused much excitement on the street after the exchange closed. Louisville & Nashville securities have fallen 9 points. Other leading American railway stocks have fallen from 2 to 5 points.

FRIGHTENED TOURISTS.

LONDON, May 14.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The news of the panic caused great excitement here. The American Exchange was flooded with frightened tourists. Several notes of credit have been stopped and much inconvenience has been caused, but the news came too late to affect quotations on the Stock Exchange. American railroad securities were all day very flat.

OTHER POINTS.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Que., May 14.—The stock market, notwithstanding the unfavorable news from New York, is steady.

Adolph Segenrisch has been appointed Receiver of the Quintera & Rosaris Mining Company. The application was made by William W. McFarland, who has claims of $500,000 against the company.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14.—Being a legal holiday, the banks were closed. It is impossible to learn what effect the New York failures will have on houses here. The Metropolitan had no regular correspondent in this city. No losses are expected.

The *Chronicle* publishes tomorrow an interview with William Alvord, President of the Bank of California, and managers of other leading banks on the financial panic in New York. All agree that it will have no effect here except to stiffen interest rates, and say the panic will be of short duration, due principally to the fact that the balance of trade is so largely in favor of the United States and values so low they cannot get much lower.

AUSTIN, TEX.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 14.—[Special.]—The crash in New York creates dismay in this section, relieved by the hope that Secretary Folger will avert a panic.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

THE SECOND-NATIONAL RUN.

A RUSH FOR THE PAYING-TELLER.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—When the doors of the Second National Bank were thrown open at 9:30 o'clock this morning a crowd of men, women, and messenger-boys swarmed in past the brass railings and became wedged in a confused mass before the windows of the Cashier and the paying-teller. For several minutes Cashier Roberts was kept busy explaining that the bank would pay all claims presented as fast as the money could be counted, and in addition gave the information that, although a heavy run was expected, the institution was solvent and in good condition.

At 10 o'clock the Paying Teller's windows were thrown open, the lines pushed forward, and payments began. Almost immediately afterward Bank-Examiner Scriba, who had been closeted with the officers and Directors all the morning, pushed through the crowd and disappeared. A moment later copies of a statement were posted upon the front windows of the bank to the effect that after an investigation of this bank he was satisfied that it is in a perfectly sound and solvent condition.

AN ENORMOUS DEFICIT MADE GOOD.

The reason for Mr. Scriba's explanation of the bank's condition was made public in the course of an hour by Henry A. Hurlbut, one of the Directors, who said that he believed that the deficit in the bank amounted to $4,000,000, but that the amount had been made up by the stockholders, including Amos R. Eno, who presented the bank with securities valued at $3,500,000 to cover the loss caused by the defalcation of his son, John C. Eno, late President of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

In explaining the condition of the bank Anson Phelps Stokes, another Director, said that in addition to the $3,500,000 of securities Mr. Eno had deposited in the bank $1,000,000 in cash. It was further stated that if necessary Mr. Eno would deposit $1,000,000 tomorrow and $1,000,000 Friday. Mr. Hurlbut further said that Mr. Amos R. Eno was worth $25,000,000 and would not see the bank suffer. In Mr. Hurlbut's opinion John C. Eno was liable to imprisonment for the difficulty which he had brought upon the bank. During the morning while the run was at its hight the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel deposited in the bank $40,000. They were followed by Park & Tilford, who put in $10,000, and Herter Brothers, who deposited a large amount in cash. Although the news of these deposits was at once made public, the lines of panic-stricken depositors never wavered.

CASH ON HAND.

Early in the afternoon it was stated that $700,000 still remained in the bank vaults, and that $500,000 waited in the clearing-house for shipment to the bank in case of need. It was estimated that at 5:40 o'clock about $500,000 had been drawn out.

ENO'S DEFALCATION.

Mr. James A. Trowbridge, the new President, said that the difficulties had been bridged over and that all claims would be paid in full. All day the most strenuous efforts were made to keep private the facts concerning the defalcation of John C. Eno. Of several directors of the bank, who were approached on the subject, only one would express an opinion or give any information, and he said quite emphatically that John C. Eno ought to go Sing Sing. By an instrument recorded yesterday Mr. Amos R. Eno has revoked a certain power of attorney given by him to his son, John C. Eno, in 1875. The document further recites that all powers of any kind or date given to John C. Eno are revoked.

Panchot, a member of the Union League, entered the bank about 3:30 p. m., bearing in his hands a flour-sack half filled with bank notes, which he deposited, at the same time remarking to the Cashier that he thought that the bank needed ready money. A number of merchants, anxious to draw their deposits engaged telegraph boys to hold their places in the line. One gentleman who refused to give his name sent a messenger-boy with a check for $450 to have certified. Four hours later the man declared at the bank that the boy had not returned. It is thought the boy drew the money and ran away.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

IT WILL RESUME TODAY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The Clearing-House committee remained in the bank steadily at work examining its affairs until midnight. At just 12 o'clock the reporters were summoned in the bank, where Mr. Camp, the Manager of the Clearing-House, read to them the following statement:

The Clearing-House Committee have made an examination of the Metropolitan National Bank and find that the assets justify them in recommending to the Loan Committee to advance the amount required to enable the bank to immediately resume business.

Mr. Camp, when asked to state the amount required by the bank, said that he did not know it, as the officers of the bank were the persons to fix it. He added, however, that if he did know it he would not tell. It was ascertained, however, that the sum is $3,000,000. President Seney, who remained in the bank during the whole time the examination was going on, resolutely declined to say anything either as to what forced the bank to suspend or as to the condition of his individual affairs.

"The bank is not in as bad condition as was reported," said Mr. William Dowd after the committee adjourned. "It will resume today."

"Will there be any further failures?"

"No. I don't think there will. Overcertification will not be permitted as it has been. Every bank that is sound will be assisted if it needs help."

"Are there any others that are unsound?"

"No, I don't think there are."

"Are Mr. Seney's private affairs much involved?"

"I don't know anything about that. We were not investigating Mr. Seney's affairs, but the bank's. All we have to say, or the public need to know, is contained in the statement which has been furnished you."

The firm of Dyett & Co. state that they are on their feet again, and their customers are standing by them.

FLIGHT OF SENEY'S SON-IN-LAW.

The *Commercial* says: While the street was so much shaken by the failures rumors were heard that Seney's son-in-law, Nelson Robinson, had fled, and the philanthropist's bank was struggling in a heavy sea, with a strong probability of going under. By 10 o'clock the depositors of the Second National Bank had instituted a heavy run. At 11 o'clock the flight of Seney's son-in-law was authenticated, and simultaneously came the official announcement that the Metropolitan Bank had closed.

THE BOGART SUSPENSION

A GREAT SURPRISE TO WALL STREET—THE PREFERENCES.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—As great a surprise as anything to Wall street was the suspension of O. M. Bogart & Co., at No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine street. Bogart & Co. were not as well known as stock-brokers as bill-brokers. They made a specialty of dry-goods paper and had almost a monopoly of that business. They were also large dealers in importers' acceptances and importers' paper. Their stock business was by no means small, but it was in handling commercial paper that the house made its name. The firm was considered conservative and scrupulously honest and honorable. The assignment was made to ex-Congressman and ex-Tax-Commissioner John Wheeler. The members of the firm are Orlando M. Bogart, of this city, Richard W. Bogart, his nephew, of Yonkers, and Alanson M. Wilcox, his son-in-law, of Nyack. William H. Bogart, a son of Orlando M., was a member of the firm until his death last winter. In their assignment the firm directed the payment of all their outstanding checks before the costs and commissions of the Assignee were paid, and then gave secondary preferences, as follows: Emma L. Adams, $564; C. W. Pardee, $371; J. T. Brooks, $426; Jane A. Kelly, $1,381; James M. Campbell, $390; August Kelly, $861; N. A. Crocker, $358; F. Nauman, $435; Caroline L. Hardie, $2,459; Mary S. Stockwell, as executrix, $1,583; Mary S. Stockwell, individually, $26,512; Mary H. Stockwell, $3,916; Mrs. S. Stockwell, $7,767; James L. Gladwin, $4,615; Peter D. Sturges, $650; estate of H. F. Horton, deceased, ——. Any and all claims above securities in the hands of the firm ——; total, $52,794. All the members of the firm make individual assignments. Richard W. Bogart prefers creditors as follows: Elizabeth L. Bogart, $2,808; Robert H. Corbett, $2,500; Anna E. Reynolds, $3,190; Elizabeth De Angelis, $5,000; Ada De Angelis, $5,000; Julia D. A. Johnson, $15,000; total, $33,498.

Nobody had looked for trouble in the house, and although the failure was not of great magnitude it created a great deal of comment. Orlando M. Bogart is 70 years old, and was confined to his room at the Windsor Hotel yesterday by illness. He was originally in the dry-goods trade. Mr. Bogart had of late years been dealing on his individual account in stock privileges, such as "puts," "calls," and "straddles." His dealings in privileges were by no means as important as they were imagined to be. He was very careful. He never sold privileges for over 100 shares, and was careful to keep the chances of loss down to a minimum. His classes were so safe that he was an almost steady gainer. In 1876 the firm were estimated to be worth $1,000,000, but last January their friends placed their capital at $400,000.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

Richard W. Bogart said the failure was the result of heavy losses sustained by the firm in the last three years. They could not, considering the times, stand against them any longer, and so suspended. The assignment partook largely of a precautionary nature. The firm was offered assistance today to the amount of $500,000. The heaviest losses were sustained by the shrinkage of values. Customers had "laid down" on the firm. Their margins had been wiped out and exceeded and they had not made good the balances. Two years ago the firm lost $80,000 by the forged paper of Sweezy & Dart. Fifty thousand were lost through Holbrook & Co., and losses were suffered by the failure of F. Meyer & Co. There is no telling whether the firm will resume.

At the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, the attorneys of the firm, it was said their failure was due to the general shrinkage. The assets would not reach $1,000,000. The preferences given were to secure trust accounts. The general understanding was that the assets were considerably under $1,000,000, probably not $750,000. A large amount of the paper left with the house for negotiation was taken away, as the Assignee had no claim on it.

HOLLIS L. POWERS.

Hollis L. Powers, the former owner of the Grand Central Hotel, had a desk in Bogart & Co.'s office, where he sold privileges. He did a large business. Buyers paid Mr. Bogart $2 per 100 shares for guaranteeing them. In that way the idea got out that Mr. Bogart was a large dealer in them. Mr. Powers received his creditors as fast as they came in yesterday, and met those with Mr. Bogart's indorsements the same as others. His wealth was much greater than Mr. Bogart's at any time.

GRANT & WARD.

A TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The suit of John H. Morris, as assignee of James D. Fish and the Marine National Bank, against the firm of Grant & Ward and against each member of the firm individually to have them turn over to him any partnership property which they may have was begun before Hamilton Cole, referee, yesterday. One object of the reference was to have the referee schedule the property. The main feature of the examination was the remarkable forgetfulness of Ferdinand Ward, who could remember nothing which would tend to show where his personal property was, if he had any. Ward did not know when he bought any of the property he had, or what he paid for it, or whether he paid any money, or whether he took money of Grant & Ward to pay for it. He said he was to have a half interest in the Booth Theatre property, but did not know what he paid nor whose money he used. An account had been opened with the Marine Bank and bills paid from a fund provided. His Stamford (Conn.) property he paid $43,500 for by giving his check. He did not know what he paid for the furniture in his residence, which is estimated to be worth $100,000. In fact he knew little about anything. He had made the assignment to George C. Holt, he said, but the house in Pierrepont street he had not delivered to him, for it was not his. His wife owned it, but he did not know when it was conveyed to her.

Mr. Bangs—Did you join your wife in a deed of trust of that property to W. S. Warner? A.—Yes; but I did not read it.

Q.—What consideration did you receive? A.—Nothing personally. Mr. Shepard, my counsel, got certain receipts from Warner; I did not see them. Warner came to my house Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock, and Mr. Work and Shepard came soon after.

Q.—What took place? A.—I was not in a state to talk from excitement. The purport of the conversation was that I must transfer my property to Warner at once or they would proceed against me. I was frightened, and I considered I was forced to do what I did. The aggregate of the receipts held by Warner was $575,000.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The Supreme Court today granted an injunction in favor of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway restraining U. S. Grant and others from disposing of the bonds of the railroad company.

TREMENDOUS LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of Grant & Ward, according to a statement just completed by Receiver Davies, are $14,501,531, and the collateral held by creditors about $10,000,000.

AFTERNOON TRADING.

THE REACTION.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Trading in the Stock Exchange went on with terrible earnestness after the reaction that followed the ominous statement of the suspension of George I. Seney's bank. The excitement on the floor was intense, but not turbulent. Distrust of every security on the list was the marked feature of the trading, and stocks, both good and bad, were relentlessly hammered. Most of the leading securities dropped from 5 to 10 points, the Vanderbilts suffering equally with the Gould stocks. Soon the excitement outside was stimulated by the announcement of the suspension of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, of No. 102 Broadway. A thousand busy tongues were soon busily wagging over an incorrect report that there was a firm that had $2,000,000 on deposit in the Metropolitan Bank. Scarcely had the fact of suspension of this firm gotten into circulation before the startling statement came over the "tapes" that Hotchkiss & Burnham, of Broad street, one of the best-known firms down-town, were embarrassed.

RUSSELL SAGE SQUEEZED.

At 3 o'clock the number of suspended firms was eight, when came the news of the suspension of the Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn. While this was being talked over messenger-boys by the dozen went rushing wildly down Wall street from the office of Russell Sage, which is in the same building that contains the offices of W. R. Connor & Co., at Broadway and Rector street. Soon the topic uppermost in the discussion of "the street" was that Russell Sage had declined to receive any more stocks on his outstanding privileges. Soon after Mr. Sage authorized the statement that he had not declined to receive any of his puts. He had merely availed himself of an old rule requiring the holders of privileges to give twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to "put" the stocks. This notice was exacted at 1:45 p. m., but Mr. Sage continued to receive such notices until after 3 o'clock. It was stated that he promptly took all of the stock put to him by holders of his privileges who had given notice the previous day. It was estimated that since Monday last Mr. Sage has had fully 200,000 shares of stocks "put" to him, in many cases the market price being from 10 to 15 points below the put price. On the basis of such differences it was easy to figure Mr. Sage more, than $1,000,000 out of pocket.

THE PHŒNIX BANK.

Early in the day a rumor was afloat that the Phœnix National Bank, No. 45 Wall street, was in a shaken condition and would be obliged to suspend. The rumor intensified the excitement prevalent on the street, but the impression soon prevailed that the bank was in a safe condition, and at 3 o'clock there was little excitement around its doors. The President stated that the bank was in a perfectly sound condition, ready to meet all demands upon it, and that it had not lost a dollar by any one. A rumor was started that President Jones, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, had accepted collateral from the bank and lent it $1,000,000 to tide over its difficulties. President Dutilh, of the bank, denied the story. Mr. Jones also denied it, and said that he was prepared to furnish the bank with money if it needed it, but it did not.

RUMORS AND RUNS.

Late in the afternoon the statement was positively made that the checks of the Seventh Ward National Bank would be thrown out at the clearing-house tomorrow morning. President Montague when informed of the rumor fairly exploded with wrath, and denied the story emphatically. The widely circulated rumor that Randall & Wierum, brokers at No. 50 Exchange place, had gone down in the general crash was emphatically denied by Mr. Wierum.

A current report that the Park National Bank was in difficulties caused a brisk run there in the afternoon. President Potts said: "The rumor that we are weak is absurd. We have $11,000,000 in our vaults to meet all obligations, and our balances today are 26 per cent over the legal reserve."

ANALYZING THE FLURRY.

That today's panic was the culmination of the persistent liquidation that has been going on in Wall street during the last two years was very generally believed. The extraordinary depreciation of securities, it was argued, had left the country in much better shape to cope with a financial panic than it was in either 1869 or 1873. The process of liquidation received a strong impetus in the collapse of the Northern Pacific securities last fall. Since then the most strenuous efforts of such men as Vanderbilt and Gould have been required to keep the market braced up. The successive shocks of the recently rapidly accumulating disasters proved to be more than the market could stand, and as Mr. Vanderbilt was out of the country, and as Mr. Gould has fully as much as he can attend to in looking after his own complicated interests, there was no force of sufficient power to stay the crisis. The Metropolitan Bank will resume payments at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

HOTCHKISS, BURNHAM & CO.

The failure of Hotchkiss, Burnham & Co., of No. 36 Broad street, was announced about 2:30, and the news spread like wildfire through the street, for it was one of the best-known houses in the Stock Exchange, being connected by private wires with Boston, Albany, and with the Fifth Avenue, Windsor, and New York Hotels, and also with a branch office over the North River Savings Bank, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The firm was established in 1874, and was composed of H. L. Hotchkiss, J. W. Burnham, and Schuyler Walden. The last-named gentleman severed his connection with the firm about a month ago. The firm did a large business and had a numerous clientage, including ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, for whom they engineered the celebrated "blind pool," and Mr. S. H. Kneeland, whose elevated-railroad interests they looked after till about a year ago. Both members of the firm were members of the Stock Exchange, and the senior partner was also a member of the New York Petroleum Exchange, while Mr. Burnham held memberships in the New York Mining and the New York Cotton Exchanges. April 18 Mr. Hotchkiss stated that the firm had $150,000 cash in capital and undivided profits amounting to $100,000.

Soon after 3 o'clock Mr. Burnham in his office said: "Yes, we are in trouble. I am in hopes that it will not turn out a failure, but simply a suspension, but I can hardly tell yet how that will be. Our troubles arose from our customers failing to respond to our calls for more margins, which were necessitated by the tremendous shrinkage in values. We are trying to get the money owing us, and if we succeed we will be able to resume. It's hard to tell exactly what stocks we were carrying principally, but I should think we had more Western Union and Erie than anything else, but our customers were 'long' not only on these but pretty much all on the list. As a matter of fact, we were not compelled to suspend today. We might have gone over tonight. I should think that in round numbers our liabilities would reach $250,000.

HATCH & FOOTE.

The excitement was hightened when the suspension of Hatch & Foote was announced. The members of the firm referred all the matters to the manager, Mr. E. C. Emerson, who said the suspension would be but a temporary one, and that the firm was perfectly solvent. Their assets, he said, were largely in excess of their liabilities, and consisted almost exclusively of first-class railroad bonds, mostly of them selling over par, and Government securities. The suspension was wholly due to the extensive business carried on, they having a larger number of open accounts than any other stock exchange firm. These accounts were scattered all over the country, from Maine to Texas, and they were thus preventing from reaching their customers early enough to procure additional margins. The firm did a strictly commission business and never speculated on its own account. They were not in immediate want of money, as they had a balance on hand at the Fourth National Bank when they determined to suspend of fully $100,000. Many offers of assistance had been received, but all had been declined. Mr. Hatch had a small interest in the Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, but this was entirely distinct from the business of the firm, and had nothing whatever to do with their present difficulties.

In the afternoon the house made an assignment without preferences to Mr. Henry W. Reighley, its head bookkeeper. The house has been established for seventeen years, and during that time has always borne the best of reputations for ability and integrity, passing through the panic of 1873 without loss. There are but two members of the firm, Mr. D. B. Hatch and C. B. Foote, both of whom were clerks in the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch. They have branch offices connected with the main house by private wires at Boston and Norwich, Conn. When the announcement of their suspension reached the latter place there was considerable excitement. It was said the losses in Norwich would be little or nothing.

NELSON ROBINSON & CO.

The first failure of the day was that of Nelson Robinson & Co., which was caused by the inability of the firm to meet the demands upon it for money. The firm is composed of Nelson Robinson, son-in-law of George I. Seney, President of the Metropolitan Bank, and Robert and George I. Seney, sons of the Bank President. It was organized in 1875, and has done a general stock-brokerage business. George I. Seney Sr. is understood to have loaned it over $1,000,000 of the bank's money. The firm has handled the stocks and bonds of the so-called Seney syndicate, and has suffered from the steady shrinkage in values. Four or five years ago the firm put on the market the consolidated fives of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, of which June 30, 1882, there were $14,952,000 worth outstanding. The liabilities of the firm are reported to be over $1,500,000. No idea of the assets could be gained today, but the fact that they are of the same character as the securities in which the firm has been interested does not make the outlook very cheering.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CRASHES AT ST. JOSEPH.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 14.—[Special.]—Intense excitement was created here this afternoon by the State Savings Bank closing its doors. The State Savings Bank was established fully twelve years ago by Robert Donnell, now of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York. Five years ago Donnell went to New York, but retained the ruling interest in the bank. At 2 o'clock today a telegram arrived announcing the suspension of the New York house, and President C. B. France, of the State Savings Bank, made an assignment, J. C. Wilson, of this city, being the Assignee. The assignment is in favor of its creditors. The bank has always been looked upon as the most reliable and substantial in the West. Its capital stock was reported very heavy. Donnell, Lawson & Simpson were worth at least $3,000,000, and the Directors here are our heaviest men. The deposits will reach $1,900,000, and embrace every class—the rich and poor, the laboring man and woman. There are fully 5,500 depositors. The news of the suspension soon spread, and in ten minutes the streets were thronged with people, men and women, who were either interested financially or anxious to learn the latest from the front.

This has been a day of financial disaster here. First the Richmond Medical Company's failure, $150,000 and no assets, and then in a few hours the closing of the bank wherein the whole people have a part. What the outcome of the bank crash will be no one can tell at this time. Much will depend on the state of affairs in New York. President France states that he feels the bank will pay out dollar for dollar. Tomorrow will prove another lively day here. All who have money in other banks will draw it out, the people being greatly worked up. Among the creditors at the State Savings Uncle Sam comes in, as Collector-of-Customs Hunter made his deposits there. He had at this time only a few thousand dollars on hand, having purchased a draft only a few days ago.

The Samaritan Nervine Manufacturing Company suspended this morning. Liabilities over $100,000, assets nothing. The main losers are newspapers. John F. Taylor is assignee.

STILLWATER.

BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—So far as outside appearances go there has been no change in the financial situation within the last twenty-four hours. It is only too evident, however, that there is much hidden under the surface, and the return of Mr. Sabin to Stillwater tomorrow is expected to be followed by developments that may possibly prove more serious than anything that has transpired. The rumors and reports of the New York troubles reaching here this afternoon have caused considerable excitement in business and banking circles. At the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company's works today everything has been carried on as usual. Receiver Brown has been absent, leaving Vice-President Stimson in charge. The taking of the inventory is being verified carefully by a second corps of clerks, with the expectation of finishing by Saturday. There were only two business callers during the day, they being James W. Ross and G. W. Van Zant, both of Chicago. The first is said to be an iron broker, who is a creditor of the car company in the sum of $30,000. Mr. Van Zant is of Beveridge, Dewey & Co., brokers, and creditors to the amount of $40,000. Mr. Van Zant said he thought the outlook hopeful and believed the car company would come out all right if let alone. Of the details of his company's commercial association with the Sabin Company he would give no expression. He returns to Chicago tomorrow morning.

The J. H. Townshend & Co. Mills have been shut down all day. There are orders, it is said, for 8,000 barrels of flour on the books, but not a pound is being made. The firm has not gone into receivership or bankruptcy, but, it is said, is only awaiting Sabin's coming. The whole office force is putting the accounts into shape and is getting at the balances to find just where and how the company stands. It was at first deemed advisable by the firm to go into voluntary bankruptcy, but such a course was not thought well of by friends, and the projected step was reconsidered. Just what will be done will be made known after a conference with Sabin.

The Stillwater Transfer Company is going on. The Receiver asked for by the company and appointed by the court yesterday in the person of S. R. Stimson was withdrawn this morning.

There is absolutely nothing new to be said about Seymour, Sabin & Co. No information can be extracted from either Mr. Seymour or Receiver O'Gorman. The latter says he will not have the slightest idea of the way the ground lies till the books have been gone through.

SABIN.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Senator Sabin left last night for St. Paul. He says that with assets three times the liabilities nobody will suffer from the Northwestern Car Company's failure. The loss from the suspension will be light, if anything. Telegrams from St. Paul are to the effect that affairs are even better than anticipated.

A FAILURE AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14.—[Special.]—The suspension of the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company caused the failure today of Rice & Whiting, bankers and brokers, who have been in business in this city for many years. They were selling agents of the company in this vicinity and, it is said, succeeded in placing nearly $100,000 worth of the preferred stock. They owned $17,000 of the stock themselves, which they pledged with the Old Worcester Bank for a loan of $10,000. The bank called for the money today and the suspension followed. Rice & Whiting have not yet prepared any statement, but there is no doubt they are cleaned out entirely. There is not likely to be any further failures here. Calvin Foster, President of the City Bank, was also selling agent of the Northwestern Company, and succeeded in inducing several investors to pledge other securities to raise money to buy the preferred stock. His bank, however, is not involved.

A CHINESE FIRM.

A COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 14.—[Special.]—Quite a panic was caused here today by the suspension of the large Chinese firm of Gee Wah & Co. This firm has been engaged in the general merchandising business and contracting. An investigation of affairs shows that the total liabilities approximate $50,000. The assets are small. A number of prominent Chinese firms are involved in the failure. A great number of Chinese laborers who had banked their savings with the firm lost their little all. The excitement is high among Chinese mercantile circles over the suspension.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLOTHING MERCHANT.

MATTOON, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Morris Ausbacher, a clothing merchant of Sullivan, Moultrie County, yesterday made an assignment to J. B. Titus, of that place, for the benefit of his creditors. He confesses judgment to the amount of $8,000; liabilities, $12,000; assets, $9,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to purchasing a large stock and having a light spring trade.

A MILL COMPANY.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—E. W. Traver & Co., manufacturers of operating mills at St. Louis and Ithaca, this State, employing about 100 men, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors today. The liabilities are reported at $15,000. The assets will exceed that amount.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—The suspension of Charles M. Bayard, stock broker, is announced. The liabilities are not heavy.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—Haggerty & Sons, auctioneers, made an assignment today. Assets $43,000, incumbered for $20,500.

THE BANKS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Controller of the Currency has instructed Examiner Scriba to remain in charge of the Metropolitan Bank.

In reference to the condition of the banks of the country at large, the Controller says that they seem to be in an exceptionally strong condition, most of them carrying unusually large reserves. The condition of affairs is entirely different from that of 1873; he does not think a general panic possible.

THE GUTHRIE ICE COMPANY.

The O. & W. Guthrie Ice Company made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of their creditors yesterday afternoon to Charles S. Harmon. The liabilities of the company amount to $35,851. The principal creditors are Elmira Bennett, Milwaukee, $8,000, secured by trust-deed on real estate; Lucy M. Guthrie, No. 3347 Michigan avenue, $8,600; Sarah D. Butler, $2,600, secured on real estate; Mrs. Harriet West, $3,000; International Bank, Chicago, two notes dated Feb. 14 at ninety days, $10,000; Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber Company, $315; J. N. French, $250; John C. Burke, $430; Wardell Guthrie, $1,064; C. K. Ballard, $604; and several more for smaller amounts.

The assets consist of property in the South Branch Addition worth $15,000, and incumbered by a trust-deed of $8,000; twenty-six acres of land along the canal worth $4,000; besides other real estate to the total value of $10,000, which, together with personal properties and bills receivable, will bring the assets to about $31,350. The main personal property is three canalboats valued at $2,000, a tug, ice-tools, worth $1,000, and a railroad track at Summit scheduled at $1,000.

A gentleman who says he knows whereof he speaks stated that the assignment was certainly a great surprise to Mr. Guthrie's friends. He was sure that not a person to whom that gentleman was indebted would lose a cent, as the assets would certainly double the liabilities. As to the causes leading up to the assignment he claimed to know nothing, but was sure that when matters were settled up Mr. Guthrie would have money over and above his liabilities.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

National Trotting Association—Cases Disposed Of.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association was in session all day yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel and disposed of the following cases:

H. G. Conover, in favor of Tri-State Fair of Toledo; application denied.

Same vs. Chester Driving-Park of Cincinnati; application denied.

D. C. Hollenshead vs. Cyrus Leland et al.; case dismissed.

George W. Sherwood, ex parte; application allowed.

National Trotting Association vs. bay mare Daisy D.; case sustained.

W. R. Hendee vs. Fort Dodge Driving-Park Association; application denied.

J. B. McConner vs. Central Ohio Fair; claim denied.

J. R. Bremer vs. Shelbyville Driving Park; claim allowed.

John H. Penman vs. bay mare Daisy D. and Silver Tail (horse); case dismissed.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture vs. Mason City Driving Park; claim allowed.

Columbus, O., Driving Park vs. Ohio Board of Agriculture; $25 fine imposed on defendants.

John Garnum vs. Chicago Driving Park; application dismissed.

E. S. Barber, ex parte, censure removed; ex parte application allowed.

J. H. Funk vs. Agricultural Society of Cass County, Iowa; application dismissed.

J. R. Hall Jr.; application for removal of sentence of expulsion granted upon condition of payment of $100 fine.

ILLINOIS DENTISTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The State Dental Association was occupied almost the entire day in discussing the following subjects: "Origin of the Defective Tooth-Structure Known as Furrowed or Oribiform Enamel," presented by W. H. Eames, of St. Louis; "Inflammation," presented by Homer Judd, of Alton; and "Dental Embryonal Histology," presented by Will X. Sudduth, of Bloomington. The following new members were admitted: A. E. Burroughs, of Walnut, Ill.; Robert Goebel, of Lincoln; and R. H. Mace, of Belleville.

ALD. GAYNOR STILL ALIVE.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Ald. Gaynor was conscious, and his physicians thought the chances of his ultimate recovery had increased, though the odds were still largely against him.

A FEARFUL COLLISION.

Fifteen Lives Lost by a Disaster Near Connellsville, Pa.—The Victims Roasted to Death.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—A west-bound freight collided with the gravel-train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad one mile east of Connellsville between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. A number of laborers were killed and many were injured.

The scene of the disaster is on a sharp curve just west of the Speer Sand-Works. The freight-train was heavily laden with ore. The gravel-train consisted of six cars. It contained about fifty men from the Pittsburg Southern Road, and they were on their way to Ohio Pyle Falls to work on the grading for a double track on the east end of this division. Both trains were going at a high rate of speed and came together with a terrible crash. The engines remained on the track and telescoped each other into the smokestacks, but the heavy tenders jumped into the air and fell, the freight tender upon its engine, and the gravel-train tender back upon the first car in the rear of it.

THE SCENE OF DEATH.

Here was the scene of death. Six men were killed outright in this car, and four others fastened down by the broken timbers were roasted to death, the car catching fire from the overturned stove and burning up before the stupefied survivors could comprehend the awful situation of their shrieking companions. Three men escaped from the car, and one of them said that the fire could have been extinguished had water been applied in time.

The wreck itself was a ghastly sight. At the side of the car that was burned could be seen—sitting amid the glowing embers, twisted iron rods, and dead ashes—three grinning skeletons, one sitting bolt upright, apparently peering into the flames that had smothered out his life, as well as those of his companions.

TWENTY-SIX VICTIMS.

When the wreck was cleared away it was discovered that twelve persons had been injured and fourteen more were dead or missing. The bodies of ten of the dead have been recovered. The others are supposed to have been completely consumed. Of those recovered only two—Pat Cassiday and a man named Dermott—could be positively identified. The others were so burned as to be shapeless. One of the injured, J. T. O'Shea, died on his way to the hospital, making fifteen deaths, as follows:

THE DEAD.

Patrick Cassidy, aged 40, residence Cumberland, Md.
Scot Dermott, aged 21, Ursina, Pa.
Dennis Ward, aged 40, residence unknown.
Sheabey Neuman, residence unknown.
Owen Conley, aged 30, Pittsburg.
John Perry, aged 30, Johnstown, Pa.
Thomas Whittle, aged 25, residence unknown.
Eli Sloan, aged 25, residence unknown.
Joseph Desmond, aged 31, residence unknown.
Patrick Kelly, aged 37, residence unknown.
John Hughes, aged 44, Cumberland, Md.
John Conley, aged 40, New York.
Timothy Shay, aged 40, Staunton, Va.
J. T. O'Shea, aged 21, Cumberland, Md.

The latter was the fireman of the freight-train. The others were laborers.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are as follows:

James Smith, laborer, scalp wound.
Samuel Clay, engineer of the gravel-train, right arm broken.
William McNally, laborer, Philadelphia, right ankle fractured.
Daniel Albright, laborer, Ursina, Pa., leg broken.
W. J. Burns, clerk, right arm broken.
Thomas McCabe, laborer, both arms broken.

Four Swedes, whose names are unknown, were also injured, but not dangerously.

The injured were sent to the West Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg, and the dead brought to Connellsville for burial.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Bruton arrived at the scene of the wreck this afternoon, and had an inquest. The testimony showed that Train-Dispatcher Gilbert Lewis had ordered Engineer Camp's train to run wild to Ohio Pyle, a distance of eighteen miles, that before the train was out of sight he remembered that the second section, No. 80, coming west, had not passed. He made an effort to stop one train or the other, but did not succeed. It was also shown that on account of the sharp curve where the trains collided the engineers, thinking that the track was clear, could not be held responsible. At 10 o'clock the jury rendered a verdict that the victim came to his death by a collision caused by the carelessness of Gilbert Lewis. District-Attorney Cochran attended the inquest, but has not yet determined whether to prosecute Lewis or not.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Text of the Platform Adopted—Tilden the Favorit.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—When the New Jersey Democratic Convention reassembled ex-Gov. Bedle was made Permanent Chairman. The platform was presented, and delegates-at-large elected. The majority of the delegates favor Tilden, although Randall and Judge Field had a strong support. Following is the platform:

We, the Democracy of the State of New Jersey in convention assembled, do affirm our devotion to the principles of justice upon which the Democratic party is founded, and pledge anew our best endeavor to its future maintenance.

We adopt as our rule of faith and practice the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention as a true and safe guide in National and State politics.

We charge that as a result of Republican National administration the business interests of the country are depressed and the conditions of the investment of capital and the value of corporate securities have shrunk within the last two years to an amount nearly equal to the National debt; that labor is vainly seeking employment or unable to obtain fair wages; that great public criminals are permitted to escape through delay in prosecution or want of ability or actual connivance on the part of the Federal officers; that greater revenues are exacted from the people than are necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered; and that the surplus is left in the Treasury to the injury of the people, and leads to the fostering of reckless or corrupt schemes for its expenditure; that no Government has a right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount necessary to pay its expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; that whenever the revenues from all sources exceed this limitation they should be reduced so as to avoid a surplus in the Treasury; that legislation to secure these results should guard and protect the rights of labor and encourage home productive industries without producing or fostering monopolies; that the Republican party, by making offices in the gift of the Federal Government the reward, not of merit and capacity, but of unscrupulous political service and partisan zeal, has perverted the National administration to the power of an instrument for oppressing and thwarting the popular will; that we demand thorough and genuine reform in all the branches of all our National civil service; that we are in favor in this State of equal taxation of corporate and individual property and indorse the effort of the Executive and House Assembly to secure this result during the last session of the Legislature; that we believe the election fraud of 1876 and 1877 by which Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of President and Vice-President to which they were fairly elected, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our institution as a representative Government, and that the duty of driving from power the men who made that fraud triumphant is the most sacred obligation ever imposed on the conscience of freemen; and,

WHEREAS, It has been the uniform usage of the Democrats of this State not to instruct their delegates to the National Convention; and,

WHEREAS, It is deemed best to still adhere to this rule, leaving that matter to their wisdom and good judgment, nevertheless it is fitting and proper at this time to make some expression of the well-known sentiment of the Democracy of this State, whose representatives are this day in this convention assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that they who can best lead us to victory are those who were elected in 1876 and unjustly defrauded out of their rights, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

MR. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy is carrying on his temperance work on the West Side to such purpose that the church of the Rev. Dr. Kennard is too small to hold the thousands who nightly seek admission, and soon the meetings will be removed to a larger place. Among those who signed the pledge last night was the Hon. W. W. O'Brien. When he recorded his name and received at the hands of Mr. Murphy the blue ribbon, and then from a full heart announced his solemn purpose to henceforth live and work for temperance the emotion of the audience was apparent. The meeting tonight will be of special interest. Beside the address of Mr. Murphy, remarks will be made by Bishop Samuel Fallows and others. Prayer and experience meetings, conducted by Mr. Murphy, are held daily at 3 o'clock.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARKSDALE, OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 14.—Ex-Judge Nickerson Barksdale, formerly of Tennessee, one of the most distinguished criminal lawyers of Texas, died this evening after a long illness.

The Tribune.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposite Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. John Smith's Comedy Company in "Between Two Fires."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Afternoon: Entertainment by the profession for the benefit of Mrs. Pearson. Evening: "Burr Oaks."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Nat Goodwin in "Confusion."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Scanlan in "Ardendale."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn Opens at 9 a. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Milwaukee Reserves. Thirty-ninth street grounds—Washington National Unions and Chicago Unions.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—An emergent Communication will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., Thursday, May 15, 1884, at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. C. Christie. All Master Masons are invited.
J. E. HARDY, W. M.
H. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884.

THE British Commons yesterday rejected the bill for a tunnel under the English Channel to France by a vote of 222 to 84.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Mississippi River near Dubuque passed the Senate yesterday.

GOV. HAMILTON of this State has accepted the resignation of Adjutant-General Elliott, and has designated Maj. Vance of Paris as successor.

ANTOINE HOFF, of Indianapolis, a delegate to the Lutheran Convention at St. Louis, was run over by a train in the latter city yesterday and killed.

IN the preliminary trial of the Invincible prisoners at Sligo, Ireland, yesterday, policemen gave evidence corroborating the testimony of the informer.

THE contested election-case of English against Peelle will be considered in the House Tuesday. The friends of English, the Democratic contestant, are working hard to secure the seat for him.

FORTY revenue-reform Democratic Congressmen have refused to sign the Dorsheimer address concerning the failure of the Morrison bill, and it is thought that it will be abandoned altogether.

E. NELSON BLAKE, W. H. Rogers, C. L. Hutchinson, Edmund Norton, J. S. Pieronnet, and L. G. Holly will represent the Chicago Board of Trade at the opening of the new building of the Minneapolis board in June.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Lake Forest University, held yesterday in this city, resolutions of regret at the death of the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick and of sympathy with his bereaved family were unanimously adopted.

A WAR of passenger rates has begun, affecting all roads between Denver and New York and intermediate points. Railway tickets from Denver to Chicago were selling in the streets of the former city yesterday at $7, to St. Louis at $5, and to New York at $25.

WHAT is practically an agreed case to test the constitutionality of the Minneapolis high-license ordinance will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Minnesota today. The saloonists will be represented by three able lawyers. Minneapolis will be represented by the City-Attorney.

IT has been stated in a New York newspaper that Congressman Kelley is in failing health, and that his friends have advised him to go to Spain. Mr. Kelley, however, says his health has not been better for several years than it is at present, and that he has no intention to go abroad.

COCKRELL, one of the Bourbon Senators from Missouri, took occasion to state in the Senate yesterday that were he present when the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list was passed he would have voted against it. Vest, Cockrell's Bourbon colleague, stated that he had voted against the bill.

THERE is a prospect of a duel between Mayor Harrison and a rural editor of this State. The editor in question asserted in print that Mike McDonald was the chief adviser of the Mayor. Carter has cut out this assertion and has written under it that the editor is a villain and a liar. This has been sent to the editor. If the Mayor lives after settling with the editor he will have to enter into an explanation to Mike for repudiating him thus publicly.

ROBERT DAVIS, Mose Chambers, and George Brown, colored, were convicted yesterday at Leavenworth, Kas., of the murder of a German grocer named John Heigle, the 28th of February. They were sentenced to be hanged at the expiration of a year's imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

THE most remarkable railway accident of the age happened yesterday near Paris, France. A freight-train on an elevated track went off its rails and fell on a passenger-train which was running on a lower level. The engineer of the latter train was killed and thirty-one passengers were wounded.

THE National Association of Lumber-Dealers held their annual session at the Tremont House in this city yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. E. McCammon, Cincinnati; Vice-President, Noah H. Pike, Chenoa, Ill.; Directors, James E. Williams, Des Moines, and W. J. Fleming, Whitney, Kas.

THE portion of the Turtle Mountain region recently surrendered to the United States by the Chippewa and half-breed Indians is being rapidly settled by immigrants, chiefly from Canada. The Indians are under the supervision of a Government agent, and are confined to two townships, except where they agree to take land in severalty.

THE House yesterday refused to adopt a motion for adjournment until Friday offered by Gen. Rosecrans. The purpose of the motion was to enable Congressmen to accept an invitation to join an excursion planned by the ex-officers of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of North Virginia to the battle-fields of Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville today.

THE Chicago wheat market was demoralized yesterday by heavy selling on Eastern orders induced by the panic in New York. It declined 2 cents, and closed 1⅛ cents lower than Tuesday. Other cereals and provisions were weakened in sympathy, but quiet. Pork closed 22½ cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, meats 5 cents lower, and corn and rye ½ cent lower. Oats exhibit little change.

THE Wisconsin Railway Company is constructing a new line between Chippewa Falls and St. Paul. The right of way over sixty of the hundred miles between the two cities has been obtained, and 1,000 hands are employed in grading. Condemnation proceedings to secure the right of way over the other forty miles have been commenced. It is expected that the road will be completed by Dec. 1.

THE flour product of the Minneapolis mills last week was 100,300 barrels, against 116,900 barrels the previous week. The product for this week, it is estimated, will amount to 100,000 barrels. The millers are much discouraged by the fluctuations of the wheat market during the last two months. They express themselves as confident that matters will right themselves, and they refuse to make any material reduction in prices.

DAVID ROBERTSON, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, Mrs. Meyers, McKeague's landlady, and W. W. Richardson, Town Marshal of Winnetka, were the principal witnesses in the McKeague murder trial yesterday. Richardson testified to finding sandy hair under the nails of the murdered man, also to the finding of the buttons. Mr. Robertson detailed at considerable length the appearance of the rooms in which the victims were found, and told of his conversations with McKeague and other matters connected with the case.

THE New Jersey Democratic Convention, which met a Trenton, N. J., indorsed Tilden and Hendricks and selected a delegation which will vote solidly for those ancient statesmen at the Chicago Convention No. 2. The delegates-at-large are Gov. Abbett, Attorney-General Stockton, Alderman Smith, and Senator McPherson. The prevailing sentiment of the convention, as expressed in the speeches of McPherson and ex-Gov. Bedle, was that the tariff issue should be shirked, and that the campaign should be conducted on the spoils principle of turning Republicans out to make way for Democratic place-seekers. The convention was a very tame affair and excited but little interest.

THE Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House yesterday. Congressman Cannon of Illinois denounced the parsimonious policy of the Appropriations Committee in regard to the bill, describing it as born of niggardliness and begotten by ignorance. Congressman Potter of New York, a Democrat, also denounced the cheese-paring policy of the committee, and Richelieu Robinson of Brooklyn took occasion to indulge in a characteristic speech, abusing the Hon. James Russell Lowell, Minister to England, whose salary he proposed to cut out of the bill. No definit action was taken on the measure yesterday, but it is quite probable that the appropriations will be increased.

IT may be worth while to remember just now that the railroads of the United States are almost the only property incumbered by debt. Mercantile stocks are generally paid for, the stocks of grain and provisions in the cities are all paid for, the farmers owe very little money upon their farms, and there is plenty of money in the country. It is only a small proportion of the visible wealth of the people that carries an incumbrance, and if all the big men who now own or are thought to own that property should drop out of existence the property would be still there, equally at the service of the community as before. So far as the West is concerned, there is little occasion for trouble over the Eastern panic. A few of our interior banks have balances on the seaboard which might be jeopardized by some of the numerous failures there; and that is nearly all. Hence Western men should not be discouraged, still less demoralized, because the letting of water out of stocks reveals the ugly fact that the pockets of a few men were distended by nothing but wind.

THE people of Chicago may again congratulate themselves on their immunity from the anxieties and dangers which the recent bank failures must occasion the people of New York. The Chicago banks are strong, and their investments are safe. But comparatively little money is kept on deposit in New York by Chicago banks or Chicago merchants. The bulk of the loans made by Chicago banks is on the security of the grain and produce handled here, and depression in prices still leaves the actual, tangible property. There are no signs of financial trouble in Chicago which will create a panicky feeling among Chicago business-men or bank depositors. There will be no runs on our banks. There is no reason to apprehend that the funds of any of our local institutions have been risked in stock gambling. Any strain that may be felt here in financial circles or among the mercantile class will be simply reflected from the New York troubles, and the present outlook is that they will be confined to the speculative class. The arrest of the gambling mania may, indeed, be the means of averting a general panic which would almost inevitably have followed a continuation of the reckless methods which have now been exposed and checked.

A GAMBLER'S PANIC.

Affairs in Wall street are manifestly growing worse. How much further the confusion and distress will extend it is impossible to say. There was something very like a financial panic in New York yesterday. But it must be kept in mind that the conditions are very different from those of 1873, and there are many substantial reasons for contending that there will be no general and widespread disaster as there was at that period. The panic, if there be one, will be confined to speculative circles and such financial institutions and commercial houses as have been improperly identified with Wall-street gambling.

The present troubles in Wall street can be easily traced to natural causes. An era of expansion set in contemporaneously with the resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1879. The volume of money was enlarged enormously by the addition of gold and silver to the currency of the country, the product of the mines being nearly 100 millions a year. This increase in the money resources was progressive, chiefly for four reasons: First, the specie which had been hoarded for many years came out into active use more and more as the conviction grew that resumption would be maintained and nothing was to be gained by hiding it any longer; secondly, the mines produced nearly 100 millions a year of new coin; third, the Government pursued the policy of redeeming and buying in its bonds at an unprecedented rate, equal to $100,000,000 a year, which transferred that amount of capital to the market looking for investment; fourth, the coincidence of bountiful harvests in this country and a large demand for breadstuffs abroad turned what is called the "balance of trade" in favor of the United States, and led to the return of large amounts of American securities which had been held abroad and also to large importations of specie. The inevitable result of this combination of conditions was vastly to expand the available money resources of the country in much the same way that the payment of the French indemnity led to a similar expansion and inflation in Germany after the Franco-German war and a general collapse as a consequence.

From the day this extraordinary expansion in the money market was noted a new era of enterprise was set on foot. The craze for railroad-building was revived. It was carried to the extent of paralleling trunk lines when the system could not be extended in new directions. Manufacturing received an enormous impulse, and was quickly overdone. Wages greatly advanced. Real estate rose in price. Goods were marked up. And it was not long before speculation became rampant. A large amount of the capital seeking investment went into the stocks and bonds, new and old, with which the streets were flooded. Prices went up. The holders of securities estimated their possessions as worth one-third more than they had been. Men of moderate means began to think themselves rich, and the well-to-do people blossomed out into millionaires. Extravagance in expenditure and recklessness in speculation were the natural concomitants of these conditions. The opportunities for gambling revived the restless greed that had characterized the people during the inflated period previous to the panic of 1873. The confidence operators found a plentiful supply of victims. The people began to nibble and then to bite, and now they discover that in many instances they have been hooked and caught in seines; they are floundering and splashing around in deep water, but they cannot get away.

The reaction has come from overproduction. The collapse of the firm of Grant & Ward revealed the desperate character of Wall-street operations. The complication with that firm of the President of a National bank, who dragged the bank down with him, opened up a formidable vista of possibilities. The popular confidence was shaken. The scale had already been turned and the stocks had already begun to tumble. Now there is something like a panic in the rush and scramble to unload on other people. There are houses which cannot stand up under the havoc. There are banks which have invested their resources in margins, or whose deposits have been employed by their officers in speculation, and they are crowded to the wall. Apprehension has supplanted confidence. But the trouble is confined to Wall street and its connections. Men who own securities which they have paid for have the same interest in tangible property which they had before, and as good a prospect for receiving interest on their bonds and dividends on their stocks as they had a few months ago. Legitimate business enterprises, managed honestly and conservatively, are as solvent as ever and are not threatened. The process now going on may be more properly described as a process of desiccation rather than liquidation. The present shock will throw off the fellows who have been hanging on by the tips of their fingers, but those who have a firm hold on their possessions will be able to cling to them. Business as a whole is upon a sound footing, and the number of those who are in debt beyond their resources is comparatively small.

THE LATE CYRUS H. M'CORMICK.

This afternoon the mortal remains of the late Cyrus H. McCormick will be consigned to their final resting-place. In his demise there has passed away a man whose life was one of extraordinary activity, crowned with extraordinary rewards. It had a threefold area of usefulness—industrial, political, and religious. In the first it revolutionized the methods of labor in the harvest-fields of the world; in the second it was dignified and conservative; in the third it exemplified the three fundamentals of religion—faith, hope, and charity—since it was sincere in the one, unfailing even to his last utterances in the second, and large and judicious in the last.

Mr. McCormick inherited industry, and added to it invention. The father's occupations were both agricultural and mechanical, and the son's inventive talent was exercised in these directions, and was never diverted from them from the time when as a mere lad he invented a grain-cradle to the close of his long life, which found his busy brain still planning and directing the manufacture of the great labor-saving machines which his skill had wrought. The reaper with which his name is identified bears the same honorable relation to the progress of the age and as distinctly marks an epoch in the advance of labor as the cotton-gin or the sewing-machine.

Its appearance—each machine doing the work of ten men—revolutionized the hand-labor of every harvest-field, added to the revenues of every country where it has been used, enriched individual effort, opened up new areas to agriculture, stimulated emigration to this country, and developed the great harvests of the West which have made it the international granary. In the accomplishment of this great result his natural aptitude for scientific invention was united with great business tact, indomitable will power, sound judgment, and executive ability. The result of this combination of talents was the practical reward of his inventive skill, in which respect he was an exception to the majority of great inventors, who have seldom lived long enough to reap the profits of their inventions. He not only conceived the idea of the reaper, but he put it into practical form, and then for thirty-five years manufactured them in constantly-increasing numbers, and sent them all over America, Europe, and Australia, receiving handsome profits on the one hand and popular recognition on the other in the form of medals, decorations, and diplomas.

Mr. McCormick was not a politician in the popular acceptation of the term. He was not a seeker after offices, nor did he allow political ambition to swerve him from the main purpose of his life. Though mistaken in some of his views, he was sincere in them. His Virginia birth and early associations and environments made him a Democrat of strong convictions and yet of conservative tendencies which increased with age. As a man of National fame he did not descend into the arena of petty contests and wrangles, but identified himself with National politics, and played an important part in them through the war times and during the subsequent reconstruction period. As a member of the Democratic National Committee and as a delegate in National conventions of that party, and always as a believer in reconciliation between the two warring sections, he was at no time an extremist, but counseled from his convictions and acted from honesty of purpose, with no ulterior object in view looking to personal advantage or advancement.

As a religious man he held profound convictions. He was identified with the Presbyterian Church, and in his death that denomination has lost one of its towers of strength, both in counsel and in material assistance, and an inflexibly loyal adherent to its tenets and its interests. His faith was manifest in his works. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, of which he was the founder and almoner, is a permanent monument to his memory and to his enthusiastic love for his faith, and all through the West and South there are churches, colleges, and seminaries of his denomination which he has lifted out of Sloughs of Despond by his munificent gifts.

The works of such a man are his best monuments, and they are monuments which will remain when those of marble crumble away. As compared with the flimsy, baseless structures so often erected in these days and swept away by every veering wind of speculation, his life-work, founded on industry, courage, determination, honesty, and Christian faith, is a bright example to young men. To the city with which he was identified so many years of his active life and to the country for which his skill has done so much his loss will be one of no ordinary character, though it will be tempered with the thought that he had reached the summit of his career and the great purpose of his life had been crowned with success while yet he was living to enjoy it.

NEW YORK.

The New York Clearing-House banks have decided to meet the present emergency with the same means they used in 1873. They have resolved to "pool" and act together in declining to pay importunate depositors money, except at their own discretion. Instead of paying in money the banks will all certify their depositors' checks, and these checks will be as good as money to any bank or business-man in New York. Just as money in this way will cease to be the medium of payment between banks and individuals, it will also cease to be the means of payment between the banks themselves. Any sum that one bank is found to owe another bank in the daily adjustment at the clearing-house is usually payable in legal-tender money, but by the agreement of yesterday, as by that of 1873, the banks will for the present pay their debts to each other in what are called "clearing-house certificates."

The theory of banking is that every dollar on deposit is payable on demand. The fact is, that if every one calls for his money at the same time no bank in the world can pay. Banking, like fire or life insurance, is carried on upon general averages. If a pestilence should carry off every one for whose death our insurance companies had agreed to pay all our life-insurance companies would fail. If universal conflagration should call upon all our fire-insurance companies for the simultaneous payment of all the policies they had written not one of them but would be a wreck, the best with the weakest. The senseless fright that sends every one to his bank for his money at the same instant is in the financial world what universal fire or pestilence would be in the insurance world. Our civilization has reached so complicated a stage that thousands of millions of our values are purely mental, to be destroyed in a moment, perhaps, if the public are allowed to run into a stampede like a herd of cattle on the plains. It is to prevent such a calamity that the New York Clearing-House have taken the action they have resolved upon.

By their plan any one whom they owe can have money for actual use, as for instance to pay weekly wages to his employés. But no one can have money to hide away for no good to himself, and to the great injury of the community, which cannot at such emergencies spare a drop of its financial blood, which is its currency. Merchants who have notes to pay, investors who wish to buy securities at these low prices, manufacturers who have materials to buy, can all operate as freely as before, for the certified checks which the banks give them in place of gold or legal tenders are as good as currency at any bank in New York. They are in fact currency, tho of a new kind. They are clearing-house money, invented for emergencies like this, in which the "pay on demand" theory of everyday, smooth-sailing banking confessedly breaks down.

In this matter the banks treat themselves as they treat their customers. They do not pay money except for such things as pay-rolls, nor do they call on each other for money for the payment of debts from banks to banks at the clearing-house. Any bank that will have to pay a balance to another bank may go the Clearing-House Committee with such bankable securities as it may have; the committee put a conservative valuation on them, and on this valuation the associated banks of the clearing-house issue "clearing-house certificates" to the amount of 75 per cent of the valuation. These certificates are as good as money for the payment of any debt to a bank from a bank at the clearing-house, which makes them good, practically, for all debts. In this way men who have money in bank can go on checking against it, and their checks are of as much practical use for the transaction of business in New York as they ever were. Those to whom they are given can deposit them in their own banks, or pay notes with them, or buy things with them, for the banks will take them, and what the banks will take is good enough for all ordinary commercial purposes.

This meeting of an insatiable demand for money by the creation of an artificial emergency money through the issue of certified checks and clearing-house certificates to business-men and banks in place of real money is practically what has been done in England several times in stress by the "suspension of the Bank of England act." Not even the Bank of England can pay all demands in cash when every one wants his money at the same time, and the Government has repeatedly permitted it in panics to set its printing-presses going and manufacture money for the occasion. The effect has always been to create an almost magical recovery of confidence. The money is good because the Government of England is behind it. We have no such agency, but the certified checks and clearing-house certificates of the New York banks serve as good a purpose in our great financial centre because the associated banks of the metropolis are behind them.

The recovery in quotations towards the close on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday showed the relief which was given to the financial situation by the prompt action of the clearing-house banks. In 1873 this action, tho late, prevented what was bad enough from becoming ten times worse. It prevented the Chicago banks then from being compelled to take any measures to strengthen themselves or allay public excitement, and it will have the same effect now. This legitimate act of inflation, for inflation it practically is, by the New York banks, will now, as in 1873, so ease the situation that Chicago will feel no need to do anything. Chicago merchants who have notes to pay in New York, or purchases to make there, can proceed as usual as if nothing had happened, for the only practical difference in the transaction will be that when the draft of the Chicago bank which is sent on to New York goes through the banks there it will be paid by a certified check or a clearing-house certificate instead of in money.

THE WARNING TO GLADSTONE.

The victory of Gladstone in defeating the Hicks-Beach motion of censure upon the Government for its Egyptian policy was not one of such dimensions that it can be regarded as a popular approval of that policy. The Irish members voted with the Opposition, finding that the Government could just rub through without them, evidently with the intention of scaring Gladstone, and the closeness of the vote, 303 to 275, only indicates that it must be regarded as a warning. The Liberals had counted upon a large majority, which should secure the Government against further assault. The result was a substantial defeat and an announcement to the Government that it did not represent the popular sentiment. This is the fourth motion of censure that has come up during the present session, and upon each occasion the Government's majority has grown smaller. It is evident from this that if the present policy should be continued much longer it would end in the Government's defeat.

The popular sentiment of England is almost unanimously in favor of the rescue of Gordon by sending a force of British troops to Khartoum; more than this, it is undoubtedly in favor of the crushing out of the pretentious Mahdi. However this may be, there is but one feeling as to Gordon, whom the people regard as the victim of the Government's do-nothing policy. That the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach aroused Mr. Gladstone to some recognition of this feeling was shown by his reply, in which he acknowledged that he had a duty to Gen. Gordon, and that the Government might yet plant a force in the Soudan region, though he deprecated any idea of being forced to do it by "a captious Opposition." This of itself was a concession to popular sentiment, and if it means anything it means that the Government intends to relieve Gordon (if it be not too late), but does not wish to appear to be driven to it by the Conservatives. The closeness of the vote on the motion will be another spear in the side of Mr. Gladstone's tardy intentions.

Any other course would be suicidal. The Government must proceed to relieve Gordon. It must submit to the popular demand or it must resign. There is no other choice. That it will not go to the relief of Gordon gracefully is evidenced by Gladstone's growl, but that it will do it may be looked upon as certain, and the margin between action and defeat is so narrow that it may be relied upon to do it speedily. Indeed, the announcement that an expedition has been formed under Gen. Graham is evidence that Mr. Gladstone has been aroused to the danger of his own position, as well as to that of Gen. Gordon.

ONE effect of the action of the New York Clearing-House banks in resolving to treat their assets as money to the extent of 75 per cent of a conservative valuation, fixed by the Clearing-House Committee, will be to arrest a large proportion of the forced sales of securities. When banks have to pay the demands of depositors in actual legal tender, and all the depositors are on a dead run for the banks, they have no recourse but to call on those to whom they have loaned money to step up and pay. The borrowers on call who have pledged stocks and bonds, as security are of course the first to be summoned to repay their loans, and the only way they have of obtaining funds is to go into the stock market and sell their stuff for what it will bring. This starts a selling movement which, like a fire, gains in fury every moment it lasts, for the lower quotations go the greater is the number of borrowers whose securities are so affected that the banks are compelled in self-defense to call on them to put up more margins or pay in full. But by the plan which has now been put in force the banks are relieved from the necessity of paying in money, and they are consequently no longer under the necessity of calling in their turn on borrowers for money. Good securities to the extent of 75 per cent of the conservative valuations of the New York Clearing-House Committee are in fact for the moment money—bank money—in New York, and the circulating medium has been inflated to that extent. The banks will cease to notify borrowers that they must produce money, and borrowers will not have to throw their stocks and bonds over into the maelstrom of the New York Stock Exchange to be sold at panic quotations.

THE "pool" formed by the New York clearing-house banks to oppose their united strength to the stress of the present financial storm, and to provide a substitute for money that will serve the needs of the community until this crisis is over, is not by any means intended to keep weak and worthless banks afloat. It will not have that effect. The clearing-house banks will stand by a weak sister only so long as it has good security to put up. Against good security they will issue to it clearing-house certificates; against poor securities they will issue to it—nothing. By just so far as in the past it has been prudent and wise and has taken good security for the loans it has made can it now claim their assistance, but no farther. The benefit of the clearing-house plan is that so far as a bank has good securities it can go along, and cannot be shut up by a whirlwind of fright or folly. To gain time in dealing with a mob is everything, and in its present mood the business community of New York is not much better than a mob. Under the clearing-house "pool" the banks that must fail will go down, not under an insane rush of indiscriminating depositors, but under the deliberate condemnation of the Clearing-House Committee, and only after that body has done all it legitimately can to help them on.

IN one sense the clearing-house banks of New York may be said yesterday to have resolved to suspend payments. They will no longer pay in legal tender, either to their customers or to each other, except in such cases as they may think it best to do so. They have suspended legal-tender payments. But they continue to pay in a circulating medium invented for the occasion, which has proved in previous emergencies to be admirably adapted to the transaction of business, and their refusal to pay in legal tender to every one at the same moment is a course that will save them from being forced into a condition in which they would be able to pay nobody in full now or at any future time. This circulating medium is, it is true, only a New York money, but the crisis is only a New York crisis. The fire is there, not elsewhere, and if the fire can by such means be stopped there where it is evidently it will be so much the better for the rest of the country into which it might spread. This is a gambler's panic, it is true, but it threatens the whole banking system of New York, and if unchecked where it breaks out it might do immeasurable havoc throughout the whole country. This danger the action of the clearing-house has forestalled.

THE correspondent of a Nihilist magazine, *The Messenger of the Will of the People*, published in Vienna, tells an extraordinary story of Russian intrigue which illustrates the curious workings of the various parts of the Government machine. The murder of Col. Sudeikin, of the secret police, by his most trusted lieutenant, Jabionski, a few months ago, will be remembered. It now appears that these two men, both belonging to the secret police, had concocted a plot to murder Count Tolstoi, the present Prime Minister, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Emperor's brother. Jabionski was instructed to form an inner circle among his old acquaintances, the Nihilists, who would be free from police supervision and meanwhile would remove the two victims named above. It was calculated this would give Jabionski great influence among the Nihilists, and perhaps obtain for him the post of President of the Revolutionary Executive Committee. In the meantime Sudeikin would resign his post just before the "removals" upon the ground that he was interfered with by his superiors. It was argued that as soon as the assassinations took place the Czar would immediately send for Sudeikin and make him Minister of the Interior. With Jabionski at the head of the Revolutionists and Sudeikin at the head of the Interior Department they proposed by acting together to turn the affairs of the Empire to their own personal advantage. The scheme, however, was thwarted by the falling out of the principals, and Sudeikin himself was killed by Jabionski. When the Czar of Russia has to trust his secret power to such men as Sudeikin it is no wonder that the affairs of the Empire are in constant confusion, and that the Czar finds it a difficult problem to preserve his own life. With a secret police secretly plotting with the enemies of the Government it may be questioned whether his assumption of autocratic power is not somewhat of a farce.

PERHAPS one of the most significant straws of the Presidential campaign in this city so far is the expression of Presidential preferences at the Union Catholic Library Association in this city. The organization is composed mostly of Irish Roman Catholics of the better educated classes, and a sprinkling of German and American Catholics. The result of the vote taken yesterday showed that Blaine was the choice of 103, Logan 26, Cleveland (Dem.) 73, and Tilden 15. From which it appears that Blaine is by far the most popular candidate with intelligent Irish, and that in this strongly Catholic organization, whose members one would suppose to be naturally Democratic, Blaine has more supporters than the two most popular Democratic candidates combined. The truth is, if Blaine be nominated he will make awful inroads on the Irish Democratic vote. The Irish want a man who *has* a foreign policy and is not afraid to avow it. As a Wisconsin correspondent said the other day:

> Multitudes of Irishmen will vote for Blaine because he will have a foreign policy in keeping with the sentiments of a great and proud Republic. He will never allow England to bully him into surrendering Irishmen charged with political offenses to be hanged by British courts. In short, a majority of the great Republican States of the North are for him for all these and a dozen other reasons.

CAPT. CYRUS LELAND, a delegate to Chicago from the First Kansas District, has been uniformly put down by the Kansas correspondents as having no special choice for President. The Atchison *Champion*, which ought to know, however, says he is probably the most intense Blaine man of the entire delegation. It adds:

> Among the Arthur men is put down William Martindale, of the Fourth District, who ranks next to Capt. Leland as an intense Blaine man. Capt. Leland and Mr. Martindale are the only members of the Kansas delegation, except Senator Plumb, who have ever been delegates to a previous National Convention. They were delegates in 1876 to Cincinnati, and voted for Blaine on every ballot. It was Capt. Leland who replied to Gen. Harlan when the latter said that Mr. Blaine might die from the effects of his sunstroke before the convention adjourned: "Well, Kansas would rather have Jim Blaine as a candidate, even dead, than any of the other candidates living." And it was Martindale who told a Kentucky delegate, who urged that Bristow could carry Kentucky, that "Kansas Republicans wouldn't vote for a candidate who could carry Kentucky."

THE appearance of the editorial article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday upon the late Charles O'Conor is an instance of the curious episodes which sometimes occur in journalism. Some eight years ago the news came one evening that Charles O'Conor was dying. In anticipation of his decease, Mr. James W. Sheahan, then of THE TRIBUNE editorial staff, wrote a brief sketch of his career. It was put into type, but during the night a dispatch came that he had rallied and might survive for some time longer. As it happened, he revived and slowly recovered. The type was distributed, but the "proof" of the article was filed away in the belief that it might be needed any day. Years rolled by and O'Conor still lived. At the end of seven years the writer of the obituary editorial passed away; and now, a year after Mr. Sheahan's death, the article he wrote was remembered, taken from its dusty pigeon-hole, and put in type, with merely a change of dates, and appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A SYNDICATE of four Democratic newspapers in this city, now supporting President Arthur for reëlection, is making a strong effort to get control of the press tickets to the Republican National Convention. Inasmuch as the same papers—or the three of them that were in existence in 1880—supported Hancock and English and opposed Garfield and Arthur, we do not see why they should be permitted to meddle with the Republican Convention in any way. The papers that opposed Arthur's election as Vice-President in 1880 can hardly be sincere in pretending to want him for President in 1884. They will support the Democratic ticket, whatever it may be. If they did not Bridgeport would go back on them, and they would have scarcely a paying subscriber left. Their whole circulation then would be, as much of it is now, of the "please-take-one" variety.

THERE is probably no truth in the statement cabled from Rome that the Vatican authorities are looking up a soft episcopal seat in America for Mgr. Capel. Leo XIII. has done many ridiculous things, and his advisers Simeoni and Jacobini have induced him to adopt very unwise courses, but he will hardly venture to offend the public sentiment of America so far as to appoint as ruler of a diocese in this country a foreigner who has had the bad taste and bad judgment to attack wantonly the American public-school system. Besides, he cannot be unmindful of the fact that Capel's appointment would offend three-fourths of the Roman Catholics of America, and that the Papal prelates here would seriously object to have added to their number one who is not to be allowed to exercise priestly functions in the archdiocese for which he was ordained. The cablegram referring to this question may have been an advertising dodge in the interest of the Monsignor.

A REPUBLICAN contemporary says: "One of the Massachusetts delegates who was suspected of an inclination towards Blaine was taken to task by some of the popular doubters of the State. He replied that he was entirely willing to leave the question to a vote of the Republicans of his district. His critics were not ready to abide such a test. If that test were accepted in all of the districts three-quarters of the Massachusetts delegates would vote for Blaine." This is the case in three-fourths of the districts outside of Massachusetts that will be represented at Chicago by Arthur men.

THE *American*, a weekly Republican paper printed in Philadelphia, where Attorney-General Brewster hails from, says:

> Mr. Arthur's Administration has done very little to commend the Republican party to the confidence of the American people. With the exception of Mr. Gresham, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Teller, there is not an officer in his Cabinet who has not been either a cipher or a burden on the party. The administration of the Department of Justice probably has been the worst of all; and up to the very eve of a Presidential campaign it continues to burden the record with scandals which the Democrats would be fools if they did not use against us.

THE Kansas Republicans will hold their State Convention at Topeka Wednesday, July 16, to nominate candidates for the following offices: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (to fill vacancy), Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. County conventions throughout the State will be held July 12 and the primaries July 5.

THE Philadelphia *American* says every Blaine man at Chicago will oppose the admission of Mr. Mahone's friends, and will demand recognition for the delegation headed by Dezendorf as the true representatives of the Republican party in Virginia. In making this demand they will have consistency, public decency, and sound policy all on their side.

COMMISSIONER LYNN, who was elected to the County Board by the taxpayers of Hyde Park, has the floor for an explanation of his course in acting with the Democratic ring Commissioners with such unanimity. He is hardly acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

SPEAKER CARLISLE says that the next Democratic nominee for President will be a free-trader. If he is, won't there be a row? And what will become of the forty-one protectionist Democrats now in Congress, and of Carter Harrison?

A YOUNG lawyer starved to death in Concord, N. H., lately. The Eastern papers are moralizing over the question. They think it would be more honorable for many lawyers to starve than make a living in the way they do, and that it would be better for public morals.

MR. LABOUCHERE makes the following rather sarcastic reference to Australian mutton: "It is cheap and it is four years old," and it "is sold by West End (London) butchers as English mutton at English prices."

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks that room ought to be made on the army retired list for Grant and Fremont.

PERSONALS.

Charles Walter Stetson, a young man of 26 years, who hails from Providence, is causing a stir among picture buyers and others in Boston by what is said to be a remarkable exhibition of thirty canvases painted by himself. They are pronounced faulty in drawing and technique, but of "unusual richness of color and of passionate force," and so on.

A Mr. Youmans, of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., publishes the following card: "Within the last sixty days I have paid $2,150 for indorsing. Notice is hereby given to the public generally that any man who asks me to indorse his note will do well to have his life insured for the benefit of his family before making such application."

The Post-Office Department received recently the following brief but comprehensive letter from G. M. Gregg, Postmaster at Nuk, N. M.: "Our town has gone to the sweet by-and-by; only one family left. I respectfully resign my position as Postmaster here. 'Westward the star of empire takes its way,' and also the Postmaster."

Charles O'Conor's reason for living at Nantucket is thus explained: Years ago he was engaged in an important lawsuit in which many of the witnesses were well-preserved old people. Struck with their bright health, he learned that most of them came from Nantucket, and he thereupon promised himself to withdraw from practice and settle down for his old age by the sea.

There are fifteen private dwellings in Boston which are taxed for $100,000 and upwards. These are the Tudor house, $100,000; Mr. H. H. Hunnewell's, $100,000; the Hon. Martin Brimmer's, $101,000; Mr. Edward Austin's, $109,000; Mr. H. L. Higginson's, $110,000; Gen. Charles A. Whittier's, $135,000; the Brewer mansion, $155,000; the Beebe mansion, $158,000; Abbott Lawrence's, $105,000; the Samuel Hooper house, $111,000; the Hon. Oliver Ames', $116,000; Mr. J. Montgomery Sears', $114,000; John C. Phillips', $145,000.

Paul Dana, the talented young son of the editor of the New York *Sun*, will be married in the fall to the daughter of William Butler Duncan. As the custom is with rich New Yorkers, Miss Duncan has gone abroad with her mother to buy her wedding outfit. She will doubtless compete with Miss Astor for some of Worth's best efforts this summer. Miss Duncan is about 20 years of age, and has been a particular belle during the last season. Mr. Dana will doubtless some day succeed his father as the editor of the *Sun*.

"It is not strange," says the *Independent*, "that the two American divines selected for the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburg should both have been Presbyterians. But it is interesting to notice that both of them—Prof. Green, of Princeton, and Prof. Briggs, of Union—are in the same department of Old Testament exegesis. Here is, just now, the fruitful and important field of investigation. The great questions of theology gather about a doctrine of inspiration; and the formulation of that doctrine depends now chiefly upon what careful criticism can tell us of the origin and character of the Old Testament Scriptures. Therefore our two leading Presbyterian scholars in that department, representing two somewhat different tendencies, were selected."

"When Charles Dudley Warner," says the New York *Times*, "put out his first book, 'My Summer in a Garden,' which was merely the publication of a series of charming studies he had made for the Hartford *Courant*, the publisher demurred to the commonplaceness of his name. 'C. D. Warner, or even Chas. D. Warner, would not help to sell a book,' he remarked, disconsolately. The author suggested an application to the Legislature for a change of name. But a bright idea occurred to the publisher. 'What is your middle name?' he asked. He was told. 'Dudley! the very thing! "Charles Dudley Warner" it shall be!' and if the gentle humor of the author ever failed, we may be sure that his name did not. Between the name and the humor, the book had a great sale, and the hitherto unknown author was rebaptised with a name that he must carry with him for the remainder of his life."

FOREIGN AFFAI[RS.]

The Mexican Central Party Visi[t] [Presi]dent Gonzales—Entertainm[ent] on the Cars.

A Singular Railway Accident in [France]—Thirty-one Persons Injured a[nd] One Killed.

Rumored Massacre of Three Hundred Arabs Seeking Revenge on Osman [Dig]ma—Musical Discovery.

MEXICO.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION-PA[RTY]

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, T[ex., May] 14.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago T[ribune.]] —The Mexican Central excursion-part[y ...] President Gonzales this morning, and [...] Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works. [...] o'clock the party entertained disti[nguished] Mexicans at the train with refresh[ments in] the Pulman buffet-cars. The Gov[ernment] sent the Fifth Regiment band to the [...] honor of the company. The party [...] President Nickerson and Thomas M[...] this city, who goes to Boston as Mexi[can Con]sul. The party will travel by dayl[ight and] visit Queretaro tomorrow.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS INJURE[D.]

PARIS, May 14.—Near Landy depo[t on the] plain of St. Denis one railway is ca[rried over] another. Last night, owing to the [...] pointsman, a freight train on the u[pper line] ran into the siding and was precipit[ated on] the line beneath at the very moment t[he ...] train to Boulogne was passing. T[he] driver of the Boulogne train was [killed;] thirty-one persons injured.

EGYPT.

OSMAN DIGMA.

LONDON, May 14.—In the attack [of] friendly tribes near Tamaneib Osm[an's] and men killed twenty-one of th[e] Arabs, took four women prisoners, [capt]ured many cattle. Of the rebels only [...] killed. The tribes attacked are able [to raise] 6,000 men. They are determined to a[venge the] death of their comrades and re[scue the] women.

THE TROOPS.

England has forbidden the sending [of Egyp]tian troops only to Wady Halfa. The [...] Dongola continues to ask for reinfo[rcements.] The telegraph line is cut beyond [a] short distance south of Dongola.

TURKEY.

RUMORED REVOLT AND MASSAC[RE.]

PARIS, May 14.—The *Temps* has a [dispatch] from Aden reporting a revolt near [...] that 300 Turks were massacred.

GERMANY.

SCHEME TO EXTEND THE COUNTRY'S C[OMMERCE.]

BERLIN, May 14.—A meeting of th[e] bankers of this city was held today a[nd resolu]tions were adopted in favor of a sche[me for a] Central Colonial Bank, which wi[ll, it is] claimed, aid in extending German [commerce] across the ocean.

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

Owing to members of the Unterha[us having] introduced motions in that body o[n ...] occasions lately summoning the Prus[sian Gov]ernment to make its officials respo[nsible for] exceeding their proper functions at [...] the Emperor has addressed to the [...] rescript declaring it an encroachme[nt upon the] authority delegated to the Sovereig[n by the] Constitution.

KING HUMBERT.

The Italian foreign Minister has bro[ught up the] subject of another visit of King Hu[mbert to] the Emperor of Germany.

UNPUBLISHED CANTATAS OF BEETH[OVEN.]

Two unprinted cantatas of Beetho[ven have] been found among the collection of [an] antiquarian. They were written whe[n he was] 21 years old. One was a canto on th[e death of] the German Emperor Joseph II., and [one] on the occasion of Leopold II. Both [...] tinctive merit.

CABLE NOTES.

The Commons rejected a motion fo[r the sec]ond reading of the Channel Tunne[l bill, 222] to 84.

At Dublin, in the trial of Fitz[...] others accused of being Invincible[s and of] conspiracy to murder landlords, [...] confirmed the testimony of the info[rmer.]

A family of six persons was m[urdered at] Buczacz, Galicia. One child hid a[nd escaped.] The motive of the murder was robb[ery. The] miscreants escaped.

Earl Granville has instructed t[he British] Embassy at Pekin to inquire into [...] concerning the terms of the Fran[co-Chinese] treaty. England will demand equal [...] France to trade with the Chinese [...] provinces.

A court-martial has sentenced [...] captured in the fight at Navarre t[o impris]onment with hard labor for life. T[he ...] General, thinking the sentence s[hould have] been death, has appealed the case [to the Su]preme Council of War.

Dr. Pietrasanta, Secretary to th[e Medical] Society, of Paris, has presented a [...] the Academy of Sciences advoca[ting ...] name of the scientific facts of poli[...] my free trade and the free imp[ortation of] American salted meats into France.

RELIGIOUS.

The Question of an Episco[pal Resi]dence in India Warmly Dis[cussed by] the Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—[...] Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, pres[ided ...] over the most exciting debate that [has oc]curred in the sessions of the Meth[odist Gen]eral Conference. Dr. Curry called [up the ques]tion of an Episcopal residence in I[ndia imme]diately on the conclusion of the [pro]ceedings which opened the session, [...] the adoption of the report of the [...] Committee recommending the elec[tion of] Bishops. Dr. Lanahan at once [...] consider first the foreign Episco[pacy ...] was involved in the report. Th[e motion] was accepted and the deba[te ...] The Rev. D. C. John, of [...] opposed the resolution to establish [an Episco]pal residence in India, because he [...] would drive a coach and four thro[ugh the or]ganic law of the church. Judg[e ...] who is Chairman of the Judiciary [Committee,] and whose legal opinion, therefore, [had great] weight, believed that in such action [the] conference would transgress the [...] rules of the discipline by which its [...] limited. The Rev. Leroy A. Belt, [of] Ohio, briefly favored the plan, as d[id] W. H. Wilster, of Illinois.

The Rev. R. N. Davies, of Illino[is ...] to establish a foreign Episcop[acy ...] would tend to break up the itiner[ancy ...] of the general superintendency. [...] the entering wedge of diocesan Epi[scopacy.]

From the clamorous call of a do[zen ...] the Chairman singled out the Rev. [...]lor, the Superintendent of Missio[ns ...] who made a humorous exposition [...] ject. He advocated delay on the [...] the principle of self-support shou[ld be estab]lished in India before the Episco[pacy was lo]cated there. As a substitute he o[ffered a reso]lution providing that if a Bishop w[ent] to India he should understand at [...] the native languages of the count[ry.]

Judge Sibley, of Ohio, favored f[...] copates with limited periods of re[sidence.]

The Rev. W. A. Spencer, of Roc[k ...] moved as an amendment that two [Bishops be] sent to India every quadrennial [...] two sessions of the conferences [...] spend the remaining time in gen[eral superin]tendence of the work.

At this point the previous ques[tion was al]most unanimously ordered, and M[...] amendment was defeated.

The Rev. Dr. Curry, as Chairma[n of the Com]mittee on Episcopacy, then made t[he plea] in favor of foreign Episcopates. He [...] arguments advanced on both sides, [...] the whole question was simply w[hether the Epis]copacy should find a residence in I[ndia or] in New York or San Francisco. [...] then voted to ballot separately fro[m ...] by 59 yeas to 82 nays, only on[e ...] required for a separate vote. Th[...] feated the Indian Bishop plan, [...] a concurrent vote of a majo[rity of] preachers and laymen was now re[quired ...] vote was taken and resulted in 14[...]

...dent in 1880 can hardly be ...ng to want him for President ...ll support the Democratic ...it may be. If they did not ...go back on them, and they ...ly a paying subscriber into ...ation then would be, as much ..."please-take-one" variety.

...bly no truth in the state- ...Rome that the Vatican au- ...ng up a soft episcopal seat in ...Capel. Leo XIII. has done ...things, and his advisers ...bini have induced him to ...courses, but he will hardly ...he public sentiment of Amer- ...point as ruler of a diocese in ...eigner who has had the bad ...ment to attack wantonly the ...school system. Besides, he ...ful of the fact that Capel's ...d offend three-fourths of the ...f America, and that the Pa- ...would seriously object to ...r number one who is not to ...cise priestly functions in the ...hich he was ordained. The ...g to this question may have ...g dodge in the interest of

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...Republicans will hold their ...at Topeka Wednesday, July ...candidates for the following ...stice of the Supreme Court, ...of the Supreme Court (to fill ...rnor, Lieutenant-Governor, ..., Auditor of State, Treasurer ...y-General, and State Superin- ...Instruction. County conven- ...the State will be held July 19 ...July 5.

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...he talented young son of the ...ew York *Sun*, will be married to ...ghter of William Butler Dun- ...tom is with rich New Yorkers, ...s gone abroad with her mother ...iding outfit. She will doubtless ...iss Astor for some of Worth's ...summer. Miss Duncan is about ...and has been a particular belle ...season. Mr. Dana will doubtless ...his father as the editor of the

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Mexican Central Party Visit President Gonzales—Entertainment on the Cars.

A Singular Railway Accident in France—Thirty-one Persons Injured and One Killed.

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MEXICO.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION-PARTY.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Tex., May 14.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Mexican Central excursion-party visited President Gonzales this morning, and also Gen. Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works. At 1:30 o'clock the party entertained distinguished Mexicans at the train with refreshments on the Pulman buffet-cars. The Government sent the Fifth Regiment band to the station in honor of the company. The party included President Nickerson and Thomas Moran, of this city, who goes to Boston as Mexican Consul. The party will travel by daylight and visit Queretaro tomorrow.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS INJURED.

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OSMAN DIGMA.

LONDON, May 14.—In the attack upon the friendly tribes near Tamaneib Osman Digma and men killed twenty-one of the friendly Arabs, took four women prisoners, and captured many cattle. Of the rebels only five were killed. The tribes attacked are able to muster 4,000 men. They are determined to avenge the death of their comrades and recover the women.

THE TROOPS.

England has forbidden the sending of Egyptian troops only to Wady Halfa. The Mudir of Dongola continues to ask for reënforcements. The telegraph line is cut beyond Debbah, a short distance south of Dongola.

TURKEY.

RUMORED REVOLT AND MASSACRE.

PARIS, May 14.—The *Temps* has a dispatch from Aden reporting a revolt near Sana, and that 300 Turks were massacred.

GERMANY.

SCHEME TO EXTEND THE COUNTRY'S COMMERCE.

BERLIN, May 14.—A meeting of the principal bankers of this city was held today and resolutions were adopted in favor of a scheme for the Central Colonial Bank, which will, it was claimed, aid in extending German commerce across the ocean.

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

Owing to members of the Unterhaus having introduced motions in that body on several occasions lately summoning the Prussian Government to make its officials responsible for exceeding their proper functions at elections, the Emperor has addressed to the Ministry a rescript declaring it an encroachment on the authority delegated to the Sovereign by the Constitution.

KING HUMBERT.

The Italian foreign Minister has broached the subject of another visit of King Humbert to the Emperor of Germany.

UNPUBLISHED CANTATAS OF BEETHOVEN.

Two unprinted cantatas of Beethoven have been found among the collection of a Leipsic antiquarian. They were written when he was 21 years old. One was a canto on the death of the German Emperor Joseph II., and the other on the occasion of Leopold II. Both have distinctive merit.

CABLE NOTES.

The Commons rejected a motion for the second reading of the Channel Tunnel bill—222 to 84.

At Dublin, in the trial of Fitzgerald and others accused of being Invincibles and of conspiracy to murder landlords, the police confirmed the testimony of the informers.

A family of six persons was murdered at Buszas, Galicia. One child hid and escaped. The motive of the murder was robbery. The miscreants escaped.

Earl Granville has instructed the English Embassy at Pekin to inquire into the report concerning the terms of the Franco-Chinese treaty. England will demand equal rights with France to trade with the Chinese in the south provinces.

A court-martial has sentenced the banditti captured in the fight at Navarre to imprisonment with hard labor for life. The Captain-General, thinking the sentence should have been death, has appealed the cases to the Supreme Council of War.

Dr. Pietrasanta, Secretary to the Hygienic Society, of Paris, has presented a memorial to the Academy of Sciences advocating in the name of the scientific facts of political economy free trade and the free importation of American salted meats into France.

RELIGIOUS.

The Question of an Episcopal Residence in India Warmly Discussed by the Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, presided today over the most exciting debate that has yet occurred in the sessions of the Methodist General Conference. Dr. Curry called up the question of an Episcopal residence in India, immediately on the conclusion of the routine proceedings which opened the session, by moving the adoption of the report of the Episcopacy Committee recommending the election of five Bishops. Dr. Lanahan at once proposed to consider first the foreign Episcopacy which was involved in the report. This proposal was accepted and the debate began. The Rev. D. C. John, of Minnesota, opposed the resolution to establish an Episcopal residence in India, because he believed it would drive a coach and four through the organic law of the church. Judge Reynolds, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and whose legal opinion, therefore, had much weight, believed that in such action the general conference would transgress the restrictive rules of the discipline by which its powers are limited. The Rev. Leroy A. Belt, of Central Ohio, briefly favored the plan, as did the Rev. W. H. Wilster, of Illinois.

The Rev. R. N. Davies, of Illinois, held that to establish a foreign Episcopal residence would tend to break up the itinerant character of the general superintendency. It would be the entering wedge of diocesan Episcopacy.

From the clamorous call of a dozen delegates the Chairman singled out the Rev. William Taylor, the Superintendent of Missions in India, who made a humorous exposition of the subject. He advocated delay on the ground that the principle of self-support should be established in India before the Episcopacy was located there. As a substitute he offered a resolution providing that if a Bishop were assigned to India he should understand at least one of the native languages of the country.

Judge Sibley, of Ohio, favored foreign Episcopates with limited periods of residence.

The Rev. W. A. Spencer, of Rock River, Ill., moved as an amendment that two Bishops be sent to India every quadrennial to preside at two sessions of the conferences there, and to spend the remaining time in general superintendence of the work.

At this point the previous question was almost unanimously ordered, and Mr. Spencer's amendment was defeated.

The Rev. Dr. Curry, as Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, then made the last speech in favor of foreign Episcopates. He reviewed the arguments advanced on both sides, and held that the whole question was simply whether Episcopacy should find a residence in India as it did in New York or San Francisco. The laymen then voted to ballot separately from the preachers by 80 yeas to 82 nays, only one-third being required for a separate vote. This practically defeated the Indian Bishop plan, since to carry it a concurrent vote of a majority of both preachers and laymen was now required. This vote was taken and resulted in 144 yeas and 110 nays on the part of the ministers, and 81 nays and 50 yeas on the part of the laymen. This not being concurrent, the resolution to establish an Episcopal residence in India was defeated. The conference then, by an almost unanimous vote, fixed the number of Bishops to be elected at four instead of five, as recommended by the Episcopacy. The order of elections for tomorrow morning was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that a committee of thirteen be appointed to nominate trustees for church institutions.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 14.—[Special.]—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convenes here tomorrow and will remain in session about thirteen days. The arrivals tonight have been very large, and the numbers will be augmented in the morning. Fully 1,000 persons have already reached here. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, missionary from Syria, who was Moderator of the General Assembly held here in 1879, will deliver the opening sermon tomorrow morning. The election of Moderator will take place in the afternoon, and the probable candidates are being discussed tonight in religious circles. Those whose names are most prominently mentioned are the Rev. Dr. Ireneus Prime, of New York City; the Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia; also the Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Denver, Colo. This will be followed by the election of Stated Clerk, and the probable candidates are the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. E. Ralston Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Rev. W. E. Moore, of Columbus, O.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, southerly winds, higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, southerly winds, higher temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly, stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Charlotte, Oswego, Section 6, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Second 5, and Sandusky.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 14—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.88	54	S. W.	Clear.	*
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.10	65	N. E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.80	70	S. W.	Fair.	*
Fort Smith	30.06	65	....	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.02	77	S.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	30.02	75	S.	Cloudy.	0
Shreveport, La.	30.05	66	N. E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.04	58	S. W.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.02	58	W.	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.03	63	W.	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.10	61	N. E.	Clear.	0
Nashville	30.05	61	N. W.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	29.95	56	S. W.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.90	44	S. W.	Fair.	*
Cleveland	29.92	56	S. W.	Clear.	0
Detroit	29.88	55	S. W.	Cloudy.	.01
Erie	29.92	54	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Oswego	29.87	46	W.	Clear.	0
Port Huron	29.87	46	N. E.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.89	48	S. W.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	29.92	56	S. W.	Clear.	0
Toledo	29.88	59	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.86	42	S.	Clear.	0
Chicago	29.91	53	S. W.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.80	55	N. W.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	29.78	48	S.	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	29.87	49	S.	Cloudy.	.01
Marquette	29.79	49	S. W.	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	29.87	58	N. W.	L. rain.	.01
Mackinaw	29.83	40	....	Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.10	69	W.	Clear.	0
Davenport	29.96	59	W.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	29.98	60	W.	Clear.	0
Keokuk	30.02	60	S. W.	Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.85	59	S.	Fair.	.01
Moorhead	29.80	61	S.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	30.07	63	S. W.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	29.79	63	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	59	W.	Clear.	*
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.07	60	....	Clear.	0
Omaha	30.03	61	W.	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.93	61	W.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.92	57	N. W.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.92	46	N. W.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.92	49	E.	Clear.	0
Deadwood	29.95	48	S.	Clear.	0
Fort Assinniboine	29.96	64	S. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.87	61	E.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.87	59	S. W.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	29.96	59	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
North Platte	29.96	55	S. E.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	....	61	S.	Cloudy.	0
Edmonton, Can.	....	65	....	Hazy.	0
Fort Garry	29.80	44	N.	Clear.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g	29.78	39	W.	Clear.	0
Kingston	29.81	45	W.	Clear.	0
Medicine Hat	29.68	64	S.	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	29.83	41	W.	Fair.	0
Quappelle	29.79	62	S. E.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.82	58	S. E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.83	37	W.	Clear.	0
Toronto	29.90	43	W.	Clear.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.98	60	S.	Cloudy.	0
Helena	29.80	59	S. W.	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.91	57	N. W.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.80	60	S.	Clear.	0
Little Rock	30.09	61	S.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.75	64	E.	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.96	63	S.	Cloudy.	.17

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.011	48.1	62	S. W.	8	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.014	61.0	30	W.	15	....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.943	65.4	33	S. W.	19	....	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.907	65.6	35	S. W.	14	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.913	58.4	54	S. W.	11	....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 67.2.
Minimum temperature, 43.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.955.
Mean daily thermometer, 57.5.
Mean daily humidity, 49.8.

Heavy Storms.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 14.—[Special.]—The southwestern portion of Jackson County was visited by a severe tornado and rain-storm yesterday which inflicted heavy damage to property of farmers living along the creek bottoms. Several dwellings and bridges and numerous barns are reported washed away and considerable injury done orchards and newly-planted fields. The house of a farmer named Frankland was carried off and Charles Frankland drowned, the remainder of the family having a narrow escape.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 14.—The heavy rains were general last night and to-day throughout the surrounding country, and will endanger wheat rusting. Crops in low lands are set back two weeks.

DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

First Day of the State Convention at Pierre—Delegates Chosen Who Are Said to Favor the Old Ticket.

PIERRE, Dak., May 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic Convention met today at 11 o'clock and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Dakota. Nearly all the counties were represented by full delegations. W. T. Love, of Beadle County, was made Temporary Chairman, and George Egbert, of Fargo, and C. Haines, of Pierre, Secretaries. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following for permanent officers: Chairman, James S. Foster, of Davidson; First Vice-President, H. O'Neil, of Cass; Second Vice-President, E. G. Smith, of Minnehaha; Secretary, Capt. George Egbert, of Cass; Assistant Secretaries, Jacob Gebbert, of Minnehaha, and F. R. Fulton, of Grand Forks. Six candidates were nominated for delegates to the Chicago Convention, and F. M. Zeibach of Bonhomme and Maj. McCormick of Grand Forks were chosen. The convention is still in session and will not adjourn till Thursday. The delegates go uninstructed, but it is believed they will be for Tilden and Hendricks.

The platform expresses unqualified approval of the Morrison Tariff bill and urges the National Democratic Convention to put in its platform a plank looking to the same end.

THE CARPENTERS.

A fairly-attended meeting of Chicago carpenters was held in Greenebaum's Hall last night to discuss the subject of uniting in the demand for a minimum wage tariff of $3 per day. The meeting was addressed by J. P. McGinley, William Gibbons, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; M. L. Crawford, of the Typographical Union; and T. E. Schneider. All the speakers advocated a general strike of the carpenters if they could not receive the wages they demanded any other way. After the meeting quite a number of non-union men applied for membership in the Carpenters' Union.

GEN. PRYOR BLACKBALLED.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who for the last twelve years has occupied a conspicuous and honorable position at the New York bar, was put up for election as a member of the Bar Association last evening and was blackballed.

NINE MILES OF LOCUSTS.

OAXACA, Mex., May 12.—A swarm of locusts nine miles wide has settled in the Canton of Texmalca, destroying all herbage.

THE RAILROADS.

A Restoration of Rates Ordered in Colorado—Extraordinary Cuts Made Yesterday.

A New Passenger-Pool Contract Formulated by the Joint Executive Committee—Ocean Rates.

Burlington & Missouri Steals a March—An Important Agreement.

The Colorado Rate War.

DENVER, Colo., May 14.—[Special.]—The railroad rate war, it is thought, is at an end, and only those interested in the several roads are glad of it. Today was the most exciting in railroad circles of any on record. All day long crowds of persons were anxious to take a trip East. Every person in the offices was pressed into service to sell tickets to the excited buyers. A brass band was employed by the Santa Fé office and did good service as an attraction. Cards were hung out in front of the offices announcing the cut rates to the various points, and some of them bore the additional information that a chromo and a cigar would be thrown in.

The following are the rates at the close of the day's business: Of the Santa Fé and Union Pacific Roads, to Kansas City, $1; Omaha, $5; St. Louis, $5; Chicago, $7; New York, $27.25; Boston, $27.25. The Burlington refused to cut below $5 and $10 to Kansas City and Chicago, respectively, and the Santa Fé and Burlington people have received orders to restore rates, and, unless the Union Pacific continues the cut, the war is at an end.

The New Passenger Pool Contract.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The Joint Executive Committee concluded its labors today upon the new passenger pool contract, and adjourned until June 17, when it will meet again to settle the percentages under the new pools and take such other measures as may be necessary to carry the new arrangement into effect. At the meeting today the contract was agreed upon by all the roads represented, and it will be presented immediately to the management of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk, and West Shore Roads for their approval, it being understood that these roads are willing to enter the association upon the terms proposed by the contract. The new agreement provides for the pooling of all competitive business between the former differential fare points, and in addition the establishment of pools for competitive business west of Chicago and St. Louis from points outside of the jurisdiction of the Joint Executive Committee. In case all the roads do not come in and ratify the new contract, it was decided to extend the former agreement until the new arrangement should go into effect or until further modifications might be made. Assistant-Commissioner Pierson stated, however, that it was not probable that there would be any hesitancy on the part of the roads interested in approving of the contract as it stood. There was some discussion as to percentages between particular lines, which is was agreed to submit to arbitration. The subject of differential fares was also taken up, and it was decided to make no change in the existing rates at present. After making several round-trip rates for conventions of religious bodies in the West the meeting adjourned.

C. F. Adams Jr. and F. L. Ames, Directors of the Union Pacific, on Their Way to Omaha to Inspect the Company's Affairs.

F. L. Ames and Charles Francis Adams Jr., Directors and large stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Omaha to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the road. Both felt rather discouraged over the great decline in Union Pacific securities and said they could not account for it. They had been under the impression all along that the company's affairs were in good shape and the decline in earnings during the last few months had to be expected. They declined, however, to give a positive opinion regarding the future of the company before they had made a thorough examination of its affairs. They also declined to say anything regarding the payment of the next dividend, but their demeanor indicated that it would be passed. They expect to remain West only a few days, during which time they will make a thorough examination of the affairs of the company and decide upon what changes in the management will be necessary in order to get the road out of its cave of gloom. It is understood that upon their return to Boston they will make a full report to the Board of Directors and the proposed changes in the management will at once be made and a more economical policy be pursued. Much of the blame for the present condition of the Union Pacific is laid upon President Sidney Dillon, who it is claimed has run the road in the interest of Jay Gould. It was Mr. Dillon's fault, it is claimed, that the large surplus which the road had earned during the last few years was spent in the construction of new lines instead of keeping it for emergencies like the present. General-Manager Clark, it is stated, made many protests against Dillon's plans of spending the surplus money in the construction of new branches, and advocated that instead bonds should be sold. But Mr. Clark's advice was not heeded, and the result is that the road finds itself in an embarrassed condition, as it cannot sell its bonds without making great sacrifices, their value having so depreciated. So much is certain, that Mr. Dillon will have to step down and out, and that the offices of the company will be removed from New York to Boston.

Northwestern Traffic Association Troubles.

Arbitrator George M. Bogue has gone to Buffalo to aid the General Freight Agents and Commissioner Carman in coming to an understanding with the Western Transportation Company regarding the transportation of business via Duluth and Washburn as against via Chicago. The steamboat company has been cutting rates to Northwestern points to the injury of the railroad lines via Chicago. The Northwestern Traffic Association finds it necessary to come to some arrangement with the steamboat line in order to prevent a demoralization of rates from Eastern points to Northwestern points. Doubts are entertained that an amicable settlement of the trouble can be effected. If no arrangement can be made it will not be possible for the Northwestern Traffic Association to maintain the present tariff rates on business from the East.

Aside from this trouble with the steamboat line from Buffalo to Duluth and Washburn, the Northwestern Traffic Association finds it difficult to maintain tariff rates on business via and from Chicago on account of the competition by the Illinois Central and the Diamond Joe Line of Upper Mississippi River steamers. The Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul have both met the rates made by the Illinois Central and Diamond Joe Line, and the officials of those roads say they will continue to do so until the Illinois Central will make the same rates as those agreed upon by the Northwestern Traffic Association. The indications are that the Northwestern roads will not be able to secure profitable rates until after the close of navigation.

The Steamship War Demoralizes East-Bound Freight Rates.

Reports received here yesterday are to the effect that the war between the European steamship lines is growing worse. The steamboats from Montreal quoted yesterday a rate on grain from that point to Liverpool of 1¾ cents per 100 pounds, which added to the rail rate from here to Montreal (13 cents) makes a through rate from Chicago to Liverpool via Montreal of 14¾ cents, while the regular tariff rate from Chicago to New York is 15 cents, or one-quarter of a cent more than the rate via Montreal to Liverpool. It is understood that the steamships from Philadelphia are taking business at the same rates as those from Montreal and the rate from Chicago to Philadelphia being the same as to Montreal, the Pennsylvania, as well as the Grand Trunk, is able to quote through rates to Liverpool from Chicago at less than the regular rate to New York. This, of course, places the direct New York lines in an awkward position, as they are not able to get export business unless they cut the rates. It is not probable that as long as the war between the steamship companies continues any great effort will be made by Commissioner Fink to enforce the regular 15-cent rate on export business.

As far as can be learned the rates on business to seaboard and interior points are tolerably well maintained, the cutting being confined principally to export business.

An Important Agreement.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—[Special.]—General Freight Agent Hannaford and an official of the passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railway, who have been here for several days, have concluded an important agreement with General Freight Agent Shelby and General Ticket Agent Stebbins, of the Union Pacific Railway, for an interchange of business between the two roads. Beginning June 1 tickets will be sold at Omaha, Kansas City, and other stations on the Union Pacific to all points on the Northern Pacific between Garrison and Wallula Junction, and vice versa. The freight traffic from Union Pacific points to Portland and that from Portland to local points on the Union Pacific will be sent direct via the Utah & Northern Railway, and Northern Pacific, and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, instead of via the Central Pacific and San Francisco. Rates will be the same from Omaha as from St. Paul.

Union Pacific Outwitted.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—[Special.]—The Burlington & Missouri Railroad is making surveys from Omaha to the new Union Stock-Yards south of this city and to Ashland on the Platte River for a cut-off road, which will shorten the distance to Lincoln by fourteen miles, and it is believed will eventually form part of a line to the Black Hills. Last night the company asked the City Council for a right of way through about ten blocks of Omaha, but the Council deferred action. During the night the Burlington people built two blocks of track parallel with the Union Pacific, and as they were fortified with an injunction to restrain the latter from interfering with their line they continued work until about 4 o'clock this morning, when the Union Pacific people stopped them with a counter-injunction. The ordinance granting the right of way was passed tonight by the City Council.

OLD SETTLERS.

Sixth Annual Reception at the Calumet Club—List of the Guests Who Have Accepted.

The sixth annual reception to the Old Settlers who were of age and resided in this city prior to 1840 will occur this afternoon and evening at the Calumet Club. The Old Settlers, with their wives, are invited to assemble at 5 o'clock and enjoy a social meeting before the more formal exercises, which take place at 8 o'clock, at which time the members of the club will meet, without ladies, to welcome the Old Settlers, ladies and gentlemen. The address of welcome will be delivered by the President of the Calumet Club, Mr. J. W. Doane, after prayer by the Rev. Henry Whitehead, who arrived in Chicago Sept. 17, 1833. Among those who have accepted the invitation and are expected to be present are the following:

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ambrose, Geneva Lake, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bartlett, Diamond Lake, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Flavel Bascom, Hinsdale, Ill.; L. S. Blake, Racine, Wis.; William Bond, Somonauk, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bridges, Oak Park, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Evanston, Ill.; Clement Brown, Crown Point, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel J. Brown, Lemont, Ill.; William P. Caton, Joliet, Ill.; Jesse Churchill, Riverside, Ill.; Usel Dodge, Niles, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Filer, Racine, Wis.; Robert Freeman, Naperville, Ill.; Abram Gale, Oak Park, Ill.; J. M. Goodell, Somonauk, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Goodrich, Milwaukee; Judge James Grant, Davenport, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Levi Grant, Kenosha; James Kelley, Winnetka, Ill.; H. W. Knickerbocker, Naperville, Ill.; Alexander McDaniel, Wilmette, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John McEldowny, Bloom, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milne, Lockport, Ill.; Frederick A. Nash, Omaha; Henry Pennoyer, Grand Haven, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Porter, La Porte, Ind.; John G. Ragen, Waukegan, Ill.; D. L. Reader, Aurora, Ill.; Silas Reynolds, Sugar Grove, Ill.; Col. E. D. Taylor, Mendota, Ill.; Henry L. Fuller and Capt. John M. Turner, Hinsdale, Ill.; Col. J. M. Warren, Warrenville, Ill.; Mrs. Nathan H. Bolles, Cleveland; Mrs. Dr. John Brinkerhoff, New York; Mrs. Abel E. Carpenter, Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. William H. Kennicott, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Mrs. Noah Sturtevant, La Grange, Ill.; and from Chicago the following: Mrs. Dr. L. D. Boone, Mrs. Charles W. Cook, Mrs. Ira Couch, Mrs. Joseph Filkins, Mrs. Russell Green, Mrs. Henry G. Hubbard, Mrs. S. Sheppard, Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. Elmer Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. George Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. John Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. David Bradley, Philo Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Caswell, Judge and Mrs. John Dean Caton, Mr. and Mrs. James Couch, Richard Fennimore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fergus, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. P. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Holden, J. W. Jackson, Martin N. Kimball, O. G. Langé, Edward Manierre, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah E. McClure, Andrew Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peacock, William G. Powers, John A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Satterlee, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Sawyer, Willis Scott, Dr. David S. Smith, John Sollitt, Eugene Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wayman, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Wheelock, the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo J. Willard, John L. Wilson.

The following gentlemen compose the Old Settlers' Committee of the Calumet Club:

Silas B. Cobb, May, 1833; Horatio G. Loomis, May, 1834; Arthur G. Burley, May, 1835; Frederick Tuttle, January, 1836, Marcus C. Stearns, August, 1836; John Wentworth, October, 1836; Joel C. Walter, June, 1837; John M. Van Osdel, June, 1837; Jerome Beecher, July, 1838; Franklin D. Gray, September, 1839.

THE TURF.

Suffolk Park Spring Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Splendid weather and a good track favored the second day's races in the Suffolk Park spring meeting. The attendance was not as large as Tuesday, and the races were not so closely contested, the winners being a little too speedy for those who followed them home.

The first event was the postponed pacing race, in which Bessie M. won the third and fourth heats, and this was followed by the 2:40 and 2:23 trots.

SUMMARY:

Postponed 2:22 pacing race, purse of $500:

M. H. Hedges' blk. m. Bessie M.	6	1	1	1
A. W. Ogden's b. g. Eddie C.	1	3	3	2
J. Ewens' b. m. Lady Lightfoot	2	4	2	3
A. W. Campbell's g. g. Fritz	4	2	4	4
D. Grady's ch. g. Leviathan	5	5	5dis	
J. H. Phillips' g. g. Don Cameron	3 dis			

Time—2:27¼; 2:25¾; 2:28; 2:25½.

Purse of $500, 2:40 class:

M. Burgin's b. m. Maude	1	1	1
J. E. Turner's b. m. Nettie Thorne	2	2	4
G. Speldon's g. g. Frank	4	3	2
G. Scattergood's b. m. Lizzie R.	3	4	2
J. H. Snapp's gr. g. Blue Dick	dis		

Time—2:34¼; 2:35; 2:34¾.

Purse of $500, 2:23 class:

J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Walnut	1	1	1
J. W. Russell's b. g. Will Benham	2	3	2
J. H. Phillips' r. g. Telephone	5	2	3
V. D. Konover's b. g. Alexander	4	5	4
W. B. McDonald's b. s. Almonarch	3	4dis	
M. M. Hedges' b. m. Farce	dis		

Time—2:27; 2:27¼; 2:23¼.

The races for tomorrow are the 2:19 trotting between Will Benham, St. Cloud, Sleepy Joe, and Tony Newell, and the 2:30 pacing class, for which there are seven entries.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 14.—The races today were well attended. The weather was fine, but the track was heavy.

For the purse of $250 for 2-year-olds that never won a stake or purse race, five furlongs, the starters and betting were: Miss Ida, $90; Dimonde, $60; Lady Craft, $40. Miss Ida took the lead at the start, Dimonde second, Lady Craft third. These positions were unchanged to the end, Miss Ida winning by six lengths, Dimonde second, four lengths in front of Lady Craft. Time, 1:08¼.

The Citizens' Stakes, won by Aretino by a length, with Lizzie S. second, six lengths in front of Vanguard, third. Time, 2:03½.

For the third race, Blue-Ribbon Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a half, the starters and betting were: Audrain, $80; The Admiral, $200; Waldo, $10. The Admiral took the lead, Waldo second, Audrain third. The first two raced on even terms into the stretch, where The Admiral took the lead and passed the stand three lengths in front of Audrain, second, Waldo out of the race. The Admiral went on in the lead to the lower turn, where Audrain moved up and took the lead, passing into the homestretch two lengths in front, and finally winning easily by five lengths. The Admiral second, Waldo third, an eighth of a mile off. Time, 2:47¾.

For the purse of $300, selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, the starters and betting were: Silvio, $200; Wave o' Light, $130; Saunter and Ida B., $50; Mystery and Harry Mann (the field), $50. Wave o' Light and Saunter went off in the lead, Silvio and Ida B. close up. The leaders drew away two lengths and raced to the lower turn, where Saunter gave up, Wave o' Light taking the lead, Silvio second. The race home was between these two, Silvio winning easily by two lengths, Wave o' Light second, three lengths in front of Saunter third. Harry Mann threw his rider on the backstretch. Time, 2:45¾.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. CONKLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14.—George W. Conkling, who shot and killed Haverstick, the New York paramour of his sister, Mrs. Uhler, died here today.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Today at 4 O'Clock.

Remember today at 4 o'clock is the grand opening of the great assignee sale of clothing, hats, and furnishing goods at 87 Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, Chicago. The goods are from four large wholesale firms that failed, and everything will be sold 40 per cent less than cost, as the entire estate must be closed out in five days. A few prices are mentioned to show what extraordinary bargains will be offered: A splendid suit of men's clothes, $3.86, guaranteed worth $11 or money returned; men's fine-cloth coats $2.15, warranted worth $6.50; men's cloth pants 98 cents, guaranteed worth $4 or money refunded; men's fashionable hats 36 cents, worth $1.50; good quality umbrellas 31 cents, warranted worth $1.25 or money returned; men's fine white shirts 45 cents, warranted worth $2; good quality white handkerchiefs three cents, worth 40 cents, and 15,000 different goods equally as cheap, at 87 Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, Chicago. Remember this great sale will only last five days. Store open till 8 at night.

Castoria.

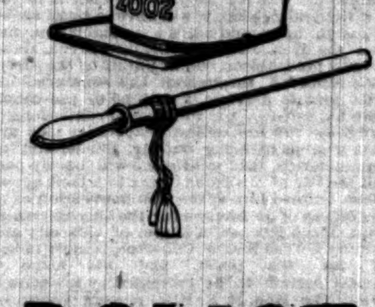
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Colic, and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.



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THEREFORE THE CONSUMER GETS MORE FOR HIS MONEY THAN IS GIVEN OF ANY OTHER FINE TOBACCO IN THE MARKET.

THE BEST
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GOOD REASONS FOR CHEWING

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SPECIAL SALE OF PARASOLS AT $3.50.

300 Pongee Parasols, trimmed with Lace, or Coaching Style, only $3.50; worth $5.00.

1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas at $3.50. This lot includes all sizes from 24 to 28 inch; formerly sold at $5.00.

200 Colored Brocaded Silk Parasols, in all the popular shades of Brown, Red, and Blue, with Lace to match; only $3.50.

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75c and $1.00 Hats for....25c
$1.00 to $1.50 " "....35c
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100 doz. 4-button French Kid Gloves, black and colors, $1 per pair.

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300 doz. 8-button length Jersey Silk Taffata Gloves at 50c per pair.

40 doz. Gents' 2-button Pique Stitch Embroid'd Back Dogskin Gloves at 88c per pair.

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Sole Agents in Chicago for the celebrated Bon Marche Kid Gloves.

BUY YOUR CARPETS, Parlor Suit, Chamber Suit, EASY CHAIR, &c., From the well-known house for lowest prices of N. BARSALOUX 211 State-st.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES GRACELAND CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT FUND, CHICAGO, May 13, 1884.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the lot-owners in Graceland Cemetery held Wednesday, May 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock, at the Safety-Deposit Vault rooms under First National Bank for the purpose of electing a Trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Erastus S. Williams.
GEO. C. WALKER, Secretary.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 50 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 358 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 25, 1882.

DR. A. H. PARKER.
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
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Glove Department.

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1,200 DOZ. Ladies' and Misses' PURE TAFFETA SILK MITTS, Choice Colors, 43 cts. Cost to land, $9.00 a doz.

500 DOZ. LADIES' Mousquetaire KID GLOVES, 8-Button Length, Spring Colors, $1.57 a pair. The same Glove sold by us during the season at $2.25 a pair.

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We shall offer for this day and day only, ALL OF OUR Jersey English Silk Gloves! In every prominent color and shade, including Black, In 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 butt. lengths, at.. 47c per pair

"The Best Bargain Yet Announced."

We continue to make NO CHARGES FOR DRY-CLEANING KID GLOVES.

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25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Parsimonious Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Harsh Comment on Minister Lowell.

Foreign Discriminations Against American Products—Swaim and Star-Route Inquiries.

Condition of the Treasury—Contested Elections—Judge Kelley Indignant—Exciting Scene in the Senate.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

A NIGGARDLY MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—There was a very slim attendance in the House. Many were absent at the races; many more were making anxious inquiries as to the spread of the panic in New York and its effect upon stocks. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was under consideration. The bill is usually one which provokes little discussion. This year the Appropriations Committee, in its anxiety to pare down expenditures to the narrowest limits, has brought in a bill which Cannon denounced in vigorous language as born of niggardliness and begotten of ignorance. His speech was a very forcible arraignment of the parsimonious policy which seems to govern the Appropriations Committee under the leadership of those twin sham economists, Randall and Holman. Potter, of New York, a Democrat, also denounced the bill. Robinson, of New York, spoke in denunciation of tyranny and various other things and persons, including Minister Lowell, whom he described as a lickspittle. Robinson wants the appropriation for the British mission cut out of the bill and the money divided among the poor pension-claimants. There is a fair probability that the Appropriations Committee will be defeated in several points, and it is not likely that the Senate will agree to a less appropriation than that for the current fiscal year. Rosecrans moved that the House adjourn over until Friday. He explained that the reason was that 110 members of Congress have accepted an invitation from the citizens of Fredericksburg for tomorrow. Randall made a speech against the motion. He hoped that the House would not run away from the public business. The motion was rejected by a large majority. The occasion of this excursion to Fredericksburg is a visit to some of the Virginia battle-fields, planned by certain ex-officers of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia. The present visit is intended to take in the fields of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and a portion of the Wilderness.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS ABROAD.

THE DISCRIMINATIONS PRACTICED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—A unanimous report from the Committee on Foreign Relations was laid before the Senate today upon the second branch of the Anthony resolution of Jan. 12 relating to the importation of meats from the United States to foreign countries, and to discriminations made against exports from the United States by the tariff laws of the principal countries of Europe and America. The committee say it may be stated generally that none of the tariffs of European or American countries contain specific discriminations against merchandise imported from the United States; but discriminations found in the tariff systems of some countries, particularly France and Austria-Hungary, against merchandise imported from non-treaty countries necessarily result in placing importations from the United States at a serious disadvantage.

Respecting the prohibition against the importation of salted meats into Germany and France, the committee say the discrimination is not the tariff law, but the absolute prohibition of a specific American product as an American product, and the prohibition is declared to be based upon sanitary regulation and enforced for sanitary reasons. The same may be said with respect to the discrimination practiced in Great Britain against American cattle. If these discriminations are causeless and founded upon a misconception of facts or arise from groundless fears of danger to the public health, the United States has reason for complaint, and after using every means to remove the reason (if there be any reason) for prohibition, they may with perfect propriety resort to discrimination as against importers from countries which practice these causeless and unjust prohibitions against American product. This committee in its former report has submitted a bill which is regarded as proper and sufficient legislation for such cases and all other unreasonable or unjust discriminations against products of the United States. With respect to our relations with Brazil, the committee say: "We have conferred upon that country an immense benefit by placing coffee on the free list and obtained no equitable reciprocal advantage. We possessed power to purchase by that act valuable privileges for American commerce with Brazil, and that power was surrendered without condition, and Brazil, so far from appreciating our liberality, has not only maintained the high export duty on coffee, but increased its duties on imports 10 per cent ad valorem."

It is submitted that it may be wise generally, before extending our free list to importations of consequence, to try at least the efficiency of negotiation for equitable and reciprocal benefits to ourselves.

The committee does not find it necessary to suggest any further legislation than it has already proposed. It submits as an appendix a volume containing the tariff laws of several countries with regard to which its inquiries have extended.

INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SWAIM CASE.

The cross-examination of Gen. Swaim was continued before court inquiry today. The witness was further examined at considerable length in relation to his accounts with Bateman & Co. He said that when they consolidated a final account was rendered to Bateman & Co. He was credited in that with one sum of $5,000. He supposed that referred to $5,000 loaned, as there was no other $5,000 transaction between them. His complaint was Bateman & Co. had dealt in stocks charging transactions to witness' account without his knowledge or his direction. The complaint he made was, first, that he had no knowledge of the stock transactions charged to him, and, secondly, they had taken a loan on security which nobody but a knave or a fool would have taken.

Mr. Bateman had a conversation with the witness, in which he told the witness that the bank was stuck on Morrow's account. The witness understood by that that Morrow had used accounts which he was not authorized to use by law. This was before the fixing up of Morrow's accounts. Witness was then questioned as to what he meant by "some other trouble might come in collecting these claims at the War Department," and said in effect that trouble would arise from the owing of debts and pushing other creditors.

Seth A. Terry, clerk in the War Department, was next called, and testified as to going to Bateman & Co. to fix up accounts between Gen. Swaim and them.

STAR ROUTES.

John A. Walsh in continuing testimony before the Springer Committee today said: "I find that Bliss throughout his evidence alluded to me. He insinuated that I would absent myself, and figured that Brady would pay the money. From Bliss that is probably a natural judgment. Brady owed me between $3,400 and $3,500 which I had loaned him. Had it not been for the recent statement of Kellogg, in which he abuses me, I would say nothing about this. I was offered my money in whole or in part no less than five times by Brady or his representatives." The witness then testified that propositions to that effect had been made to him by Gibson, Charles W. Walls, a brother-in-law of Kellogg, Dorsey, and Charley Reed, the ex-Chicago lawyer, also that Kellogg himself had expressed a desire to see him paid. The object of the proposed settlements he understood to be to prevent him testifying in the star-route cases.

THE TARIFF.

DORSHEIMER'S PROPOSED PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—There was considerable discussion among Democratic Congressmen about the proposed tariff-reform proclamation, which was prepared by Dorsheimer and revised by Carlisle. In the course of the day, it is understood, the proclamation was circulated among Democratic Senators in order to obtain their signatures. A number of tariff-reform Democrats in the House expressed their opposition to the whole scheme, and several of them declared that they would not sign it. One of them said that at least forty tariff-reform Democrats would refuse to sign anything of the sort. The Democratic party in the House had made its record on the tariff, a record which the people could well understand. There was nothing left now except to appeal to the National Convention, and from that to the voters at the polls. Randall said he had heard of the proclamation, but had gained no idea of its contents. He felt no interest in the matter either way. He had no objection to Dorsheimer and his friends making fools of themselves if they wanted to, but he supposed that none of them would consult him in regard to the matter. There seems to be a sentiment gaining ground that by the issue of such a pronunciamento the dominant faction in the House makes itself still more ridiculous, and it seemed probable that this sentiment may gain strength enough to prevent the issue of the proclamation at all.

A MISSTATEMENT.

The published statement that Mr. Riggs, of Illinois, was paired in opposition to the Morrison Tariff bill was incorrect. Mr. Riggs was in favor of the bill throughout, and made a speech strongly advocating its passage.

THE TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The following is the condition of the Treasury today:

Gold coin and bullion	$196,143,551
Silver dollars and bullion	136,271,733
Fractional silver coin	29,201,674
United States notes	66,693,361
Total	$428,310,918
Certificates outstanding:	
Gold	$60,864,660
Silver	93,916,511
Currency	15,200,000

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

CONTESTED SEATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—The Wallace-McKinley and English-Peelle contested election cases were reported to the House this morning, and notice was given on behalf of the Elections Committee that the English-Peelle case will be called up for action Tuesday. The Englishes seem to have been working to some purpose during the last week, and they have succeeded in having the English-Peelle case taken out of its order and set for consideration ahead of several cases which have preceded it in order of consideration by the committee.

HOT WORDS IN THE SENATE.

An exciting scene occurred in the Senate today. Mr. Van Wyck severely criticised Mr. Blair for something he had done in the committee. He was repeatedly called to order by the President of the Senate. Mr. Blair said Mr. Van Wyck was either grossly mistaken or an intentional falsifier.

THE DINGLEY AND M'PHERSON BILLS.

Just before adjournment of the House unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Springer to pass Dingley's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in bonds lawful money deposited by banks for retirement of circulation. Holman and Weller objected, and the House immediately adjourned.

A meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency has been called for Monday morning to discuss the best method of securing the passage, at the earliest possible date, of both Dingley's and McPherson's bills. It is expected the committee will be able to have set apart one day next week for consideration of these measures. The McPherson bill has been favorably acted upon by the Senate. The Dingley bill has not yet been considered by that body.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Utah bill was postponed until Monday.

A bill was reported favorably extending to Aug. 8, 1886, the time to commence laying the ocean cables.

Mr. Cockrell said he was not in the chamber when the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list passed. Had he been he would have voted against it.

A motion by Mr. Cullom to make his Inter-State Commerce bill the special order for Wednesday, May 21, was not agreed to.

Mr. Call introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to overrule and reverse decisions of inferior officers of the Treasury Department in respect to all matters of accounts.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a pontoon wagon bridge over the Mississippi near Dubuque.

Mr. Blair moved to take up the House bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. The motion was opposed by Mr. Coke and others, who wished to proceed with the calendar in regular order, but the Senate, by a vote of 27 ayes to 12 noes, decided to take up the bill, and Blair urged its passage.

Mr. Garland moved as an amendment the substance of his bill, heretofore introduced, providing that the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department shall do the work required to be done by the bill; and also providing for the collection of information as to marriages and divorces in the United States. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Morgan Mr. Garland said the United States had no jurisdiction over marriages or divorces, but the Government could collect information on those subjects.

Mr. Call opposed the amendment.

Mr. George said the opinion prevailed that the labor interests had not been properly attended to by either State or National legislation. The establishment of this bureau would be of great advantage to and be greatly appreciated by the workingmen.

Mr. Morgan opposed a separate bureau for labor statistics, and thought the present Bureau of Statistics, with some additions, could do the work required.

Mr. Vest desired to make a personal explanation. A statement had gone to the press, he said, that the vote on the bill to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list had been unanimous. He, however, had voted against the bill. He had not called for the yeas and nays nor made any factious opposition because two years ago, when a similar bill was before the Senate, he had spoken and voted against it, and had given reasons for his opposition. He had no personal opposition to Gen. Grant, but was opposed to the principle of the bill.

Pending debate, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were reported unseating Mr. McKinley, from the Eighteenth Ohio District, and Mr. Peelle, from the Seventh Indiana District. Laid over. Minority reports were submitted in both cases.

A bill was reported favorably for a mint at St. Louis.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Burnes explained its provisions.

Mr. Cannon severely criticised the bill as niggardly and denounced the proposition to reduce Consular salaries.

Mr. Follett defended the bill, ridiculed the pageantry of foreign courts, and asserted that Congress should not pander to the whims of courts to which the United States accredited representatives.

Mr. Hitt specified the reductions which the bill contemplated, and which he regarded as unwise and hurtful to the service. It was a rich man's bill, and excluded from the Consular service any man who had not enough money to support him independent of his salary.

Mr. Potter made a vigorous attack on the bill.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, expressed his contempt for the diplomatic service, which he regarded as an unmitigated humbug and nuisance, and a school for snobbery. Our Embassadors abroad were of no earthly use, not worth a shilling a dozen. He denounced Minister Lowell as a lickspittle of monarchy, and declared that Minister West would be a better American representative at London than Mr. Lowell. When the proper time came he would move to strike out the appropriation for a Minister to Great Britain.

Mr. Kasson thought the provisions of the bill would prove detrimental alike to the honor and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Burnes closed the debate in advocacy of the bill, and it was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, moved to abolish the office of Minister to Great Britain.

The motion was lost and the committee rose.

Mr. Harmer presented a memorial of the Women's Silk-Culture Association in favor of the establishment of a silk-culture bureau. Referred.

Mr. Bland, of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill to establish a mint at St. Louis. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent to put on passage the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase about $42,000,000 bonds with greenbacks held in the Treasury for redemption of retired National bank circulation, which would relieve the money market to the extent of adding $42,000,000 to the circulation. Mr. Weller objected.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

A Congressman Nominated by the Democrats of the Sixteenth Illinois District.

Kansas and the Blaine Boom—State Convention of Michigan Prohibitionists.

Doings of the Virginia and New Jersey Democrats—Nebraska Greenbackers.

ILLINOIS.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

OLNEY, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The Sixteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention, which adjourned yesterday evening after 199 ballots had been taken, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and on the 202d ballot the Hanna and Garrard men cast their votes for Landes, giving him the nomination. The ballot stood: Landes, 44; Fithian, 35; Garrard, 4. For member of the State Board of Equalization J. N. Gill, of Cumberland, was nominated on the ninth ballot. Landes' nomination was effected during the night by methods peculiar to such close contests. He resides in the extreme southeast corner of the district and in one of the smallest counties—Wabash. The Democracy is badly demoralized over his nomination, and if Judge J. W. Wilkin, of Clark, will accept the Republican nomination, which will be tendered him by acclamation, Landes will be overwhelmingly defeated.

MATTERS IN JO DAVIESS.

GALENA, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The legislative succession is being talked of a good deal in Jo Daviess County, and it is pretty well agreed among Republicans that the Hon. Julius Hammond, who represented this district in the last General Assembly, will have to stand aside, although he should crave a renomination, and that the Hon. James Bayne, of Warren, Hammond's predecessor, will be put up by the party. It is conceded throughout this Senatorial district that Jo Daviess is entitled to the candidate for Senator, and while the Prohibitionists and some few less radical temperance men are taking steps to bring out Mr. Sunderland for renomination, that gentleman will hardly permit the use of his name owing to a tacit agreement entered into at the last convention as to the claims of Jo Daviess for the successorship. Capt. Jacob Fawcett, a lawyer of this city and Deputy United States Collector, is most talked of for the place, and his name is almost certain to be presented by the delegation. The Hon. R. R. Hitt, present Congressman from this district, has no opposition in Jo Daviess, and will be strongly supported for renomination in the neck of woods. He is meeting with some opposition in his own county on account of the Rochelle Post-Office fight, but the warfare waged against him is regarded here as a most unjust one. Mr. Garver, of Rockford, is still thirsting for Congressional honors, and stands some chance of being supported by his county. It may be set down as an assured fact, however, that Congressman Hitt will be his own successor for two years to come at least.

KANSAS FOR BLAINE.

COL. JOHN A. MARTIN, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Col. John A. Martin, of Kansas, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, is at the Palmer to attend a meeting of the sub-committee which will be held today. Mr. Martin said last evening that he expected Senator Sabin, John C. New, and Chris Magee would all be present. The committee would examine the hall and judge whether it was suitable.

Preparations were being made for the convention. In regard to the number of spectators that would be permitted to witness the proceedings, he said it would be limited to the seating capacity of the May Festival. The managers of the festival were making the preparations, and as many as could be seated at the festival could be admitted to the convention.

Mr. Martin said Kansas was nearly solid for Blaine. It was claimed that Logan had two votes—Aikman of the Second District and Hockney or the Third. There were certain delegates whose personal preference rather leaned to Arthur, but the Blaine sentiment had been so overwhelming at the District and State Conventions that they would bow to it and voice it with their ballots. He thought there was also a strong undercurrent for Gen. Sherman. Mr. Martin said he was still in the field for Governor, but could say nothing beyond the fact that he would know his fate July 16, when the State Convention met.

MICHIGAN.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—The Prohibition State Convention held here today to elect delegates to the National Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., July 23, is attended by 239 delegates, nine being ladies. It is the ablest and by far the largest prohibition body ever convened in the State. The Hon. John Russell, the father of prohibition in this State, was elected Permanent Chairman, and Prof. U. R. Evans, of Adrian, Secretary. The resolutions adopted declare for the Union Prohibition party of Michigan and the Prohibition Protective party of the United States as the only competent political agencies for suppressing the liquor traffic by law, and censure the attack upon Prof. Samuel Dickey. A resolution approving a constitutional amendment granting women-suffrage created a breeze and finally passed by 112 votes to 39. The convention to nominate State officers was appointed to be held at Lansing Aug. 27. Prof. Samuel Dickey is Chairman and W. A. Taylor Secretary of the State Central Committee.

The following were elected delegates to the National Prohibition Convention, to be held in Pittsburg, July 23:

First District—C. D. Power, of Northville; Caleb S. Pitkins, William Fisher, and E. N. Ryan, of Detroit.

Second—Prof. T. P. Wilson of Ann Arbor and U. R. Evans of Adrian; the Rev. John C. Chapel, of Dundee; E. B. Sutton, of Adrian.

Third—The Rev. D. F. Barnes, of Coldwater; W. C. Gage, of Battle Creek; A. H. Brown, of Jackson; C. W. Fleming, of Eaton County.

Fourth—A. Sherwood, of Berrien County; W. S. Langford, of Van Buren County; Ezra Carpenter, of Kalamazoo; J. C. Sweetland, of Cass County.

Fifth—W. H. Walker, of Kent; the Rev. H. M. Callan, of Ionia; W. C. Edsell, of Allegan; the Rev. G. R. Peck, of Ottawa.

Sixth—D. H. Stone, of Holly; Albert Wise, of Lansing; C. Farring, of Flint; Dr. William Huntington, of Livingstone County.

Seventh—Andrew Ludenbecker, of New Haven; R. King, of Lapeer; R. Bush and T. S. Skinner, of Port Huron.

Eighth—The Rev. J. Hamilton, of Perry; the Rev. H. W. Hicks and S. B. Williams, of Saginaw; E. L. Brewer, of Owosso.

Ninth—The Rev. J. I. Buell, of Muskegon; D. S. Garber, of Hart; A. M. Brownson, of Evart; the Rev. J. Guelick, of Montague.

Tenth—John Preston, of Alpena; the Rev. E. P. Clark, of Iosco County; B. Harding, of Bay County; W. H. Alman, of Tuscola.

Delegates-at-large—C. A. Frisbie, D. L. Blackstone, Prof. Dickey, the Rev. James Docking, A. B. Cheney, W. A. Taylor, the Hon. John Russell, U. S. Wood, the Rev. H. B. Blake, Prof. A. M. Webster.

VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention were harmonious throughout. The delegates to Chicago were selected without reference to their position on the tariff. Mr. Bierne, editor of the *State*, is a pronounced free-trader, while Capt. Page McCarty, editor of the *Campaign*, is an equally strong prohibitionist. Messrs. Barbour and Harris are opposed to the agitation of the tariff, and such indeed is the sentiment of a majority of the delegates. The old ticket is undoubtedly overwhelmingly the choice of the convention.

The district delegations chose the following delegates to Chicago:

First District—W. A. Thorn and D. W. Walker.
Second District—James B. Barrowhope and J. H. Bogart.
Third District—B. H. Nash and A. Hancock.
Fourth District—P. W. McKenney and T. W. Venable.
Fifth District—C. G. Tipton and C. G. Holland.
Sixth District—John R. Thurman and Paul C. Edmunds.
Seventh District—M. McCormick and S. W. Southall.
Eighth District—Robert Beverley and Charles F. Stuart.
Ninth District—D. S. Price and R. A. Ayers.
Tenth District—S. J. Graham and Taylor Berry.

NEW JERSEY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention held here today to select delegates to Chicago was a very tame affair. It was the dullest and most spiritless Democratic Convention ever held in Trenton. The speakers—Senator McPherson and ex-Gov. Bedle—were singularly infelicitous and uninspiring. They seemed to feel the weight of impending disaster and were dull and commonplace. The burden of their remarks was the duty of the Democratic party resolutely to shirk the tariff issue and to keep constantly to the front the necessity of turning out of power a profligate and corrupt Administration. They became almost pathetic in earnestly imploring the party not to be diverted from the main purpose of turning the Republicans out and putting the Democrats in office by the "side issue" of the tariff. Both speakers nominated the "old ticket"—Tilden and Hendricks—in the course of their remarks, and these were the only parts of their speeches that elicited warm applause. The resolutions favor the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, straddle the tariff, approve civil-service reform, indorse the Administration of Gov. Abbett—that is boldly run on the spoils system—and contain a good deal of the usual "rot" about corruption and fraud. The following delegates were elected:

At Large—Gov. Abbett, Attorney-General Stockton, Ald. Smith, Senator McPherson.

District Delegates—First, A. J. Steelman, Daniel Crane; Second, H. B. Smith, R. M. J. Smith; Third, Millard Ross, G. W. Brown; Fourth, John Carpenter, M. H. Vandervier; Fifth, Carmon F. Randolph, Thomas Flynn; Sixth, William Harrigan, Gottfried Krueger; Seventh, Orestes Cleveland, Martin Steljes.

Tilden and Hendricks will have the solid vote of the State.

THE ELEVENTH INDIANA.

A LIVELY CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT—BLAINE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

WABASH, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—Candidates for Congress in this district are constantly tramping up and down the district making themselves "solid" with the delegates, and every indication points to the fact that the campaign will be hotter this year in Indiana than ever before. The Republicans of the district seeking the nomination for Congress are the Hon. Calvin Cowgill of this city, the Hon. G. W. Steele of Marion, present incumbent, and the Hon. James N. Tyner of Peru. Mr. Tyner, however, has not formally announced himself a candidate, and there is little prospect of his securing the plum unless the convention, which meets June 24 at Kokomo, should be unable to unite upon either Cowgill or Steele. Well-informed politicians who have traversed the district incline to the belief that Mr. Cowgill will be the successful man on the third or fourth ballot, though Mr. Steele has made a good record during his sojourn in Washington and will make a warm fight. For the Democratic nomination Maj. M. H. Kidd, of this city, and John L. Farrar, of Peru, are the contestants, with the odds overwhelmingly in Maj. Kidd's favor. There is hardly a doubt of his nomination, but in opposing either Cowgill or Steele he is certain to be defeated. The Republican majority in the district varies from 400 to 600.

Both delegates to the Republican National Convention from this district are ultra-Blaine men, and in their support of the "Plumed Knight" voice the sentiment of the Republicans whom they represent. Blaine is exceedingly popular in this section, and his nomination is earnestly hoped for by all sides. The signs of the times augur well for a Republican victory this fall. Never was the party so thoroughly organized locally as now, and never at this stage of the political fight was such enthusiasm manifested by the party members.

THE BLAINE BOOM.

THE PEOPLE VS. POLITICIANS.

WEST DE PERE, Wis., May 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That James G. Blaine is the people's candidate cannot be denied.

That there are good reasons why he is the people's chosen candidate is equally true. More than any other man James G. Blaine represents the public popular sentiment regarding a progressive foreign policy in relation to our foreign commerce and sympathy with republican institutions wherever their establishment has been attempted. Furthermore, he has always been free to express sympathy with the oppressed in every land and very bold to declare in favor of weak republics in their struggles with despotism and oppression. He has been for years active in debate, and has made fewer mistakes in his frequent contests than any of his contemporaries.

He is the embodiment of honor, of enterprise, of industry, and independence, and, better than all, he has ever been a champion in combating the machine in politics, being instrumental in strangling the strongest combination of machine wire-pulling that was ever attempted in this country, resulting in defeating the immortal 306 and securing the nomination of the honored and lamented Garfield. Is it not a proper and fitting thing that James G. Blaine should receive the honor of being the Republican party's standard-bearer in the coming campaign? Who more deserving, and who, more than he, represents the rank and file of the party? Echo answers, who! Let the convention to assemble in Chicago send a greeting to the people in the name of the Republican party with James G. Blaine as their representative standard-bearer and the response will be reëchoed from Maine to California.

C. A. WILLARD.

THE DELEGATIONS.

WHERE THEY WILL BE QUARTERED DURING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Up to date quarters have been secured for the different State delegations as follows:

Alabama, Sherman.	New Jersey, Pacific.
Arkansas, Sherman.	New York, Pacific and Leland.
California, Palmer.	North Carolina, Palmer.
Colorado, Pacific.	Ohio, Pacific.
Connecticut, Pacific.	Oregon, Pacific.
Delaware, Leland.	Pennsylvania, Pacific.
Florida, Palmer.	Rhode Island, Palmer.
Georgia, Palmer.	South Carolina, Sherman.
Illinois, Pacific.	Tennessee, Sherman.
Indiana, Pacific.	Texas, Sherm'n or Palmer.
Iowa, Sherman.	Vermont, Palmer.
Kansas, Palmer.	Virginia, Palmer, both Mahone and Desendorf delegates.
Kentucky, Palmer.	West Virginia, Crawford.
Louisiana, Pacific.	Wisconsin, Pacific.
Maine, Pacific and Leland.	Arizona, ——.
Maryland, Palmer.	New Mexico, ——.
Massachusetts, Leland.	Dakota, Pacific.
Michigan, Pacific and Tremont.	Utah, Pacific.
Minnesota, Pacific.	Montana, ——.
Mississippi, Palmer.	Idaho, ——.
Missouri, Palmer.	Wyoming, Palmer.
Nebraska, Palmer.	District of Columbia, Pacific.
Nevada, Leland.	
New Hampshire, Pacific.	

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BUT FEW CONTESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—It appears probable there will be but few contested seats in the Republican Convention at Chicago. The call for the convention requires that notices of contests shall be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the ground of contest. Up to date only two notices of contest have been filed, one from the First District of Alabama, the other from the First District of Georgia. In the latter case only have the requirements been complied with by filing printed statements of the grounds of contest. The absence of contests indicates the probability of a brief session of the convention.

NEBRASKA.

STATE CONVENTION OF GREENBACKERS.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 14.—The Greenback State Convention met at the Commercial Hotel this afternoon and elected the following delegates to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis: L. C. Pace, Lincoln; C. W. Wheeler, Nemaha; W. B. Pickett, Butler County; and E. J. Hall, Saunders County. The delegates are sent uninstructed, but are supposed to favor Butler for President. No vote for preference was taken.

EX-UNION PRISONERS.

FREMONT, O., May 14.—[Special.]—Resolutions were passed today at the meeting of the Ohio State Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War requesting the Ohio members of Congress and Senate to try and secure the passage of a pension bill for Union prisoners. Dr. G. A. Gessner, of this city, was elected President for the ensuing year. Delegates to the National Convention were elected.

The Grand Council of the National Union of this State was in session today in this city. Dr. Frank Creager was elected State Senator to attend the United States Grand Senate at Mansfield in July.

The following is a complete list of the officers elected: President, Dr. G. X. Gessner, of Fremont; First Vice-President, George W. Vrooman, of Toledo; Second Vice-President, J. E. Hutton, of Cleveland; Treasurer, I. T. Mack, of Sandusky. Delegates were chosen to the meeting of the National Association to be held at Detroit Aug. 13 and 14.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best of all Hair Dressings.

It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are the best.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Adjutant-General Elliott Resigns—Maj. J. W. Vance, of Paris, His Successor.

An Indiana Trio Sentenced for Felony—Verdict in a Slander Suit.

Death of a Centenarian in Wisconsin—Three Kansas Murderers to Be Hanged.

ILLINOIS.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Elliott has tendered his resignation to the Governor, to take effect tomorrow, and expresses his thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended to him during his term of service. The Governor accepts the resignation, acknowledges the valuable service of Gen. Elliott to the Illinois National Guard and to the State, and designates as his successor Maj. J. W. Vance, of Paris, Ill., the commission to date May 15.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The following new stock companies were licensed as corporations by the Secretary of State today: The Burns Automatic Cash & Parcel Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, James Burns, W. H. Burns, W. J. Jefferson, J. B. Burns, and John B. Burns. The Christopher Columbus Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Lorenz Brieske, Michael Lange, Thadeus Klein, John Metzger, and others. The La Grange Social Club, at La Grange, Cook County; capital stock, $3,500; to erect a hall; incorporators, C. L. Stiles, George M. Fox, and C. I. Kaine. The Aradian Mineral Spring Company of Waukesha, at Chicago; capital stock, $120,000; to manufacture and sell natural and artificial mineral waters; incorporators, James K. Anderson, A. J. Thompson George M. Graves, J. P. M. Sherman, and Rockwood W. Hosmer.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

DECATUR, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The lunatic named Barth, who fired four times at Martin Blenz and held 300 people at bay one hour last Sunday, was taken in irons to Sangamon County tonight by Stewart Cooper, of that county. Barth escaped from the Sangamon poor farm and walked from that point to Decatur.

DEATHS.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Galviel Gunsaul, a resident of Stephenson County since 1842, died at the residence of his son at Lena, aged 88. He was a native of Montgomery County, New York, and well known throughout the Northwest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—C. W. Lownsbury, for the last twenty years a Professor in a select academical institute here, died today quite suddenly, aged 45.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The semi-centennial of this settlement of Rockford will be celebrated Aug. 26. It will be the largest celebration ever held here, and $5,000 will be raised.

VISITING KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Cavalry Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, of this city, with forty-five swords, left by special train for Elgin this evening to visit the Bethel Commandery of that city by special invitation.

MARRIED AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Clare A. Camp, of Painesville, O., and Miss Ellen M. Clark, a sister of Senator Horace S. Clark, were married here this evening.

SET FIRE TO THE CALABOOSE.

CLINTON, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—This morning William Roberts, of Lane, Ill., arrested for drunkenness, after being in confinement in the calaboose, set fire to the building. Much of the interior was burned, and Roberts narrowly escaped with his life. He is now in jail.

THE WALCHER MURDER TRIAL.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The examination of witnesses began this morning in the Walcher murder trial. Six witnesses were examined today, the testimony of Frank Burns, a close companion of the murdered man, being the most important. Two physicians testified as to the nature of the wound, one of them being the Coroner. They testified that the murdered man must have been killed instantly, the bullet having penetrated the most vital part of the brain. Counsel for the defense sought to introduce as evidence a pistol and a dirk-knife, said to have been taken from the body of the murdered man, to show that the deceased was armed at the time he was killed, and that this fact was known to the defendant and probably caused him to fire the fatal shot. This was objected to by the prosecution and the court sustained the objection for the present.

INDIANA.

SENTENCED FOR FELONY.

MADISON, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—Judge Allison today sentenced Jesse Pierce, Spike Cear, and Buck McMahon each to two years in the penitentiary for felony.

THE RAW-FUR SEASON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The raw-fur season has closed, and Indianapolis dealers estimate the number of skins purchased in this market during the winter at 200,000, valued at $150,000. The above figures do not include the number or value of cattle hides. Of the 200,000 pieces of fur the greater number were muskrat, and 'coon, 'possum, skunk, mink, and beaver were largely represented. The bulk of these furs were shipped East, and were designed for the foreign market. The season has not been a very profitable one, values declining somewhat at the close. The winter's catch was a good one.

VERDICT IN A SLANDER SUIT.

WABASH, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—In the slander suit of Philip Risch, of this city, against Mrs. M. A. Newman, proprietress of the Lutz House, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $40. The demand was $5,000.

WISCONSIN.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

MADISON, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cynthia Francis, of the neighboring town of Blooming Grove, died today, the 101st anniversary of her birth. Her mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last, and a year ago today she walked several miles. She was born in Massachusetts, and had been a widow for seventy years.

A MISSING YOUNG MAN.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—A young man from this city named Simondson left for Chicago two weeks ago, intending to return in a few days. He was last seen on Fifth avenue in Chicago the night of his arrival. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of him either by his friends here or in Chicago.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT GREEN LAKE.

RIPON, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—The summer season at the famous resort, Green Lake, promises to be a good one. Guests are already arriving, and the Oakwood, Clarence Park, Pleasant Point, and Spring Grove houses are making preparations to entertain a larger number of pleasure-seekers than ever before. The Como Bay House, which was burned last fall, will probably be rebuilt and put in better shape than before.

A BABY'S FREE RIDE.

BELOIT, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—A boy baby not more than 3 or 4 hours old was found in a basket on the platform of the rear coach of Conductor Cannon's train going north on the Northwestern Road after the train left Beloit last night. The infant was left at Afton Station, where City-Marshal North, of this city, took charge of it. It is thought that the baby was put on the train at the Beloit station.

COLLISION AT WAUKESHA.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—About 9 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on the St. Paul Road in the village limits, freight-train No. 9 crashing into the rear of the engine of the local stone-train and driving it against the disconnected cars ahead. No one was injured. The damage, it is thought, will not exceed $5,000.

DAKOTA.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

ST. JOHNS, Dak., May 14.—[Special.]—The full-blood Chippewa and American half-breed Indians, occupying the Turtle Mountain Reservation, which recently has been limited to two townships, are under directions of Indian Agent J. W. Cramsie, of Devil's Lake, being relegated with the lands of the new reservation and receiving Government rations. The new order of things gives great joy to the white settlers, for by recent orders the Indians and half-breeds must either reside on their reservation if they would secure rations and Government help in farming or sever their old tribal relations and take Government land under the land laws. Heretofore, as a rule, they have been personating Indians and white men simultaneously. The entire Turtle Mountain region is being rapidly settled by a sturdy class of immigrants, the farmers hailing in the main from Canada.

MICHIGAN.

CIDER THAT INTOXICATES.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Dealers in cider have been notified to stop selling by the glass or be prosecuted. It is claimed that the boys get drunk from whisky and blame it to cider.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar finished its labors this afternoon and elected the following officers:

Grand Commander—H. N. Moore, of Grand Rapids.
Deputy Grand Commander—R. A. Hall, of Coldwater.
Grand Generalissimo—William S. Lawrence, of Kalamazoo.
Grand Captain—Gen. Eugene Robinson, of Detroit.
Grand Prelate—The Rev. F. A. Blade, of Detroit.
Grand Senior Warden—Thomas H. Williams, of Jackson.
Grand Junior Warden—C. P. Bigelow, of Grand Rapids.
Grand Treasurer—H. Shaw Noble, of Monroe.
Grand Recorder—Gen. William P. Innes, of Grand Rapids.
Grand Standard-Bearer—John A. Gerow, of Marshall.
Grand Sword-Bearer—William T. Doty, of Ann Arbor.
Grand Warden—Edward C. Smith, of Pontiac.
Grand Sentinel—Alex. McGregor, of Detroit.
Grand Organist—H. B. Roney, of Saginaw.

ALL QUIET AT GRAND HAVEN.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—The strike has practically ended. There was no attempt last night to burn any lumber, and most of the men are ready to go to work. Today all the mills except two of Cutler & Savidge's are at work, and they will start in the morning. The men have accepted the terms offered by the manufacturers—viz.: $1.50 per day for common labor, skilled labor in proportion. Cornelius Clow, one of the ring-leaders, was arrested this morning, and fined $10 for assault and battery. No more trouble is anticipated.

A CELEBRATED DIVORCE CASE.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—Mrs. Roger M. Sherman, eldest daughter of the late Gov. Bagley, obtained a decree of divorce from her husband in the courts of this city today and was awarded the custody of two children. A similar proceeding is now pending in the courts of New York City, the husband being the complainant. The case here went by default on his part.

IOWA.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alex Gibson, wife of one of the leading farmers of Washington County, attempted suicide today by plunging her pocket-knife through her throat. The jugular and windpipe were untouched, but she lies in an unconscious and critical condition. Her health and misfortunes with children had affected her mind.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—The Board of Regents of the State University, at a special meeting just closed, decided to award the new $60,000 building to the School of Natural Science. The selection of an architect was left with the Building Committee.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers of Iowa are in session in this city in annual conference, with a large attendance. The Rev. A. W. Fuller, of Burlington, preached the regular sermon.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—Edward Collins, a switch-light tender of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, this morning found the remains of a man scattered along the railroad track for 100 feet or more, the head being found some distance from the armless and legless trunk. The remains were identified as those of Fred Dietrich, 21 years of age, who lived with his mother in the western part of the city and was employed in the railroad shops in West Burlington. It is supposed that young Dietrich tried to get off a train during the night and fell under the cars.

SCHLOSS—SCHEURMAN.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—A notable wedding occurred here tonight—that of Mr. Max Schloss and Miss Rosa, daughter of Mr. A. Scheurman, proprietor of the Des Moines Woolen Mills. The ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride's parents. A reception and banquet at the Aborn House followed.

MINNESOTA.

THE MINNEAPOLIS HIGH-LICENSE CASES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—The case of the saloonkeepers who object to the present $500 liquor license as being unconstitutional will be brought before the Supreme Court tomorrow in the shape of an application by C. H. Wilson for a writ of certiorari commanding the Mayor, City Clerk, and City Council of Minneapolis to certify to the Supreme Court all orders, papers, resolutions, and documents respecting matters and things set forth by the complainant, with a view of having the court pass judgment upon the same as to their validity. The case for the plaintiff will be presented by the Hon. R. M. Wilson, Judge P. M. Babcock, the Hon. Gordon E. Cole, and C. A. Ebert. The City of Minneapolis will be represented by City-Attorney [illegible] N. Cross, who will let the result rest [illegible] on the merits of the case.

KANSAS.

THREE MURDERERS SENTENCED TO HANG.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 14.—[Special.]—Robert Davis, Mose Chambers, and George Brown, colored, were convicted of murder in the first degree in the District Court today and sentenced to be hanged at the expiration of a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

[The night of Feb. 28, 1883, they entered the store of John Heigle, a German, knocked him down, cut his throat, and robbed the till.]

MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS.

The Tumble in Wheat Causes a Slightly Blue Feeling.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—The *Northwestern Miller* will say Friday: The tumble in wheat the last week has had the effect of making our millers feel a little blue, but they hold their flour firm and feel confident that a better market must prevail before long. They greatly deplore the heavy and rapid fluctuations which have been characteristic of the wheat market in the last few months. It keeps their business unsettled, and they are at a loss how to proceed. If a lull occurs no sooner do buyers arrive at a point where they are inclined to take hold with some degree of freedom than another break comes and they are frightened out of market. The flour production last week showed something of a loss, being 100,200 barrels—16,700 barrels per day—against 109,500 barrels the preceding week. This week there are six mills shut down, but out of these only one has run very regularly of late, leaving seventeen mills in operation. The latter are not running very strong, taking an easy gait, but the week's work will no doubt amount to 100,000 barrels or over.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

Receipts.	*May 13.*	*May 6.*
Wheat, bu	410,500	365,500
Flour, brls	425	625
Millstuff, tons	8	12
Shipments.	*May 13.*	*May 6.*
Wheat, bu	24,500	39,000
Flour, brls	85,319	113,190
Millstuff, tons	2,776	3,284

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer), as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

Minneapolis—	*May 14.*	*May 7.*
In elevators, bu	2,146,000	2,233,500
St. Paul—		
In elevators, bu	745,300	858,000
Duluth—	*May 13.*	*May 6.*
In elevators, bu	2,443,879	2,460,397

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—Joseph Bowman, a railroad engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, died in the hospital last night, the result of a stabbing inflicted by Pat Muldoon on the street the night of April 8. Muldoon and Mike McDermott had seen Bowman display a roll of money in a saloon, and followed him and robbed him, knifing him because he resisted. The men are in the jail, and the charge of murder has been placed against them today, in addition to robbery.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to Radway & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner of Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

BOLD BEN BUTL…

He Captures the Presiden… ination of the National … Monopoly Conventi…

A Handful of Delegates Mee… ry Out the Program… Protest.

The Platform on Which the … Before the Country a Mo… ate One.

The National Convention of the … ly party was called to order in He… Hall yesterday afternoon. The o… convention, as stated in the call, … nate a Presidential ticket, the que… sentation being four delegates an… nates from each Congressional d… from each Territory, and four fr… trict of Columbia, but many of the… not represented at all, the party h… ganization in them. The entire … delegates in attendance upon the … does not exceed 200.

At 10 o'clock yesterday mornin… Monopoly Committee met in the … at the Briggs House, when the fol… mitteemen responded to their nam…

John F. Henry, Chairman, New … Shively, M. C. Rankin, Indiana; N. B. … retary, New York; C. G. Dixon, A. J. … nois; H. R. Heath, Iowa; A. D. Ne… nia; C. C. Post, Oregon; J. R. Buchan… Mr. McCoy, Missouri; Mr. Mills, M… Barnd, Nebraska; Gale Smith, Ohi… Pennsylvania; John G. Boyd, New … Ormsbee, Wisconsin; W. H. White … Territory; W. J. A. Montgomery, … A. George, District of Columbia; Ch… man, Massachusetts; A. J. Wedderbu… W. H. Blanchard, Vermont.

The committee held a secret se… important business was transact… as the names and number of … were ascertained the committ… until evening at the same place.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegates began to gathe… Hall about 1 p. m., many of them … arrived in town, as they appe… dusters and carrying grip-sacks … deposited under chairs in the … dozen women, interested in … of the sex, were in … as delegates. Gen. Weaver, the … appeared in the hall, but took n… proceedings of the convention, … may be said of the Rev. Dr. De … ex-Greenback Congressman. A … literature in the shape of week… scattered about without money … price. Smoke from cigars of a d… gree filled the air. Taken all in al… was a pretty respectable gatheri… course by the usual number of … the shape of would-be orators a… liamentarians.

DOWN TO WORK.

The convention was called to … half-past 2 o'clock by John F. H… York, Chairman of the Nationa… who congratulated those present … assembled for the first time und… nominate a President of the U… [Applause.] He laid the present … street at the doors of the great m… the country, and urged moderat… dom in the deliberations which … these existing wrongs. [Applau… suggestion of the National Comm… pleasure in nominating for Tem… man A. J. Streeter, of Aledo, Ill.

Mr. Streeter was unanimously … took the chair amid applause. H… delegates for the honor they h… upon him, and said that there … many present as he had wishe… their number was greater than t… those present at the signing of th… of Independence. [Applause.] … were too poor to attend the gath… great monopolies they had come … confront had refused them t… given to the delegates to … conventions. He had come the… pose. His constituents had sent … nominate a President, and he … ashamed to face them again if he … he was told. [Applause.] He t… fore they got through they would … dom of nominating a Chief Ma… Nation. Many there were who … their ideas, and this feeling was … them a too long and ponderous pl…

SQUINTING TOWARDS …

He was in favor of a brief plat… ciples. [Applause.] He would … follows: First, that they were opp… nopolies [applause]; second, that … favor of a declaration that all we… before the law [applause]; and … that Benjamin F. Butler, of … [great applause], was a fearless … ent man, who embodied these ide… a good enough platform for him … Again be thanked them for the h… upon him. [Applause.]

The call for the convention w… Secretary, B. F. Shively, who, … Killmer, was chosen Temporary …

The result of a score of motio… ments was the appointment of … from each State delegation to … mittees on Credentials, Platfor… nent Organization respectively. … ments were made on a call of th… as follows:

COMMITTEES.

On Credentials—R. S. Heath, Illi… ris, Indiana; G. W. Norton, Iowa; … Missouri; W. Mills, Michigan; S. … braska; J. A. Brawley, New York … Wisconsin; A. D. Nelson, Calif… Montgomery, Kansas; W. W. Jack… Columbia; William Leampton, Ma… J. Wadderburn, Maryland; W. H. … mont; Orden Whitlock, Pennsylv… negan, Minnesota; S. Fish, Orego… New Jersey.

On Permanent Organization—… Illinois; J. C. Smith, Indiana; H. … H. M. McCoy, Missouri; F. M. Fo… F. Gale, Nebraska; J. G. Boyd, Ne… H. Severance, Wisconsin; C. W. F… nia; L. S. Horns, Kansas; R. L. D… of Columbia; C. W. Manning, Mas… Wedderburn, Maryland; W. H. … mont; Orden Whitlock, Pennsylva… negan, Minnesota; C. C. Post, Ore… son, New Jersey.

On Platform—A. J. Streeter, Illi… kin, Indiana; E. H. Jagger, Iowa; … souri; H. Pratt, Michigan; John … W. H. Shupe, New York; V. J. B… Mrs. Mary Todd, California; W. A. … sas; James A. George, District of … Lichtman, Massachusetts; A. J. W… land; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont … Pennsylvania; M. P. Finnegan, … Grover, Oregon; D. W. Wilson, N…

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Waters, Illi… Indiana; Q. A. Wooster, Iowa; F. … souri; W. B. Webster, Michigan … Nebraska; J. F. Seaman, New Y… furth, Wisconsin; H. F. Vrooman … A. George, District of Columbia; … sachusetts; A. J. Wedderburn, … Blanchard, Vermont; Ogden Wh… vania; M. P. Finnegan, Minneso… New Jersey.

Secretary Killmer, of New … read a document and move its … Committee on Platform. After … he was allowed to read it. It w…

THE NEW-YORKERS' …

NEW YORK, April 18, 1884.—At … Executive Committee of the St… the New York State Anti-Monop… April 18, 1884, the Chairman, John … ed. The question of attending the … Convention at Chicago May 14 wa… after an interchange of views the … tions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Executive C… inexpedient to nominate Preside… less the action taken by the Natio… the Republican and Democratic … at Chicago, May 14, should, in our … nominations but empower its Na… do so or to call another convention … deem necessary, after the conventions … political parties, that committee … pointed to attend the Republican … Conventions and endeavor to … tion of candidates who will sup… principles, said committees to rep… tional Committee at a meeting to … immediately after the Democratic … tion.

Upon motion, Mr. N. B. Killmer … tary of the National Anti-Mono… was authorized and requested to … lution to the convention May 14.

Upon motion, the individual me… Committee of the New York St… League were requested to see that … are elected or appointed to repre… ive Congressional districts at the … to provide them with proper … communicate the names of th… Hon. John G. Boyd, Chairman … Committee, 33 Centre street, Ne…

Upon motion, Mr. N. B. Killm… member of the State Committee … additional Congressional distric… and Mr. John F. Henry was ele… cancy occasioned by the death o… Kinsella.

After the transaction of ro… committee adjourned.

This resolution created a br… erally condemned. It was las…

Is Wealth.
...dy Is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
...PARILLIAN
...ESOLVENT,
...at Blood Purifier,
...ful Recognition.
...E AND TRUE.
...ISEASES CURED BY
...ADWAY'S
...rillian Resolvent.
...PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
...dy Relief
CHEAPEST AND
...ICINE FOR FAMILY USE
... THE WORLD.
...TISM, NEURALGIA,
...el Complaints.
...ONLY PAIN REMEDY
...ALARIA
...VARIOUS FORMS.
...er and Ague.
...Cents Per Bottle.
RADWAY'S
...ulating Pills.
...Liver and Stomach Remedy.
...BLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
...d "False and True."
... THE PUBLIC:

BOLD BEN BUTLER.

He Captures the Presidential Nomination of the National Anti-Monopoly Convention.

A Handful of Delegates Meet and Carry Out the Program—A Protest.

The Platform on Which the Party Goes Before the Country a Moderate One.

The National Convention of the Anti-Monopoly party was called to order in Hershey Music-Hall yesterday afternoon. The object of the convention, as stated in the call, is to nominate a Presidential ticket, the quota of representation being four delegates and four alternates from each Congressional district, four from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia, but many of the States were not represented at all, the party having no organization in them. The entire number of delegates in attendance upon the convention does not exceed 200.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Anti-Monopoly Committee met in the headquarters at the Briggs House, when the following committeemen responded to their names:

John F. Henry, Chairman, New York; B. F. Shively, M. C. Rankin, Indiana; N. B. Killmer, Secretary, New York; C. G. Dixon, A. J. Streeter, Illinois; H. R. Heath, Iowa; A. D. Nelson, California; C. C. Post, Oregon; J. R. Buchanan, Colorado; Mr. McCoy, Missouri; Mr. Mills, Michigan; John Barnd, Nebraska; Gale Smith, Ohio; J. E. Dean, Pennsylvania; John G. Boyd, New York; James Ormsbee, Wisconsin; W. H. White, Washington Territory; W. J. A. Montgomery, Kansas; James A. George, District of Columbia; Charles H. Leichtman, Massachusetts; A. J. Wedderburn, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont.

The committee held a secret session, but no important business was transacted. As soon as the names and number of those present were ascertained the committee adjourned until evening at the same place.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegates began to gather at Hershey Hall about 1 p. m., many of them having just arrived in town, as they appeared clad in dusters and carrying grip-sacks, which were deposited under chairs in the hall. About a dozen women, interested in the suffrage of the sex, were in attendance as delegates. Gen. Weaver, the Greenbacker, appeared in the hall, but took no part in the proceedings of the convention, and the same may be said of the Rev. Dr. De La Matyr, the ex-Greenback Congressman. Anti-monopoly literature in the shape of weekly papers was scattered about without money and without price. Smoke from cigars of a doubtful pedigree filled the air. Taken all in all, however, it was a pretty respectable gathering, afflicted of course by the usual number of nuisances in the shape of would-be orators and queer parliamentarians.

DOWN TO WORK.

The convention was called to order about half-past 2 o'clock by John F. Henry, of New York, Chairman of the National Committee, who congratulated those present upon having assembled for the first time under the call to nominate a President of the United States. [Applause.] He laid the present panic in Wall street at the doors of the great monopolies of the country, and urged moderation and wisdom in the deliberations which were to right these existing wrongs. [Applause.] At the suggestion of the National Committee he took pleasure in nominating for Temporary Chairman A. J. Streeter, of Aledo, Ill.

Mr. Streeter was unanimously elected, and took the chair amid applause. He thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said that there were not as many present as he had wished to see, but their number was greater than the number of those present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] Many of them were too poor to attend the gathering, and the great monopolies they had come together to confront had refused them the same rates given to the delegates to the other conventions. He had come there with a purpose. His constituents had sent him here to nominate a President, and he would be ashamed to face them again if he did not do as he was told. [Applause.] He thought that before they got through they would see the wisdom of nominating a Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Many there were who liked to air their ideas, and this feeling was likely to give them a too long and ponderous platform.

SQUINTING TOWARDS BEN.

He was in favor of a brief platform of principles. [Applause.] He would embody it as follows: First, that they were opposed to all monopolies [applause]; second, that they were in favor of a declaration that all men were equal before the law [applause]; and they believed that Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts [great applause], was a fearless and independent man, who embodied these ideas. That was a good enough platform for him. [Applause.] Again he thanked them for the honor conferred upon him. [Applause.]

The call for the convention was read by the Secretary, B. F. Shively, who, with Secretary Killmer, was chosen Temporary Secretary.

The result of a score of motions and amendments was the appointment of three delegates from each State delegation to act on the Committees on Credentials, Platform, and Permanent Organization respectively. These appointments were made on a call of the roll of States, as follows:

COMMITTEES.

On Credentials—B. S. Heath, Illinois; H. R. Harris, Indiana; G. W. Norton, Iowa; W. G. Willard, Missouri; W. Mills, Michigan; S. F. Reynolds, Nebraska; J. A. Brawley, New York; H. S. Brown, Wisconsin; A. D. Nelson, California; W. J. A. Montgomery, Kansas; W. W. Jackson, District of Columbia; William Leampton, Massachusetts; A. J. Wadderburn, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont; Orden Whitlock, Pennsylvania; M. P. Finnegan, Minnesota; S. Fish, Oregon; D. W. Wilson, New Jersey.

On Permanent Organization—C. B. Fenton, Illinois; J. C. Smith, Indiana; H. R. Heath, Iowa; H. M. McCoy, Missouri; F. M. Fogg, Michigan; G. F. Gale, Nebraska; J. G. Boyd, New York; Dr. J. H. Severance, Wisconsin; C. W. Powers, California; L. S. Horne, Kansas; R. L. De Akers, District of Columbia; C. W. Manning, Massachusetts; A. J. Wedderburn, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont; Ogden Whitlock, Pennsylvania; M. P. Finnegan, Minnesota; C. C. Post, Oregon; D. W. Wilson, New Jersey.

On Platform—A. J. Streeter, Illinois; M. C. Rankin, Indiana; E. H. Jagger, Iowa; J. F. Crews, Missouri; H. Pratt, Michigan; John Barnd, Nebraska; W. H. Shupe, New York; V. J. Blatz, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Todd, California; W. A. Garretson, Kansas; James A. George, District of Columbia; C. H. Lichtman, Massachusetts; A. J. Wedderburn, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont; Ogden Whitlock, Pennsylvania; M. P. Finnegan, Minnesota; A. J. Grover, Oregon; D. W. Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Waters, Illinois; J. F. Kirby, Indiana; Q. A. Wooster, Iowa; F. W. Stonesky, Missouri; W. B. Webster, Michigan; Allen Roote, Nebraska; J. F. Seaman, New York; W. Frankfurth, Wisconsin; H. P. Vrooman, Kansas; James A. George, District of Columbia; L. Bigelow, Massachusetts; A. J. Wedderburn, Maryland; W. H. Blanchard, Vermont; Ogden Whitlock, Pennsylvania; M. P. Finnegan, Minnesota; D. W. Wilson, New Jersey.

Secretary Kilimer, of New York, asked to read a document and move its reference to the Committee on Platform. After a long wrangle he was allowed to read it. It was as follows:

THE NEW-YORKERS' KICK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1884.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Committee of the New York State Anti-Monopoly League held April 18, 1884, the Chairman, John G. Boyd, presiding. The question of attending the Anti-Monopoly Convention at Chicago May 14 was referred to, and after an interchange of views the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Executive Committee deem it inexpedient to nominate Presidential candidates unless the action taken by the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties should require it that the Anti-Monopoly Convention to meet at Chicago, May 14, should, in our opinion, not make nominations but empower its National Committee to do so or to call another convention, if it should appear necessary, after the conventions of the various political parties; that committees should be appointed to attend the Republican and Democratic Conventions and endeavor to influence the nomination of candidates who will support Anti-Monopoly principles, said committees to report back to the National Committee at a meeting to be held at Chicago immediately after the Democratic National Convention.

Upon motion, Mr. N. B. Killmer, Assistant Secretary of the National Anti-Monopoly Organization, was authorized and requested to present this resolution to the convention May 14.

Upon motion, the individual members of the State Committee of the New York State Anti-Monopoly League were requested to see that proper delegates are elected or appointed to represent their respective Congressional districts at the convention, they to provide them with proper credentials and to communicate the names of the delegates to the Hon. John G. Boyd, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 33 Centre street, New York City.

Upon motion, Mr. N. B. Killmer was elected a member of the State Committee, to represent the additional Congressional district in Kings County, and Mr. John F. Henry was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Thomas Kinsella.

After the transaction of routine business the committee adjourned.

This resolution created a breeze and was generally condemned. It was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote, after which the convention took a recess until 4 o'clock to await the reports of the various committees.

FREEING THEIR MINDS.

In the interim Mr. Henry organized an informal meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Root, of Nebraska, who went at the monopolists rough-shod, putting in a good word for Gen. Butler. Mr. Childers, a Knight-of-Labor man from Des Moines, Ia., also took a verbal kick at the monopolists and boomed the man from Massachusetts. Mr. Fogg also threw some light on the same subject, and Mr. Crocker, of Iowa, followed him, and gave further testimony of what a failure this country was and is. Dr. Julia Severance, of Milwaukee, deplored the disregard of the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, put in a word for female suffrage, and made on the whole a very clever effort, which was heartily applauded. Gen. Weaver was called upon for a speech, and begged to be excused. John F. Henry wound up the informal eloquence with a brief talk.

NO MONOPOLY OF VOTES.

There was a wrangle over the proxy matter in the Committee on Credentials, and it was after 5 o'clock when the committee came in with a partial report, in which it was stated that twenty-one States and Territories were represented, as far as credentials had been examined, by 158 delegates. This included the District of Columbia. It was also reported that a majority of the committee were in favor of allowing each recognized delegate but one vote in the convention. A minority report was submitted providing that each State represented should be entitled to four votes from each Congressional district, regardless of the number of delegates present from that State, and that each Territory represented be allowed four votes in the same way.

These two reports precipitated another wordy war which resulted in the final adoption of the majority report, allowing each delegate in the convention but one vote.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, John F. Henry, of New York; Secretaries, B. F. Shively of Indiana and N. Killiner of New York. The report was unanimously adopted, and Chairman Henry took his place, making a brief speech.

THE PRIDE OF THE PRAIRIES.

At its close the floor was noisily claimed by an individual with a glowing countenance, who announced that he was a Bourbon Democrat from the Fifteenth Congressional District. He said he desired to introduce a resolution which he had been assured would be seconded by a delegate from Kansas. Its object was to put a stop to the machine practice of railroading through resolutions that had been cut-and-dried. He said he was a journalist by profession and a friend of that great railroad wrecker, Samuel J. Tilden, because he favored the wrecking of all the railroads in the country. The Republican Convention of this State, he said, was so low in point of decorum that they had to call upon a negro to assist them in running through machine ideas. He then read his resolution, which provided that all resolutions should be read in the convention and debated upon in five-minute speeches, instead of being referred to the Committee on Platform without instructions. In urging the adoption of this resolution its author addressed the delegates as "horny-handed sons of toil," and in other ways endeavored to make himself solid in the convention.

The resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and after another exhibition of vocal gymnastics on unimportant resolutions the convention adjourned at 6 o'clock until half-past 7.

THE EVENING SESSION.

When the evening session was called to order the Committee on Platform was not ready to report, and Mrs. Todd, of California, was called upon to speak. She was dramatically effective in her verbal attack upon the hydra-headed monster, Monopoly, which was filching from the people their little all. In conclusion she worked in a puff of Gen. Butler.

The record of the meeting of the New York State Anti-Monopoly League, which was presented by Secretary Kilimer early in the afternoon session, was taken from the table for further consideration, and Senator Boyd, of New York City, urged the careful consideration of the idea set forth in the New York resolution.

Mr. Childers, of Iowa, said he had been instructed to come to Chicago and help nominate a President, and this appeared to be the mission of a large majority of the delegates present, so the document was placed on file by courtesy and its sentiments summarily squelched.

Charles Leichtman, of Massachusetts, for the Committee on Platform, reported as follows on "Anti-Monopoly Platform":

THE PLATFORM.

The Anti-Monopoly organization of the United States in convention assembled declares:

1. That labor and capital should be allies, and we demand justice for both by protecting the rights of all against privileges for the few.

2. That corporations, the creatures of law, should be controlled by law.

3. That we propose the greatest reduction practicable in public expenses.

4. That in the enactment and vigorous execution of just laws, equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges, and equality of powers in all citizens will be secured.

To this end we further declare:

5. That it is the duty of the Government to immediately exercise its constitutional prerogatives to regulate commerce among the States. The great instruments by which this commerce is carried on are transportation, money, and the transmission of intelligence. They are now mercilessly controlled by giant monopolies to the impoverishment of labor, the crushing out of healthful competition, and the destruction of business security. We hold it, therefore, to be the imperative and immediate duty of Congress to pass all needful laws for the control and regulation of these great agents of commerce in accordance with the oft-repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

6. That these monopolies, which have exacted from enterprise such heavy tribute, have also inflicted countless wrongs upon the toiling millions of the United States, and no system of reform should commend itself to the support of the people which does not protect the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face. Bureaus of labor statistics must be established, both State and National; arbitration take the place of brute force in the settlement of disputes between employer and employed; the National eight-hour law be honestly enforced; the importation of foreign labor *under contract* be made illegal; and whatever practical reforms may be necessary for the protection of united labor must be granted, to the end that unto the toiler shall be given that proportion of the profits of the thing or value created which his labor bears to the cost of production.

7. That we approve and favor the passage of an Inter-State Commerce bill. Navigable waters should be improved by the Government and be free.

8. We demand the payment of the bonded debt as it falls due; the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of their respective States; a graduated income tax; and a tariff, which is a tax upon the people, that shall be so levied as to bear as lightly as possible upon necessaries. We denounce the present tariff as being largely in the interest of monopoly, and demand that it be speedily and radically reformed in the interest of labor instead of capital.

9. That no further grants of public lands shall be made to corporations. All enactments granting land to corporations should be strictly construed, and all land-grants should be forfeited where the terms upon which the grants were made have not been strictly complied with. The public lands must be held for homes for actual settlers, and must not be subject to purchase or control by non-resident foreigners or other speculators.

10. That we deprecate the discrimination of American legislation against the greatest of American industries—agriculture, by which it has been deprived of nearly all beneficial legislation while forced to bear the brunt of taxation. And we demand for it the fostering care of Government and the just recognition of its importance in the development and advancement of our land. And we appeal to the American farmer to co-operate with us in our endeavors to advance the National interests of the country, and the overthrow of monopoly in every shape when and wherever found.

The reading of this report called forth a minority report which embodied the platform adopted by the party in this city July 4, 1883, together with a number of amendments providing for woman suffrage, National banking, and the like.

THEY MUST SPEAK.

Then the deluge of oratory began, and by a resolution each speaker was limited to five minutes. The majority report was denounced as a bouquet of glittering generalities. The women attacked it because it ignored them, and a gallant delegate offered an amendment "giving the right of suffrage to the female sex."

Said Mrs. Severance, of Milwaukee: "I move to substitute 'women' for 'female sex'—many of the 'female sex' do not belong to the genus homo." [Laughter.]

The National banks came in for a share of condemnation as "the greatest monopoly on earth," and a delegate from the District of Columbia wanted a plank which should give the right of suffrage to men in the district. The committee was abused at length for dodging the question of female suffrage.

It began to look as though the majority report would go under, and Chairman Henry made a strong argument in favor of its passage and adoption. They did not want to hurt Butler's chances before the Democratic Convention by packing into the platform any passages that were useless. Gen. Butler's record was proven and his principles were known, and he could be elected on that platform [applause]. Miss Todd also came to the rescue of the majority report, and she thought they could elect their chosen leader upon it. She was not for words, but for principles, and they must not hurt Gen. Butler's chances by lugging in any planks that would swamp him [applause].

Senator Boyd, of New York, finally secured the floor after a long struggle, and protested against the forcing of Butler that was going on. They were trying to dodge questions that were important because they wanted to capture the Democratic Convention, and they would find out their mistake too late.

"The gentleman from Missouri will please give the reporters his name," was a remark made by the Chair, and it gave the true object of the orators who were struggling to get the floor and a little newspaper notoriety at the same time.

Mr. George, of the District of Columbia, denounced Butler, giving his record on the Thurman Funding bill and on railroad land grants. He was clearly with the minority, however.

The previous question on the majority report was finally called for by a vote of 99 to 21, and the report was adopted by a vote of 85 to 29. The result was hailed with wild applause.

After a deluge of motions, points of order, and other parliamentary bric-a-brac, Chairman Henry saw that he was greatly in the majority and attempted to railroad through the nomination of Butler.

A LITTLE DISORDER.

Senator Boyd asked to offer a resolution, but he was refused permission and was hissed and hooted at. The Chair finally declared him out of order, at which he grabbed his hat and said he would go with his friends to a convention where they could get fair play—the Democratic Convention—and the Democratic party was the great anti-monopoly party of the country. The hisses and howls increased in volume, and at their hight the Senator rushed from the hall, followed by Wedderburn, of Maryland, who had made several ineffectual attempts to get "the floah;" and De Akers and George, of the District of Columbia. Their departure was greeted with cheers from the delegates, and they were denounced as "Tammany hirelings" sent to capture the convention.

Mrs. Marion Todd, of California, suggested Gen. Butler for the Presidency of the United States in a highly eulogistic speech. John Rooney, of New York, made the nomination in language quite as flowery.

Barrister Keough, of this city, who appeared with a proxy, gave his personal indorsement of Gen. Butler, and another indorsement quite as powerful was added by Mr. Fogg, of Michigan.

MR. WEAVER DECLINES.

Mr. Blanchard, of Vermont, nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, but the General withdrew through the Chair, who said he had his personal assurance that he favored Gen. Butler's candidacy. [Applause.]

Mr. Schilling, of Wisconsin, wanted to know from some of Gen. Butler's friends if the General would stand by the party to the end if they nominated him. He did not want any repetition of the David Davis business.

Mr. Leichtman, of Massachusetts, gave his personal assurance that Gen. Butler would accept the nomination if the platform they had adopted suited him, and he knew that the platform would suit him. [Applause.]

Col. Phocion Howard wanted the nominations closed. He said he was an Anti-Monopolist from the rural districts of Illinois, and he was a State-rights Bourbon Democrat from away back. Moreover, he was a Ben Butler man, and he wanted them to remember the frauds of 1876, and after tangling the delegates up in a maze of words the speaker left them to extricate themselves as best they could.

BUTLER NOMINATED.

The roll of States was finally ordered on the nomination. It resulted as follows, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Solon Chase, of Maine, being voted for:

	Butler.	Chase.	Thurman.
California	3	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	6	..	1
Iowa	12	..	..
Kansas	4	..	..
Massachusetts	1	..	..
Michigan	22	..	..
Nebraska	7	..	5
New Jersey	1	..	..
New York	9	..	1
Missouri	6	..	..
Oregon	1	..	..
Vermont	..	1	..
Washington Territory	1	..	..
Minnesota	1	..	..
Wisconsin	9	..	..
Total	122	1	7

A dispute arose over the vote of New York State, Secretary Kilimer claiming that there were but ten delegates from that State passed upon by the Committee on Credentials, and two Butler votes were chopped off from the original count.

Before the vote was announced several votes were changed from Thurman to Butler, and the nomination of Gen. Butler was finally made unanimous with a great howl.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The matter of nominating a Vice-President was left to the National Committee with instructions to see what trades could be made with the Greenback or Democratic Conventions, and if no satisfactory arrangements could be made in that quarter the committee was to put a tail to the ticket.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The roll of States was called, and the following National Committee was named:

Illinois, Dr. Z. Waters, Bloomington; Indiana, B. F. Shively, South Bend; California, Mrs. Marion Todd, San Francisco; Iowa, J. K. Clark, Mount Pleasant; Colorado, Dr. De La Matyr; Michigan, Wildman Mills; Nebraska, J. Burrows, Filley; Missouri, J. F. Crews, St. Louis; Pennsylvania, David Kirk, Bradford; John F. Henry, Brooklyn, President; New York, J. E. Dean, Richburg; Wisconsin, J. Ormsbee, Milwaukee; Kansas, W. D. Vincent, Clay Centre; Massachusetts, Charles H. Leichtman, Marblehead; Vermont, W. H. Blanchard, Bellows Falls; Washington Territory, Samuel C. Davidson, Ellensburg; Minnesota, M. B. Finnegan, Minneapolis.

The committee was authorized to fill vacancies for the States and Territories not represented in the convention.

CLOSING SCENES.

It was after midnight, yet the wind did not appear to be exhausted, and the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to consider a lecture-bureau scheme for the dissemination of anti-monopoly ideas and sentiments. The majority of the delegates were evidently intending to wait up for the early trains out of town, and they were in no hurry to adjourn.

On motion seven was made a quorum of the National Committee; and Secretary Shively was continued as Secretary for another year. Mr. Leichtman, of Massachusetts, was elected Assistant Secretary.

At half-past 12 o'clock this morning the convention adjourned subject to the call of the National Committee.

After the adjournment the National Committee met and organized for the year.

The following dispatch was received during the evening by Secretary Shively:

The State Central Committee of the Anti-Monopoly Democracy unanimously adopted the following tonight:

Resolved, That we urge upon the Chicago Anti-Monopoly Convention the necessity and policy of nominating Butler and Thurman or Thurman and Butler.

P. S. DORNEY, President,
W. H. GAGAN, Secretary,
Anti-Monopoly League of California.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Firemen Killed and Nine Persons Injured.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 14.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock one of the high-pressure boilers in the Pennsylvania Railroad machine-shops, of which there were six, located on Ninth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and used for testing new engines and furnishing power to the machine department, exploded with terrific effect. Hayden O'Hara, the fireman, was blown to atoms. The other fireman has not been found yet, and nine other persons were more or less injured. The windows of the machine-shops were riddled by the flying débris, as were the adjacent houses on the avenue opposit. A man very low with consumption in one of these houses was struck by a piece of iron, and his death is momentarily expected. Two little girls who were on the avenue were struck by the flying débris and seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—[Special.]—The Governor has promulgated the vote on the proposed constitutional amendments. The first is reported adopted by the following vote: For, 51,784; against, 44,589—a majority of 7,195 in favor. This is the State-debt amendment concerning which there has been so much bitter controversy. It changes the State bond from a 3 to a 4 per cent security from and after Jan. 1, 1884. The other amendments are of only local interest.

DISTINGUISHED FISHERMEN.

SANDUSKY, O., May 14.—Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Stager, John McCullough, Gen. C. H. Tomkins, Bishop McLaren, and others to the number of fifty arrived here to-day and leave Thursday for Pelee Island Canada, for black bass. Postmaster-General Gresham joins the party Monday, with George M. Pullman.

Marks' adjustable reclining-chair headquarters at Hildreth's furniture store, 222 State.

LAKE MARINE.

A Ferryboat Run Down by a Steamer, and Four Passengers Drowned.

Reported Loss of a Canadian Steamer Off Michipicoton Island, Lake Superior.

Lake Freights Badly Depressed—Two Schooners Collide—General News of Importance.

A Lake Superior Ferry-Boat Disaster.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—The Duluth and Superior ferry-boat Hattie Lloyd brings meagre report this evening that a small boat used as a ferry between Conners and Rice's Point, with twenty-one people aboard, was run over by the steamer Maria Martin, and four men drowned. The Lloyd picked up four of the survivors and the Martin the rest. At this late hour no further particulars can be learned. The men drowned were laboring men returning from work.

A Canadian Steamer Reported Lost.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—It is reported that Graham, Home & Co.'s steamer Leadern has sunk in ten fathoms of water at Michipocoton. It is feared that many of the crew and passengers were lost. No particulars have yet been received.

[There is no such steamer in the Inland Lloyd's Register of Canadian hulls. Some mistake was doubtless made in transmitting the dispatch.]

Lake Freights and Charters.

Shippers made a strong effort to break grain freights yesterday, but without success. The offerings of tonnage were largely in excess of the immediate demand. Rates remained unchanged on a basis of 2 cents for wheat and 1¾ cents for corn to Buffalo. The rate on corn to Georgian Bay ports was 1½ cents and to Sarnia 1¾ cents. A rate of 1¾ cents on wheat to Sarnia was bid without finding any takers. One cargo of wheat was placed for Kingston at 4¾ cents. Carriers are not anxious to accept cargoes for Lake Ontario ports at the present condition of rates. They claim that the excessive charges imposed upon them by the Canadian Government shuts off the slightest possibility of profit to the vessel. A 20,000-bushel vessel is assessed about $150 for the privilege of locking through Welland Canal, and her tow bills will amount to $100 more. Added to this are tow bills at each end of the route, wages, insurance, provisions, and custom-house fees. It does require an expert mathematician to deduct the vessel's expenses from her freight money and compute the length of time she can run before the Marshal overtakes her. The inference to be drawn is, that the Dominion Government must either abolish tolls on her canals or suffer the loss of her grain trade. Telegrams were received here last evening from Buffalo quoting Erie Canal freights at 4½ cents on wheat and 4⅛ cents on corn from Buffalo to New York, including Buffalo charges. This would make the through rate on wheat from Chicago to New York 6¼ cents and on corn 4⅞ cents. It was rumored that a large amount of wheat was placed for lake shipment at a late hour in the afternoon, but it could not be traced to any reliable source, and was probably only a street rumor. Carriers anticipate considerable activity in freights today. The third ten-days period of summer storage expires, and it is quite probable that all the available tonnage in port that will be ready to load in time to save storage will be chartered, providing owners are willing to accept shippers' rates. The engagements yesterday were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Milwaukee, corn	32,000
Propeller R. A. Packer, wheat	44,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner J. R. Noyes, wheat	21,000
To Sarnia.	
Schooner Bangalore, corn	24,000
Schooner Hyderabad, corn	20,000
Total	141,000

The Anchor Line propellers Lycoming and Annie Sherwood left for Milwaukee last night to load wheat for Buffalo.

The propeller C. J. Kershaw was chartered yesterday to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo.

Ore freights give indications of improving. The schooner Georger was chartered yesterday to load ore at Escanaba for Cleveland at 95 cents.

Lumber freights are quiet at unchanged rates. Vessels are in moderate demand. Coarse freights are more active.

The schooner American Union was chartered to bring lumber from the straits to Chicago at $1.62½ per m.

The schooner C. Nilson brings ties from Michael's Bay to Chicago at 8 cents on the rail.

The schooner Gerret Smith, Capt. Myers, arrived from Pine Lake yesterday with pig-iron. The freight was 87½ cents per ton.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—[Special.]—Entered—Schooner M. E. Tremble, Chicago. Cleared—Propellers Newburg, Chicago, 840 tons coal, etc.; Minneapolis, Escanaba; D. M. Wilson, Chicago, 950 tons coal; schooner M. W. Page, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Queen City, Port Arthur, 1,000 tons coal; M. E. Tremble, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Eureka, Superior City, 690 tons coal; Manitowoc, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal.

Coal freights continued firm. Engagements: For Chicago—Steamers City of Rome, William Edwards; schooners Golden Age, Charles Foster, M. E. Tremble, coal at 75 cents; for Milwaukee—Steamer Keystone and consort Nelson Bloom, coal at 75 cents.

Canal freights were quiet and unchanged, the going rates being 3¾ cents on wheat and 3¼ cents on corn to New York.

The propeller Russell Sage arrived from Toledo this morning without a pound of freight for the purpose of taking on a lot of merchandise bound up. This is the first time that a Wabash Line propeller ever came here light. It shows a state of remarkable dullness at Toledo.

The new steamer Calumet will be launched from the Union Shipyard tomorrow afternoon.

The steamer William Edwards and consorts Golden Age and Charles Foster arrived from Chicago this afternoon, making the trip in five days and nineteen hours.

A conference was closed today between representatives of the Northwestern Traffic Association and of the Lake Superior Transit Company for the purpose of making rates on freight interchanged between these lines. No conclusions were reached when the meeting adjourned, but things were left in such a shape that an agreement can readily be closed by correspondence.

Port of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—The schooner Selt was raided by union sailors today, and her non-union crew driven ashore. On her last trip the Selt carried a union crew, but they were discharged and non-union men shipped in their places. While the Captain was ashore, about twenty union men boarded the vessel, which was lying at the St. Paul dock, at 2 o'clock this afternoon and ordered the crew ashore. Surrounded by the mob, who threatened violence, the men obeyed. The Captain met the men with their dunnage, got them on board, and the vessel was towed out.

While being inspected this afternoon the manhole ring of the boiler of the steam-barge Hilton bursted under a cold-water pressure. The barge was laid up until repairs can be made.

Arrived, coal-laden—Steam-barge Jim Sheriffs. Cleared, for Escanaba—Schooner Thomas L. Parker.

A St. Clair River Collision.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—While the schooner Lamb was sailing past the Annie M. Peterson above St. Clair this morning, she luffed up and ran into the Peterson's side, smashing seven stanchions, thirty feet of rail, and covering board. The Lamb also sustained severe damage to her rail, bulwarks, and stanchions. She is leaking so that she was put on the dry-dock today.

Port Arthur, Lake Superior.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Prussia, from St. Catharines, with 125 tons of freight and sixty passengers; tug Mary Ann, towing the barge Messenger, from Collingwood; scow Black Prince, from North Shore, light; steamer Enterprise, from Midland, with lumber; tug Music, from Buffalo, towing three schooners, with coal. Cleared—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Algoma, for Owen Sound, with sixteen passengers and twenty cars of flour.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schooner W. R. Taylor, Bay City to Kingston, timber; steam-barge Abercorn, Bay City to Oswego, lumber.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner L. S. Hammond, Oswego to Toledo, coal.

The Schooner Little Georgy in Trouble.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—May 2, while entering this port, the schooner Little Georgy collided with the schooners Tennie and Laura and Nellie and Annie, doing some damage to them. Yesterday suit was commenced in the United States Court by the owners of the injured vessels against the Little Georgy to recover $500 damages each.

Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—[Special.]—The clearances today for Chicago were: Propellers America with merchandise, and V. H. Ketcham and George L. Hope, with coal.

ERIE, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Entered—Schooners Michigan, D. W. Gilford; propeller Kasota, ore, Escanaba; propeller China, light, Buffalo. Cleared—Propeller Chamberlain, Ashtabula, light.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Nyack; barges Hiawatha, Hecla, Iron Age; schooners Minnehaha, David Dows, Ironton. Cleared—Nyack.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Cleared—Reuben Doud, Groton, and Continental, with Magnetic.

Lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—The schooner E. P. Beal, with stone from Grindstone Island for Chicago, ran in here last night.

PORTSMOUTH, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner G. C. Houghton, from Milwaukee, 22,000 bushels of wheat.

Lake Huron.

SARNIA, Ont., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Jamaica, from Chicago.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—A brisk west wind prevails and a heavy sea has been running all day, but it has calmed down this evening. The following have been inside all day for shelter: Steam-barge Point Albino, tug Niagara, schooners Adventure, Mary D., Snowdrop, John Rice, and Venus; Handy Boy and one, Porter Chamberlain and three, Bell Cross and four, Jenness and four. At noon the Justin R. Whitney and barge Rising Sun, bound for Chicago, came inside and cleared with the rest of the fleet this evening. The tug Niagara, bound for Duluth with five schooners, left her tow at anchor outside and came in this morning. The propeller H. J. Jewett passed down at 11 o'clock this morning.

Through the Rivers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Schooners A. Boody, Alaska, R. Halloran, J. T. Mott. Down—None.

Passed up today—Propellers S. F. Magnus, Starrucca, Idaho, John Martin and barges, Tempest and barges, Onoko and schooner Pensaukee, Yosemite and barges, schooners Penokee, Lem Ellsworth, Bolivia, William I. Preston, Ganges, O. M. Bond, A. L. Andrews, Sarepta. Down—Propellers Oconto, Dean Richmond, Juniata, R. Stewart and barges, Vienna and consort, schooner C. B. Jones, Benton and barges, schooners Scotia, J. D. Sawyer, J. Bigler.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Passed down—R. Stewart and barges, 7:30 p. m.; Juniata, 8 p. m.; Dean Richmond, 9 p. m.; Charles Crawford, 12 m.; Charles Kellogg, Sciota, James D. Sawyer, J. Bigler, D. Benton and barges, 6 a. m.; Mary Pringle and barges, 6 a. m.; Wilcox, Chester B. Jones, Alleghany and barges, 1 p. m.; Minnie Davis, 5 p. m.; H. J. Jewett, 3:40 p. m.; S. J. Tilden, 4 p. m. Up—Handy Boy and consort, 1 p. m.; Bay City and barges, 12:15 a. m.; Minnie M., 12:30 a. m.; Conemaugh, 12:55 a. m.; O. Townsend, Edward Kelley, L. Hanna, Siberia, Annie M. Peterson, 7 a. m.; Robert Holland, 8 a. m.; Flora, 8 a. m.; Pearl, 8:20 a. m.; Saginaw Valley, 10 a. m.; Acoetias, 12 m.; Oswego, Boody, Alaska, 12:10 p. m.; N. C. West, Kate Moffatt, R. Halloran, J. H. Mead, John F. Mott, 3 p. m.; City of Mackinac, 5 p. m.; Quebec, 5:20 p. m.; James Fisk Jr., 6 p. m.; Starucca, 7:10 p. m. In port—Jamaica. Wind west; gentle.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Departed—Steam-barge George L. Colwell and two barges. Passed down—Steam-barge Progress and two schooners. A heavy northwest wind prevailed today. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Lake Michigan.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Mason, lumber, Racine; propeller Bruno and consorts, Maggie McCrea and Laura, square timber, Garden Island.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers Swallow, R. C. Brittain; schooners Live Oak, Minnehaha. Cleared—Propellers Brittain, Swallow; schooners Live Oak, Minnehaha. Weather cool; wind north, light.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers St. Joseph, Michigan; schooners C. O. D., Wolverine, Sam Higby. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Michigan, St. Joseph; schooners City of Grand Rapids, Apprentice Boy, C. O. D., Hunter Savidge.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers N. K. Fairbank, W. L. Brown, H. D. Coffinberry, Cormorant; schooners Redwing, Charles Wall. Sailed—Steamers Raleigh, J. N. Glidden, S. J. Macy, Alcona, Monohansett, Merrimac, W. L. Brown; schooners G. Sherman, Lucerne, M. S. Bacon, J. Burt, Ishpeming, P. S. Marsh, Camden, Ida Keith, Metacomet, Monticello, Narragansett. Wind southeast, light.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 1 and City of Ludington; steam-barges George C. Markham, J. H. Shrigley, R. A. Seymour, Maggie Marshall, C. W. Moore; and schooner Lillie E. Departed—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington; steam-barges Niagara, George Burnham, Charles Reitz; schooners Aldrich, M. Capron, John Mark, J. B. Newland, Kanters, Cuba.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propeller C. H. Starke; schooners Annie F. Morse, Kate Lyons, Annie Thomine, Ella Ellenwood, Rouse, Simmons, Thomas Jason Parker, from Chicago; propellers C. Hume, White Cloud, Maine, Cape Horn, Hickox, schooners Penobscot, Waleska, Guide, Eliza, from Milwaukee; schooner Mishicott, from Manitowoc. Departures—Schooners Annie F. More, Kate Lyons, Annie Thomine, Ella Ellenwood, Rose Simmons, Thomas Hume, White Cloud, Maine, Cape Horn, Jason Parker, propellers C. Hickox, C. H. Starke, for Chicago; schooners Penobscott, Guide, Eliza, for Milwaukee; schooner Waleska, for Sheboygan; schooner Mishicott, for Manitowoc.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Emma E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop A. B. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmindinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop John Pridgeon, South Chicago, light.
Prop H. B. Perene, Black River, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr White Oak, White Lake, lumber.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Fred Carney, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Empire State, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Louis McLaren, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. J. Smith, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr Flying Cloud, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Amelina, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Adriatic, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Cedar River, posts.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport, posts.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Wm. Finch, Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Jacksonport, posts.
Schr C. Raab, Bay View, posts.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Delos de Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Jacksonport, railway ties.
Schr Olga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, gravel.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Luddington, barge Kellogg.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. B. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Pilot, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Schr D. Macy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr M. E. Perew, Marinette, light.
Schr William Grundy, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, light.
Schr M. Slauson, Marinette, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Marinette, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, light.
Schr Seud, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Berrien, White Lake, light.
Schr Jose Dresden, Pentwater, light.
Schr White Oak, Portage Lake, light.
Schr M. E. Hale, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Drummond's Isle, light.
Schr Nellie Reddington, Cleveland, light.
Schr Sea Star, Forosco, sundries.
Schr A. Thorne, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr L. Cooper, Manistee, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, light.
Schr Harriet Ross, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Cedar River, light.
Schr Gerret Smith, Prentice Bay, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 75,000 bu oats.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, light.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perine, Black River, sundries.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Pine Lake, sundries.
Schr D. A. Wells, White Lake, light.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Nilson, Collingwood, 2,150 bu corn.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, light.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, 42,500 bu corn.
Schr Rising Star, Collingwood, 18,500 bu corn.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

Their Comparative Value Shown at a Glance by a Schedule.

Boston Post (Dem.): Four weeks from today the Republican National Convention will assemble at Chicago to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. Conventions have already been held in most of the States and the preliminary fighting has waxed warm. Quite a number of candidates have booms of more or less importance, and the dark horses are numerous. Below is a list of the booms and so arranged that their comparative value can be seen at a glance. By the time the convention assembles it may be necessary to make some changes in this schedule:

Blaine
Arthur
Edmunds
Logan
J. Sherman
Hawley
Gresham
Gen. Sherman

N. B.—Blaine says he is not a candidate.

The Democratic Convention will meet in Chicago nine weeks from today. Three States have already held conventions. The contest for the Democratic nomination will not become exciting for some weeks yet, but in the mean time several confessed candidates will doubtless put in some solid work. The comparative value of the Democratic booms, according to the present outlook, is as follows:

Tilden
Bayard
Cleveland
McDonald
Flower
Randall

N. B.—Tilden says he is not a candidate.

The Greenback Convention will assemble at Indianapolis three weeks from tomorrow. Delegates have already been elected in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Tennessee, and perhaps a few other States. Those from New York and Tennessee are not instructed. The others are pledged for Gen. Butler. The booms may be rated about as follows:

Butler
Weaver
Harper
Solon Chase

N. B.—In answer to the letter of a Michigan Greenbacker Gen. Butler wrote: "I should deem it an honor to receive the vote of any good man." In the sense of seeking the Greenback nomination he says he is not a candidate.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

TO THE
LADIES of CHICAGO
PANIC PRICES
AT THE
City of Paris.

89 cents
Today for 19-inch Heavy Black Gros Grain Silk; yesterday, $1.10.

95 cents
Today for 20-inch Colored Gros Grain Silk in all the leading shades; everybody asks $1.25.

69 cents
Today for 19-inch Brocaded Satin (all silk); other stores get $1.00.

50 cents
Today for 18-inch Checked and Striped Summer Silks; sold by others for 75 cents.

Samples sent free by mail on application.

John W. Goetz & Co.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

Gentle Women
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

30 DAYS' TRIAL
DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT
To young or old, rich or poor, both sexes—stop drugging, and cure yourself with DR. HORNE'S Electric Belt. Electricity is Life, and a lack of it is Disease and Death. Thousands testify to its priceless value. 10,000 cures reported in 1883. Whole family can wear same Belt. Cures without medicine Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart-Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes. Send for Pamphlet and terms. Dr. W. J. Horne, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago, Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer. Agents wanted.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J. A STRICTLY PREPARATORY institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For circulars and information address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner of Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER..........Managers
Every Evening, Matinees Saturday and Sunday,
Wm. J. Scanlan in "Ardendale."
Saturday Matinee and Night—The Irish Minstrel.
Sunday Matinee and Night—Friend and Foe.
Next Week—Pat Rooney's New York Star Combination.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
Tonight the Overwhelming Success,
BURR OAKS,
By D. K. & M. D. Higgins,
With its Wealth of Magnificent Scenery and Startling Mechanical Effects.
Next Week—Henderson Dramatic Co. in "Claire and The Forge Master." See special announcement.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Thursday Afternoon, May 15.
GRAND BENEFIT
FOR THE WIDOW OF THE LATE
HARRY PEARSON,
On which occasion the following companies, who have volunteered, will be represented:
Burr Oaks Company, by permission of Mrs. J. S. Alexander. John P. Smith's Comedy Company, by permission of Mr. R. M. Hooley. Cal Wagner's Minstrels, by permission of Messrs. Cal Wagner and D. B. Hodges. Miss Claire Scott, S. K. Coburn, and a host of others.
A GRAND BILL. Box-sheet now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Two Weeks Special Engagement, commencing MONDAY, MAY 19, the Latest New York Success and First Representation in Chicago of
"Claire and the Forge Master."
By Ettie Henderson, author of "ALMOST A LIFE," as presented at
Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.
Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn.
Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.
McKee Rankin's Third Avenue Theatre, New York.
Park Theatre, Boston.
Box Office open for advance sale of seats from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Palace Dime Museums
SOUTH SIDE, Clark, near Madison. Monster May Musical Festival. 50 Talented Artists playing on 200 Musical Instruments. ON THE STAGE. New Faces, New Artists, New Acts. Doors open 10 to 10 daily.
WEST SIDE, Madison-st., near Halsted. The Marvelous Living Two-Headed COW. The Original CARDIFF GIANT. Weight, 3,000 pounds. 12 other Living Curiosities. ALL NEW, and a Sparkling Specialty Show on the Stage. Doors open 1 to 10 p. m.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Single Tickets
FOR THE
MAY FESTIVAL
Can now be secured at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. Single reserved seats $1, $2, and $2.50, according to location.
Box Office open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
A PRONOUNCED HIT!
CROWDED HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
Every Evening this week and Saturday Matinee, Planquette's Charming Comic Opera,
The Bells of Corneville
With a Powerful Chorus and an increased Orchestra, under the personal supervision of the Celebrated Manager MR. C. J. SCANLAN. Every afternoon this week except Saturday the 3-act comedy entitled THE WOODEN MIDDY.
RARE LIVING CURIOSITIES just added to the Museum Department.
Doors open at 2 a. m. Performances at 3 and 8 p. m. General Admission, 25 cents. Seats can be secured in advance at Box Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
"FOR CONGRESS."
FIRST RALLY AT
HOOLEY'S THEATRE
Sunday, May 18th.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

THE GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark Street Bridge.
FATINITZA
TONIGHT.
JUVENILE PINAFORE
MATINEE.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 10 cents. Reserved Seats at Box Office and Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Museum open at 12 a. m. Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
JUVENILE PINAFORE
Saturday Morning at 11 o'clock sharp.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
THE McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY
IN THEIR BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE OF
THE MERRY WAR.
Great Cast, including Misses Lillie Post, Ray Samuels, Ada May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor and Wm. F. Carleton.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
JOHN. P. SMITH'S COMEDY CO.
In the Farcical Absurdity,
"BETWEEN TWO FIRES,"
With a powerful cast, including the Popular Comedians WM. DAVIDGE JR., CHAS. STANLEY, JAS. B. RADCLIFFE, The RUSSELL BROS., and others.
Sunday, May 18—The Chicago Favorite, JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his latest comedy success, "For Congress."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
BURLESQUE OPERA.
VERY MUCH IN THE LEAD.
Orpheus and Eurydice.
THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.
IN OTHER RESPECTS WE ARE DOING QUITE WELL.
Every night and usual matinees. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
OPENS TONIGHT.
Numerous special attractions. Some of the very finest professionals in the country will appear and give EXHIBITIONS OF GRACE AND SKILL.
On roller-skates. Music by Fred'k Austin and First Regiment Band.
GRAND PROMENADE AT 8 SHARP.
Skating till 11:30.
Box-office open for sale of tickets at 7 o'clock.
Telephone No. 8,282.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
One week commencing Monday, May 12, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
Cal Wagner's Minstrels.
30—STAR ARTISTS—30
Popular Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—A MOUNTAIN PINK.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GREAT HIT! AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!
Curtain rises—Night, 8:30; matinees, 2 sharp.
NAT C. GOODWIN IN CONFUSION!
By Special arrangement with Mr. John Stetson.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Next Week—Around the World in 80 Days.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.
BASE BALL.
Championship Games.
NATIONAL UNIONS of Washington, VS. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, May 15, 17, 18.
Game commences at 3:30 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE-BALL.
MILWAUKEE vs. CHICAGO RESERVES.
CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.
Thursday, May 15.
Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand Stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. P. Sanford, of Marshalltown, Ia., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. E. G. Harbert, of Binghampton, N. Y., is at the Leland.

The Hon. H. Price, of Washington, D. C., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Simkins, of England, and the Hon. Walter E. Carlin, of Jerseyville, Ill., are at the Sherman.

Charles T. Tyrrell, of the firm of Wright & Tyrrell, of this city, sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the Servia.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, is the guest of Mr. Murry Nelson at his residence, No. 1823 Indiana avenue. Last evening his host invited a few prominent clergymen to meet him at dinner. The affair was entirely informal.

IN GENERAL.

Alfred Orendorf, of Springfield, called upon the Mayor yesterday and had a talk on the general political situation.

Ernestine Bause was refused a license for a female intelligence office at No. 425 Larrabee street, by recommendation of the police.

During a recent trip to Terre Haute, his former home, ex-Sheriff Kern bought a span of horses that have to borrow dust on the boulevards if they want it, as none comes to them in the usual way.

Samuel Maher, an alleged "shover" of counterfeit money, was arrested in Rock Island by United States Deputy-Marshal Sherman and brought to this city. He is locked up at the County Jail.

Court Lake Side, Order of Foresters, was instituted last night at Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, by High Chief Ranger D. L. Carmichael. There are sixty-five members, and William R. Sterry was installed Chief Ranger.

A party, consisting of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams and ex-Gov. F. L. Ames, of Massachusetts, and Judge John Rooney and Gen. M. Kerwin, of New York, breakfasted at the Grand Pacific yesterday and left at noon for the West.

Peter Duffy, 5 years old, was killed while playing in his father's back yard, at No. 3209 South Halsted street, by a lumber pile falling upon him. He was alive when taken from beneath the timber, but died before the arrival of a physician.

While crossing the railroad tracks at Ashland avenue and Kinzie street the buggy in which Leopold Sonnenschein was driving was struck by a locomotive, throwing him to the ground and fracturing his left leg. He was taken to his home at No. 54 Pearce street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 57° above zero; 9 a. m., 61°; 10 a. m., 63°; 11 a. m., 65°; 12 m., 68°; 1 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 70°; 6 p. m., 69°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.45.

There was a rumor around the City-Hall yesterday that Ald.-elect Mahoney would not qualify on account of the tragic ending of his election, resulting in the shooting of Ald. Gaynor. The statement, however, was without foundation, as the Alderman said he had no intention of withdrawing.

The horse driven by H. L. Porter, a contractor, of Hyde Park, took fright at Canalport avenue and Eighteenth street and ran the vehicle against a lamppost, throwing the occupant to the ground and injuring him severely. He was taken to the County Hospital in a patrol-wagon, and his friends were notified.

John Pervist, a harnessmaker doing business at No. 618 West Madison street and residing at No. 399 Fulton street, attempted suicide by jumping into the lake at the foot of Adams street. He was rescued by Special Officer O. E. Nelson, of the Michigan Central, and sent home. His brain is supposed to be affected.

At the annual meeting of the West Chicago Club the following officers were elected: Philip Stein, President; L. Ulman, Vice-President; Louis Oberndorf, Treasurer; A. H. Hart, Corresponding Secretary; Julius Katz, Financial Secretary; J. Dreyfuss, L. Solomon, and E. Roberts, Trustees.

The Mayor has paid his compliments to Nate Reed, of the Centralia *Sentinel*. The Colonel stated in his paper that Harrison's chief political adviser was Mike McDonald. The Mayor cut out the newspaper slip, pasted it on a piece of paper, and wrote underneath: "You lie, you villain, you lie, and you know it!"

It is understood that the new building which is erecting for Mr. Durand on the northwest corner of Quincy and Franklin streets, and which has gotten up as far as the first story, has already been leased to Field, Benedict & Co., now occupying quarters at Nos. 244 and 246 Monroe street. The amount of the rent to be paid has not been stated.

A delegation from Rebecca street called upon Commissioner Cregier in regard to constructing an approach to the Centre avenue viaduct. The Commissioner informed them that if the request were granted the people living on Sixteenth street would demand the same favor. After considerable talk the delegation departed very much dissatisfied.

Justice Peter Foote has been made the defendant in a suit for an unpaid liquor bill for $60. The suit was brought yesterday before Justice Hawkinson by John Ryan, a saloonkeeper at No. 2732 State street, near where the Justice resides. He claimed that he had made several demands for payment, and was refused each time. The hearing will take place at 9 o'clock this morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the South Side W. C. T. U., Mrs. M. A. Cummings, President, was held Tuesday. The reports showed: Missionaries visits, 105; average attendance at night-school, twenty-two; Bands of Hope, 100; mothers' meeting, eighteen; kindergarten, fifty. The union assumed the responsibility of raising $300 towards the support of a German kindergarten in Bridgeport.

During the services last evening under the auspices of Francis Murphy at the Fourth Baptist Church, W. W. O'Brien, the criminal lawyer, took the pledge of total abstinence. On signing the pledge he said: "I shall have something to say hereafter to the people on this important subject. I have taken this pledge tonight in your presence, and by God's grace and the hope of heaven I intend to keep it."

Work in the Exposition Building in preparation for the convention is progressing. Gen. W. E. Strong and Mr. J. M. Clark, of the local Committee of Arrangements, expressed themselves as satisfied with the manner in which the contractors were doing their work. The acoustic properties of the building have been much improved, and more exits will be provided by opening the windows along Michigan avenue.

The tenth annual session of the Western Unitarian Sunday-School Society was held last evening at the Third Unitarian Church, under the auspices of the Rev. J. V. Blake. Papers were read by Prof. J. H. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., on "Unity Sunday-School Services and Songs," and by Miss S. B. Beals, of St. Paul, on "Unity Festivals." The papers were illustrated by choral singing. The session will be continued tomorrow morning at the Church of the Messiah.

The grand jury has indicted B. M. Bates, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from several workmen whom he brought here from Michigan. He attempted to secure his release by habeas corpus proceedings on the ground that the Illinois courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. The case of Fred Reiger, who stole the diamonds from Giles Brothers, was also considered. Detective W. A. Pinkerton said that it was Reiger's intention to plead guilty.

There will probably be more solid comfort to the square inch, for the next ten days, at the club-house at Point au Pelee, in Lake Erie, than in any other equal section of territory on the continent. Yesterday afternoon a special car was attached to the outgoing train on the Michigan Central. It contained Martin Ryerson, Erskine M. Phelps, Gen. Anson Stager, O. S. A. Sprague, A. A. Sprague, George C. Clarke, and George M. Pullman. At the club-house they will meet Secretary-of-War Robert T. Lincoln, Postmaster-General Gresham, and Lieut.-Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, all of whom are members of the club. As Gen. Stager started for the train he looked as happy as a school-boy off for a half-holiday.

The Jewelers' Guild of the United States began their annual meeting yesterday at the Sherman. About twenty delegates were in attendance. The guild own a stamp, of which the Rockford Silver-Plate Company has had the exclusive use up to this time. It was decided to allow all manufacturers to use the stamp on rolled plate and solid gold goods, provided they gave a bond to protect retailers against any fraud being practiced. Officers will be elected at today's meeting.

A half-dozen gamblers, as many saloonkeepers, a few stragglers, and Ald. Whelan constituted the meeting of the First Ward Democratic Club last evening. The Alderman was called upon for a speech and said that those present were "just the kind of material to do the work election-day." Carter Harrison was "unanimously" recommended for delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and considerable talk was indulged in as to what the new club desires to accomplish in First Ward politics.

A horse and buggy belonging to George Drescher, of Central Park, was stolen from in front of a saloon at that place Tuesday evening, where the owner of the vehicle had left it. Detectives Murnane and Meyers recovered the team yesterday at Alff's livery-stable, No. 124 Michigan avenue, just after Ebenezer Tulloch and William Burns, young men hitherto unknown to the police, had sold it to the liveryman for $72. They had received a check for that amount, but had not left the stable. They were placed under arrest and the property returned to its owner.

Mrs. J. Kenneth arrived in the city with her child yesterday in quest of her husband, who was formerly in the clothing business in St. Louis. He came to Chicago a month ago to secure employment. He wrote to his wife several times a week, and a few days ago wrote that he was about to open a store on Adams street, and told her to come to this city. On her arrival Mrs. Kenneth learned that the landlord of the building to which she was directed had opened negotiations with her husband, but the trade had fallen through. She fears that he has met with foul play. She is now stopping at No. 57 South Green street.

THE TRIBUNE of Monday morning contained an account of the shooting of a young man named Cornelius Flannery, of No. 67 Henry street, by E. M. L. P. Hasse, a saloonkeeper at No. 175 West Twelfth street. The report made by the police at the time stated that Flannery had gone into the saloon with a gang of hoodlums and attempted, after credit had been refused, to take forcible possession of the stock, and that Hasse had pulled a revolver to protect his property. Relatives of the wounded man, however, think that the saloonkeeper was bent upon murder, and they had him arrested yesterday on the charge of attempted murder. The statement being made that the condition of the wounded man had grown very dangerous, Justice Brayton held Hasse in $5,000 bail for his appearance May 24. The bail was furnished.

CONVOCATION.

The Episcopal Convocation of the Northeastern Deanery of the diocese met in Christ Church, Waukegan, the Rev. Mr. E. Toll, rector, May 12. Of those attending during the sessions were the Rev. Dr. Jewell, of Evanston; H. Judd, of Oak Park; J. S. Smith, of Elgin; Martin V. Averill, of Naperville; J. Rushton, of Pullman; George W. Whitney, of Winnetka; Alfred Lauderbach, of Rogers Park; the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, Benjamin F. Fleetwood, George C. Street, Theodore N. Morrison Jr., and the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago. Evening prayer was said at 8 o'clock, which was followed by short addresses upon "The Things Concerning the Kingdom of God" by the Rev. Mr. Averill; "Go, Work in My Vineyard," by the Rev. Mr. Whitney; and "Mistaken Liberalism," by the Rev. Mr. Fleetwood. The next morning there was early celebration, and at 10 o'clock again the holy communion. After services a paper upon "Action and Reaction" was read by the Rev. Mr. Osborne. The regular business meeting of the deanery chapter was then held and appointments made for the next convocation, to take place Sept. 1 in All Saints' Parish, Pullman. In the afternoon, at the reassembling of the clergy, the Bishop addressed them upon the importance especially of united effort for missionary work in the parishes throughout the diocese, in which every priest with the laity of the church under Christ was interested. At the close of the convocation a luncheon was given the clergy at the parsonage by the women of the church society.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The second day's session of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor at the Sherman House was mainly occupied by the reports of the supreme officers, by which it appeared the year had been unusually prosperous with the order. The reports were referred and will come up later for discussion. The amendment adopted at the last meeting forfeiting all claims against the order arising from the suicide of the person insured, whether sane or insane, has been a source of contention, and its repeal was recommended by several State Grand Lodges. It will come up later during the meeting. It was proposed to change the location of the supreme offices from Louisville, Ky., to some city not yet determined. Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis will have their advocates in the decision of the question this morning. The meeting will continue about six days longer. Friday evening the Crescent Lodge at Pullman will entertain the visiting Knights at that place.

A DEAD GIRL ON GARFIELD AVENUE.

An inquest was held last Monday at No. 300 Garfield avenue on the body of Alice Brown, apparently about 25 years old, and the jury found that her death was caused by neuralgia of the heart. She had a severe attack of some kind, and died in about fifteen minutes. The doctor who was summoned pronounced it a case of neuralgia of the heart, and the jury so found. When preparing the remains for burial the undertaker made a discovery which induced him to ask for a post-mortem examination of the body. This was made by Assistant-County-Physician Krost, who found that the young woman had not died from an affection of the heart, but evidently from blood-poisoning, possibly the result of an abortion. Miss Brown came from Austin, Ill.

SUNDAY RACING.

The Mayor says he has no opinion to express on the subject of Sunday racing. He says he does not drive himself that day, and will not state what his intentions are in regard to the proposed program of the Driving Park. At the monthly meeting of the Round Table the club, composed of ministers representing ten different denominations, by common consent postponed the consideration of the subject assigned for that day and took up the subject of the recent action of the Chicago Driving-Park Association in voting to open their park for horse-racing Sunday. It was the unanimous sentiment of the club that this action is entirely detrimental to the public peace and order Sunday and demoralizing in its influence, and the Round Table desired to utter its protest against the movement.

IT WAS HENRY STARRING.

The man who died in a cell at the Harrison Street Station Monday night was not Harry Stevenson, as he gave his name, but Henry Starring. He was at one time General Baggage Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and was well known by railroad men. Of late, however, he had been leading a very intemperate life, and had often been arrested for drunkenness. An inquest will be held in the case today, it not being known yet whether the man died from natural causes or from the wounds he received on the head either shortly before or after his arrest by Officer Quinlan, from whom he tried to escape.

ALD. GAYNOR NOT DEAD.

HIS DISGRUNTLED PAL WHO SHOT HIM IS KEPT SECRETED.

Ald. Gaynor remained unconscious until about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he recovered his senses for a short time sufficiently to be able to converse with those about him. He was resting a little easier last night, and his friends have a faint hope that his wound will not prove fatal, although there seems to be but one chance in a hundred for his recovery. No attempt has been made to probe for the bullet, as the doctors are convinced that such a step would result in death. The patient was conscious nearly all day, and after supper spoke for the first time of the unfortunate affair. He asked who shot him, and upon being told, expressed great surprise. The four physicians who are attending him have not given him up yet.

James Dacey, who fired the shot which has laid Gaynor low, was removed from the Desplaines Street Station about 2 o'clock in the morning to a place of greater security. Where the place is none of the police officials will tell, all professing not to know. It is believed that very few persons know exactly where the prisoner is. Chief-of-Police Doyle said that in the matter of his removal he had acted in the interest of the public to the best of his judgment. Any such thing as a Cincinnati riot was to be avoided, although the department was not apprehensive of any such movement. But whenever any such thing occurred some innocent person always had to suffer, and it was best to be on the safe side. Capt. Bonfield said Dacey was down in the sewer of the station, and pointed to the fact that Ray, the night lock-up keeper, had been engaged cleaning out the sewer-pipes all the day before.

Conversation amongst the knots of people who gathered on the streets near Ald. Gaynor's saloon and in other localities on the West Side frequently recurred to the subject of lynching. It is quite possible that if Dacey's whereabouts were known an informal jail delivery might be attempted with an improvised gallows attachment.

FOUND DEAD.

A MAN WITH HIS THROAT CUT DISCOVERED IN RIVER FOREST.

No little excitement was created early yesterday morning in the Village of River Forest, which is about nine miles northwest of Chicago, by the finding of a man's body on the roadside in a pool of blood and with the throat cut almost from ear to ear. The body, which was first discovered by a farmer from Harlem, was that of a man about six feet tall, between 30 and 40 years of age, with dark brown hair and sandy mustache, and dressed in a suit of dark brown clothes, white underclothes, and button shoes with blue tops. The farmer who made the ghastly discovery aroused the neighbors, and with the aid of lanterns the body and the ground near by was carefully searched. About nine feet from the corpse was found a small penknife sticking in the ground. It was besmeared with blood, and was evidently the instrument by which the stranger's death had been produced. The earth between the body and the knife was considerably torn up as though the man had struggled violently in his death throes. On the body the farmers found $22 in cash, a lot of cards from the commission firm of T. D. Randall & Co., No. 219 South Water street, with the name "William L. Ely" stamped across the cards, and a number of letters addressed to W. L. Ely. It was at first supposed that a murder had been committed, but the presence of money in the dead man's pockets indicated that he had not been attacked by robbers at least. Deputy-Coroner Shanahan held an inquest in the case, and the jury found that the man came to his death from a knife-wound in the throat, but could not say whether the wound was made by the man himself or by an assailant. The opinion is, however, that he committed suicide.

Ely, for he is proved to be the man, had returned from an extensive trip over the South for A. E. Morley & Co., wholesale dealers in butter and cheese at Nos. 19 and 20 River street, Sunday, and called on T. D. Randall on South Water street early Monday morning. At that time he was suffering from hemorrhage of the bowels and asked for advice. He was told to consult a physician, and said he would do so at once. Mr. Randall says they were old friends, having become acquainted in Colorado in 1860. Before going to Morley & Co.'s Mr. Ely traveled for I. P. Tichnor and Sanders & Warton, of Milwaukee, and N. K. Fairbank & Co. From 1870 to 1878 he was engaged in the commission business under the firm name of W. L. Ely & Co., having at one time a heavy trade at No. 118 South Water street and at No. 69 Market. It is supposed, however, that at the time of his death he was not worth much. His people live in Kenosha.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN.

ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF ELDERS AND DEACONS—STATISTICAL AND OTHER REPORTS.

The annual meeting of the Sixth Presbyterian Church was held last night. The session has divided the parish into five districts, and placed each under an Elder and Deacon for the better visitation of the congregation. During the year two adults and fifteen children have been baptized, eighty persons received into membership, seventeen members have gone to other churches, and thirty-seven have been placed on the retired list, leaving a total membership of 465.

The contributions of the church for all purposes during the year amounted to $11,203.

On the part of the Board of Deacons, the Secretary and Treasurer reported that $424 had been received from collections and $237 spent in relieving eight poor families, leaving a balance of $187 on hand.

Mr. J. S. Ford, Superintendent of Sabbath-school, stated that there were 530 on the roll, with an average attendance of 378. Ten members of the Sabbath-school have united with the church. The total collected, including balance from last year, was $825, and the total expended $562, leaving a balance of $263 on hand.

Mr. George H. Wells, the only retiring Elder, was reëlected, and Mr. Briutnell was elected Deacon in place of C. W. McGill, resigned.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—NO MORE PLANTS FOR OLD SETTLERS—DRIVEWAYS AND BOULEVARDS.

The South Park Board met yesterday. The application of the Calumet Club for the loan of plants at the old settlers' reception tonight was refused, the board deciding to discontinue the practice. The precedent was established that people along Michigan avenue wishing to change flagging-stones to move esthetic specimens can have the same done at their own expense.

Superintendent White gave the following report of the month's work:

The improvement of Washington Park is about finished. The planting spaces between Park place and Thirty-fifth street, on Michigan avenue, where necessary are being resodded. In addition to the spring cleaning in the parks, Grand boulevard has had the large stones picked out of the roadway, greatly improving the drive. The east drive of Drexel boulevard has also been improved, and the shore of the inland lake in Jackson Park, which was badly broken up by the ice during the winter, has been regraveled. The drivers of the park phaetons and sprinkling-wagons will wear uniform suits hereafter. During the month the park police made sixteen arrests.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

At the Town Board meeting a petition ten feet long and signed by 456 citizens of Englewood was presented asking the board to amend the saloon ordinance so as to license saloons on Sixty-third street for a distance of 150 feet west of the Rock Island Railroad tracks.

The Health Department asked for the coöperation of the roadmasters in cleaning up the most filthy streets and alleys of the town. Permission was granted.

Richard C. Kelly sent in a communication assuming that the present town officers were holding their offices illegally, and asking the board to order a new election for May 27. The communication was filed. The saloon petition was laid over to the next meeting.

Various ordinances for street improvements were passed. A number of additional saloonkeepers filed their bonds under the $500-license law.

ENGLEWOOD.

A mass convention of voters has been called for Thursday evening, the 22d inst., in Tillotson's Hall, to nominate six candidates for a School Board in the new district (No. 10) created by the recent division of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park.

☞ *Local news will be found on the tenth page, and the report of the trial of Neal McKeague on the twelfth page.*

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 14.—[Special.]—The Red River at this point still continues rising, although falling above. The rise today was four inches, placing it thirty-two feet eight inches above low water, being one inch higher than reached during the flood of February and March, and still rising. Heavy rains fell last night. It was clear today, but it is threatening again tonight. People in the overflowed districts above are appealing for aid from the General Government. The greatest distress prevails both above and below. At last accounts Benoist Bayou levee above was still holding out, but great apprehensions are felt for its continued safety. Should this bayou break or be cut a large number of plantations would be submerged. It is guarded night and day by armed citizens. The weather turned remarkably cool tonight.

"A SUMMER HOLIDAY."

Is the tourists' guide to the popular summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Yellowstone National Park, and the entire Northwestern summer land.

It is an elegant book, to be had free of cost by applying in person or by letter to "City Ticket Agent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 62 Clark street, Chicago, Ill."

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to all pleasure resorts and summer homes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado are now on sale at the city ticket office, No. 63 Clark street, Chicago. Give us a call.

BASE-BALL.

The Boston Club Scores Another Victory Over the Chicago Team.

Buffalo Defeated by New York, Detroit by Providence, and Allegheny by Metropolitan.

Results of Contests in the American Association—Games in the Northwest.

Boston 4, Chicago 2.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—The following is the score of today's game:

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Boston—							
Hornung, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	2	0
Burdock, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	[illegible]	1
Whitney, p.	4	1	3	5	0	8	2
Morrill, 1b.	4	1	1	2	10	1	0
Wise, s. s.	4	1	0	0	3	1	1
Crowley, r. f.	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hines, c.	4	0	2	2	9	2	1
Annis, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	36	4	9	12	27	22	5
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	6	1
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	1	1	1	14	0	0
Sunday, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	4	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	4	2
Flint, c.	4	0	3	3	3	1	2
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	1
Totals	34	2	8	8	27	18	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Whitney, 2. Passed balls—Hines, 1; Flint, 2. Wild pitches—Goldsmith, 1. First base on balls—Chicago, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Bostons, 2. Struck out—Wise, Crowley; Dalrymple, Kelly, Sunday (3), Goldsmith. Double plays—Burns-Pfeffer-Anson, Crowley-Hines. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 5. Umpire—Van Court. Time—1:45.

New York 4, Buffalo 0.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The New York and Buffalo League nines played again at the polo grounds. The attendance was large and the game finely played. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4

First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; New York, 3. First base on balls—Buffalo, 0; New York, 2. Struck out—Buffalo, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Hankinson. Wild pitches—Sevard, 3. Passed balls—Ewing, 1; Rowe, 1. Umpire—Burns. Time—1:30.

Providence 25, Detroit 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14.—In the game today the following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	0	6	3	3	2	0	9	—25
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Providence, 13; Detroit, 2. Home run—Farrell, of Detroit. Three-base hit—Hines. Two-base hits—Irwin, Denny, Carroll, Radford, Weidman. Struck out—Denny (2), Carroll, Geiss (2), Hanlon, G. Wood, Meinke. Pitching assists—Radbourne (5), Geiss (3). First base on errors—Providence, 10; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Irwin, Gilligan (2), Radford, Hanlon, Bennett, Meinke, F. Wood. Double play—Farrell-Start. Passed balls—Wood, 2. Wild pitches—Geiss, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—McLean.

Metropolitan 4, Allegheny 2.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Metropolitan nine again defeated the Allegheny Club at Metropolitan Park today. Twelve hundred people were present. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Allegheny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Metropolitan	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4

First base on errors—Allegheny, 4; Metropolitan, 2. Struck out—Allegheny, 6; Metropolitan, 1. Two-base hit—Esterbrook. Double plays—Esterbrook-White, Creamer-Knowles. Wild pitch—Sullivan, 1. Passed ball—Reipschlager, 1. Umpire—Seward. Time—1:50.

Chicago Unions 8, Nationals 2.

The Washington Nationals could do nothing with Daily's pitching yesterday, making but one safe hit in the game. They scored a run in the second inning on a base on balls, a wild pitch, and Krieg's wild throw, and another in the third on a base hit, a wild throw by Krieg and a muffed fly by Briggs. Chicago did not get the gage of Wise's delivery until the sixth inning, when some stiff batting was done by Matthias, Ellick, Briggs, Foley, Householder and Hengle, and in the seventh by Matthias, Daily, Ellick, and Schoeneck. Attendance about 200. The same clubs play again today, Saturday, and Sunday.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	*	—8

Runs earned—Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Matthias, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 11; National, 1. Errors—Chicago, 9; National, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 4. Struck out—Daily, 11; Wise, 9. Bases on balls—Daily, 3. Wild pitches—Daily, 1. Passed balls—Krieg, 3. Umpire—Mapledouine.

Chicago Reserve 13, Milwaukee 6.

In yesterday's game between the Chicago and Milwaukee reserve teams the local players did some good batting and fair fielding. They earned six runs off Baldwin's pitching in the first inning, and then Clayton was called in for a time, and fared somewhat better. About 800 people saw the game. The same clubs play today.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Chicago	6	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	*	—13

Runs earned—Chicago, 8; Milwaukee, 4. Two-base hits—Lee, Kinzie, Clayton. Three-base hits—Whitely, Lee, Dealy. Base hits—Chicago, 18; Milwaukee, 9. Errors—Chicago, 6; Milwaukee, 6. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Milwaukee, 1. Struck out—Chicago, 4; Milwaukee, 6. Bases on balls—Chicago, 2; Milwaukee, 2. Wild pitch—Clayton, 1. Passed balls—Young, 1; Fulch, 1. Umpire—Pitt.

Brooklyn 4, Baltimore 2.

NEW YORK, May 14.—About 1,800 spectators witnessed the game in the park at Brooklyn today between the Brooklyn and Baltimore nines. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Baltimore, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 2; Baltimore, 3. Struck out—Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 3. Double plays—Trafley-Gardner-Trafley, Terry-Wilson. Two-base hit—Wilson. Home run—Greenwood. Passed balls—Trafley, 2. Umpire—Charles Daniels. Time—1:51.

Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—Cleveland turned the tables on Philadelphia in the second game today. About 2,500 persons were present. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Murphy, Evans. Three-base hit—Andrews. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Double plays — Andrews-McClellan, Muldoon-Phillips. Passed balls—Ringo, 4. Umpire—Decker.

American Association.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—[Special.]—The opening game of the season on the league grounds today between the Toledos and Louisvilles was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The features of the game was the fine fielding on both sides, but the Toledo battery did not coöperate very successfully. Six bases were made on called balls off the Toledo pitcher. Mullane's appearance was greeted with much applause. In the first four innings he played left field. At the beginning of the fifth inning he was put in the box, after which the visiting club only made one run, to eight previously, and their failure to hit him was a marked feature of the balance of the game. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Toledo	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Runs earned—Toledo, 3; Louisville, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Mullane, Cline, and Reccius. Left on bases—Toledo, 7; Louisville, 8. Double plays—Toledo, 1; Barkley and Lane. Louisville, 2; Wolf and Latham, and Reccius, Gerhardt, and Latham. Struck out—By O'Day, 2; by Mullane, 5. Bases on called balls—By O'Day, 3; Mullane, 1; Driscoll, 1. Bases from being hit by pitcher—Maskey. Wild throws—Sullivan and Walker. Passed balls—Walker, 3; Sullivan, 1. Wild pitch—Mullane. Balls called—O'Day, 65; Mullane, 66; Driscoll, 40; Hecker, 26. Strikes called—Off O'Day, 22; Mullane, 27; Driscoll, 9; Hecker, 23. Time of game—1:53. Umpire—L. G. Connell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The first game of the series between the Washington and Athletic Clubs was witnessed by 1,500 people. The game was characterized by heavy batting, in which Gladman, Stovey, Humphries, and Milligan excelled. Hamill pitched wildly, but Humphries supported him in good style. The game was lost to the Athletics by a series of errors at critical points. Subjoined is the full score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	—8
Athletic	0	3	1	1	4	0	3	1	*	—12

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Athletic, 2. Two-base hits—Wills, Milligan, Hawkes, Gladman, O'Brien, and Corey. Three-base hits—Fennelly, Stovey, Gladman, and Morgan. First base on errors—Athletic, 5; Washington, 2. Struck out—Athletic, 4; Washington, 6. Wild pitches—Hamill, 5; Atkinson, 3. Time, 2:15. Umpire—Brennan.

COLUMBUS, O., May 14.—Three thousand people witnessed the game. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Columbus	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	*	—8

Earned runs—Columbus, 4. Two-base hit—Carroll. Three-base hits—Richmond and Smith. Left on bases—Columbus, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—By Morris, 3. First base on errors—Columbus, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Struck out—Morris, 5; Mountjoy, 5. Double plays—Mountjoy, McPhee, and Reilly. Passed ball—Powers. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—John Kelly.

Northwest Games.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The base-ball game today between Fort Wayne and Saginaw resulted in favor of the latter. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	3	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	—9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

The Grand Rapids base-ball game scheduled for Fort Wayne yesterday was postponed on account of rain and advertised for today. A scene was created when the game was called. The Saginaw Club appeared on the field in uniform, announcing their determination to play a game with the Fort Wayne Club which had been postponed from the 9th. Umpire Young decided that the date belonged to the Saginaw Club. The Grand Rapids team protested and took a position on the diamond on the field, when the umpire and a policeman ordered them from the positions, and the Saginaws took the field and won the game, 9 to 2. Each club claiming the guarantee money and the game, Secretary Morton telegraphed President Niedlinger, of the Fort Wayne Club, when the game was nearly over that Grand Rapids was entitled to the game and guarantee.

Other Games.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati Union	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	3	—10
Boston Union	1	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	2	—11

Base hits—Cincinnati Union, 14; Boston Union, 15. Errors—Cincinnati Union, 6; Boston Union, 6.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 14.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Keystone	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6
Altoona	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Keystone, 8; Altoona, 9. Errors—Keystone, 2; Altoona, 5.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Cyrus H. McCormick.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University called at the office of the Hon. William Bross, TRIBUNE Building, to take suitable action with reference to the death of Cyrus H. McCormick, one of the trustees of the institution, the following minute was adopted and placed upon the records, and a copy of the same was directed to be sent to the family of the deceased:

In the death of the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick we recognize the loss to the business world of one whose career has been almost unexampled in the history of this country, and which has had few parallels in the history of the world.

By his death the cause of education also has lost a friend whose marked liberality in this direction has made his name conspicuous, and who has left for himself an enduring monument in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest.

His energy in business and his liberality to education were accompanied by trust in God and an unwavering faith in the great fundamental truths and doctrines of the Christian Scriptures as held by the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a communicant for a half century.

We deem his life in these respects worthy of emulation, and we place on record our expression of sympathy with the bereaved household in this providence.

By order of the board.

SAMUEL D. WARD, Secretary.

The following members of the board were present: The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D., President of the board; the Rev. D. S. Gregory, D. D., President of the university; C. B. Farwell and H. N. Hibbard, LL. D., and Messrs. William Blair, C. E. Nelson, Henry C. Durand, Amzi Benedict, Sylvester Lind, and Samuel D. Ward.

FATALLY SHOT.

Under-Sheriff Scudder Receives a Death Wound at Hastings, Mich., from the Hands of a Farmer.

HASTINGS, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—About noon today Stephen Durfee, a farmer living six miles west of Hastings, fatally shot Under-Sheriff William M. Scudder, of this city, who attempted his arrest for using threatening language and assaulting Officer Geer.

The murderer is still at large, but is being hotly pursued by the Sheriff and a posse of citizens.

The fatally-wounded man was a prominent citizen here and a leading Mason and Odd-Fellow. He was for four years Register of Deeds of the county and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Michigan State Senate in 1881 and 1883. The crime was wanton and unprovoked, and causes widespread sorrow and indignation. Scudder leaves a wife and one son.

THE FIRE RECORD.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 14.—[Special.]—The handsome brick residence of H. S. Eaton, a prominent farmer and fruit-raiser living four miles east of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The property was built at a cost of $8,000; insurance $5,700, in the following companies: $5,000 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn and $700 in the Springfield of Massachusetts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The boiler-room of Moore's combination-desk factory, located near Brightwood, burned about 6 o'clock this morning, the fire originating from the furnace. The employés prevented a spread to the main building. The loss is estimated in excess of $4,000, covered by insurance in twenty-two companies.

MARSHALL, Mo., May 14.—[Special.]—Pollack, Bellamy & Co.'s large flouring-mill at Slater was consumed with the entire contents—40,000 pounds of flour and 4,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $18,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 14.—[Special.]—A special from Talladega, Ala., states that the stores of Clebaugh, Wilson & Burns and G. C. Savery were burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

A QUARANTINE DEMANDED.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 14.—[Special.]—The Mexican authorities having refused to establish quarantine at Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where a vessel from Vera Cruz loaded with coffee is due next Friday, State Health-Officer Swearingen, instructed by Gov. Ireland, telegraphed the authorities on the Texas side of the river this afternoon as follows:

If quarantine is not established at Bagdad within forty-eight hours by the Mexican authorities the State of Texas will declare quarantine against Mexico. The epidemic that invaded our frontier two years ago was allowed to enter at Bagdad through the neglect of the Mexican authorities, who are socially and religiously opposed to quarantine.

WEST VIRGINIA KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 14.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of West Virginia in this city today was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. Visiting Commanderies were in attendance from neighboring towns in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and after a parade the day was ended by a grand banquet to members of the order and prominent citizens. At this evening's conclave Charles F. Scott, of Parkersburg, was elected Eminent Grand Commander and William H. R. Rogers, of Martinsburg, Deputy Grand Commander.

A LUTHERAN DELEGATE KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—Antoine Hoff, a delegate from Indianapolis to the Lutheran Evangelical Synod here, was run over on the Iron Mountain Railroad track, near the Workhouse, in the southern part of the city, this morning. He died in two hours.

WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—The Western Nail Association met this morning and reaffirmed the card rate. Trade was reported fair. No action was taken on the proposed pool.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is composed of the freshest, purest, and choicest condiments money will buy. It surpasses any that can be made at home, is cheaper, saves labor and all anxiety.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

SMOKE RIFORD'S TURKOMA 10¢ CIGAR.

Exclusive sale given to one or two leading Druggists in every town and city.

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Exclusive sale given to one or two leading Druggists in every town and city. Send for Price List and Circulars. Address SETH RIFORD, Ag't, 9 to 13 State St., Chicago.

Fifty Thousand Smokers,

Patrons of 40 of Chicago's Leading Druggists, will vouch for the merit of

MAGIC AND TURKOMA CIGARS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Franz Ralkowski, Chicago	35
Francesca Kruczyuska, Chicago	18
Ernest C. Cook, Chicago	23
Clara Nelson, Chicago	23
John S. Hartnett, Kansas City	35
Annie Fuller, Chicago	21
John J. Shaw, Chicago	23
Lucy Morris, Chicago	23
Titus Dietheim, Chicago	27
Clara Ulrich, Chicago	17
John S. Keith, Chicago	29
Florence Sprague, Chicago	22
Bruno Schwarz, Chicago	22
Henretta Duck, Chicago	18
Friedrich Kohn, Chicago	24
Emma Borckenhagen, Chicago	27
Darwin Campbell, Byron	28
Florence Wheelock, Byron	24
James P. Warren, Chicago	23
Anastasia Shay, Chicago	21
Louis C. Roberts, Chicago	25
Gertrude Littledale, Chicago	24
Orton Burdick, Chicago	40
Margaret Riley, Chicago	33
Emery Reeves, Cummings	22
Rebecca Mathie, Chicago	19
Carl Melka, Chicago	22
Anna Doorak, Chicago	19
John Heimel, Chicago	24
Anna Eichenger, Chicago	27
William Soffee, Chicago	26
Mamie Gegenwarth, Chicago	20
Charles Paesee, Chicago	26
Augusta Mundt, Chicago	22
Charles Swanson, Pullman	26
Lena Gustafson, Chicago	27
John Smiley, Chicago	23
Hannah Burke, Chicago	18
Bernard Conlon, Chicago	30
Emma Foy, Chicago	28
Jacob Pupekofer, Chicago	23
Nellie Collins, Chicago	23
Andrew Johnson, Chicago	29
Martha Carlstrom, Chicago	23
James Storen, Chicago	26
Lizzie O'Brien, Chicago	26
John C. Schress, Chicago	24
Sophie Uber, Chicago	19
Charles E. Jones, Chicago	23
Maggie Lund, Chicago	21
Harry Phillip, Chicago	22
Augusta Wagner, Chicago	23
Patrick J. Mulligan, Chicago	29
Margaret E. O'Neill, Chicago	25
Charles J. Hendrick, Chicago	21
Della [illegible]emming, Chicago	19
Frank Brady, Chicago	21
May Begle, Chicago	21
August Rupke, Chicago	23
Pauline Fricke, Chicago	19
John Moraver, Chicago	24
Francesca Zigiarova, Chicago	20
William J. Powers, Chicago	30
Mary Cavanaugh, Chicago	18
Frank Myotke, Chicago	28
Anna Arnet, Chicago	19
John Schmitt, Chicago	25
Minna Loose, Chicago	19
Sigismund Lendwig, Chicago	26
Mary Wilse, Chicago	26
John J. Lewin, Chicago	25
Mary Corlett, Chicago	22
George Shnakenbuy, Chicago	25
Katherine Dunker, Chicago	24
Marvin W. Lawrence, Chicago	28
Maggie Tyler, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

HARTNETT—FULLER—May 14, 1884, by the Rev. Dr. Patton, at 770 Washington-boulevard, John S. Hartnett, Esq., of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Gussie Fuller, of Chicago, daughter of M. N. Fuller, Esq.

☞ Utica, Troy, and Brooklyn (N.Y.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

POWELL—The 13th inst., at 894 Hurlbut-st., Mrs. James Powell, of Davenport, Ia., in the 58th year of her age.

FITZGERALD—May 13, William Fitzgerald. Funeral from late residence, 241 Newberry-av., Thursday, at 10 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH—May 13, Harmon R. Smith, aged 69. Funeral from late residence, 3010 Prairie-av., Thursday, 10 o'clock, a. m. Interment private. Friends kindly requested not to send flowers.

☞ Fredonia (N. Y.) and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WILKE—At the residence of her parents, 334 Cybourn-av., May 13, Lilly, the beloved child of Fred J. and Emma Wilke, aged 2 years and 21 days. Funeral Thursday, May 15, by carriages to Wunder's Cemetery, at 9:30 a. m.

JOHNSON—The funeral services and interment of the remains of Henrietta Monroe Johnson will be held from the cemetery vault of Rosehill Cemetery Friday, May 16, at 1:30 p. m. Friends desiring to attend will take cars at Wells Street Depot, N. W. R. R., at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PRAYER AND CONSECRATION MEETING will be held Thursday at 10 a. m. at the headquarters of the Central W. C. T. U., Room 100, 161 La Salle-st. Mr. Allen, who for many years has had charge of the "Midnight Mission" in New York, will be present and relate some of his experiences. All are invited to attend.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club will be held tonight in Maas' Hall, Waller and Twelfth-sts., for the purpose electing officers of the club for the ensuing term.

PERE HYACINTHE-LOYSON WILL DELiver an address on "France and America" at Farwell Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had without charge of the clergy of the city, and at the office of the Young Men's Christian Association, 148 Madison-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE First Precinct, Eighteenth Ward, Republican Club at 384 Rush-st., Friday evening.

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and for Drayage.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF CHIEF AND DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., May 13, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 11th day of June, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and for furnishing drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms of proposal and circulars giving information as to manner of bidding, terms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, Drayage, etc." (as the case may be), and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 153 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Are prepared in their Private Sale Department To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

REGULAR TRADE SALES DRY GOODS, Tuesday, May 13, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, May 15, 9:30 a. m. Important Dry Goods Specialties Tuesday. Assignee's Stock Gents' Furnishing Goods Thursday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Thursday, May 15th, 9:30 a. m. 25 casks Hotel Ware; 10 crates Lustre-Band W. G. Ware; full lines of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock and Yellow Ware; Decorated Chamber Sets; [illegible] Glassware. Also consignment of PARIAN MARBLE AND BISQUE FIGURES, to be sold at 1 o'clock sharp. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Pawnbroker's Goods. LIPMAN WILL SELL AT OUR STORE This Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Pistols, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LIVES OF PAIN

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have long enough run riot in the human system.

They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty: from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, purifies the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the wearied brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its true worth is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;" "Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize of VICTOR over the attacks of these terrible maladies, and CONQUEROR of the frightful agonies that victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

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SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation. ☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

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OF CHICAGO.
100 Washington-st.
Paid-in capital, $500,000. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. E. G. KEITH, President. S. A. KEAN, V.-President. H. A. WARE, Acting Cashier. W. D. PRESTON, Assistant Cashier.
CHICAGO, May 12, 1884.—This bank having been organized under the National Bank act to succeed to the deposit and exchange business of PRESTON, KEAN & CO., and having been duly authorized, have this day commenced the business of banking, and solicit and shall be pleased to receive accounts, and will give all interests intrusted to them prompt and careful attention.
E. G. KEITH, S. A. KEAN, T. W. HARVEY, G. B. SHAW, F. W. HAYES, DAVID PRESTON, WM. DEERING, J. L. WOODWARD, E. FRANKENTHAL, Directors.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,
100 Washington Street,
Deal in Government, State, Chicago City, Cook County, Municipal, and School Bonds. Also Land Warrants and Scrip.
The Bonds we offer are not subject to the fluctuations of the N. Y. Stock Market.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

INVESTMENT.
Persons wishing to invest money in cattle on a first-class cattle ranch, in a mild climate, will find an opportunity worthy of their highest consideration by consulting or addressing
STEWART MARK,
Room 17, No. 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HENRY H. CARR. NORMAN B. REAM, Special.
H. H. CARR & CO.
Room 6, 123 La Salle-st.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade.

NOTICE.
CHICAGO, May 7, 1884.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, held today, at their office in this city, the following were unanimously elected directors:
COLUMBUS R. CUMMINGS.
JOHN R. HOXIE.
REV. WM. H. RYDER.
WM. J. [illegible].
CHARLES E. JUDSON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
CHARLES E. JUDSON, President and Engineer.
REV. WM. H. RYDER, Vice-President.
JOSEPH LUSH, Secretary.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS.

An Opinion Asked and Given.

Des Moines (Ia.) *Register*, May 13: The Chicago *News*—which is a Democratic paper except when trying to dictate nominations for the Republican party, and which supported Hancock in 1880, and fought Garfield and maligned him with satanic bitterness and cruelty—is now being turned into a sort of a daily revolving news-bureau and being sent free to all the delegates to the Chicago Convention and to tens of thousands of other Republicans. It is getting very generous all of a sudden, or is being very well paid for it by somebody. With this sort of an artificial circulation it is publishing daily lists comparing its own with the circulation of other Chicago papers, and thus making a showing that it has more than all the others combined. In the same way, by sending its paper by wholesale in every direction to people who do not subscribe for it and do not want it, it might just as well get up the claim that it has a larger circulation than all other Western papers combined. The public can comprehend and advertisers and business-men already know what a cheat and fraud such a mushroom and bogus circulation is. We are informed, with a good deal of state and stationery, that we have been generously put on its list without payment from us, and we are asked to tell what we think about it. We think it is a very poor way to run a newspaper, and we are unable to see in the *News* more than a twentieth part of the glories and excellencies it so cowboyishly claims for itself. Compared with THE TRIBUNE, as a paper, and as a paper depended on by the intelligent public, it is to be compared only to show its own weakness and THE TRIBUNE'S abounding excellence and strength. We see nothing in it to put it ahead of any of the Chicago morning papers, except in its audacity in recklessly seeking an artificial circulation, and thus claiming it to be greater than all the other Chicago papers combined, and this is a superiority by no means to be envied or praised. Its willingness to abuse and slander public men without cause, and to traduce Blaine and others as it traduced and maligned Garfield, and its willingness to force itself on people who neither subscribe for nor want it, show that it is a paper with its future yet to make, and trying by even desperate means to vault into a place it has not present ability and reserve of power to gain through the regular courses of latter-day and legitimate journalism. If it thinks it can build up a paper by such means, and by dealing in calumny on popular and trusted men, who are too secure in popular confidence for cowboy journalism to do any more than to make them still stronger in popular faith and regard, it is throwing its lariat in vain. The American people cannot be caught by any such device.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Stern & Adams, 27 rolls linoleum; R. A. Dandliker, 1 case bolting cloth; Marshall Field & Co., 18 cases dry goods; G. Hinstorff, 1 case books; William Brige, 2 octs. brandy; Wilson Bros., 6 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; L. Manasse, 2 cases optical goods; D. Delaney, 1 cask fruit juice; Sutter Bros., 49 bales tobacco; Eliel, Kollenberg & Co., 40 bales tobacco; Grommes & Ullrich, 3 cases cigars; A. Shire, 5 cases cigars; E. Hoffman, 1 case cigars; Burley & Tyrrell, 17 packages earthenware; Pitkin & Brooks, 15 packages earthenware; R. A. Snoyer & Co., 157 packages tea. Collections $16,537.

BUSINESS.

The Panic in New York—The Metropolitan Bank and Many Brokers Fail.

New York Exchange Unsalable in Chicago, but Our Banks in a Very Strong Condition.

The Wheat Market Active, Depressed by Eastern News and Selling Orders, but Closed Steadier.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 14.	May 7.
New York	$141,879,004	$116,772,089
Boston	10,762,259	12,349,416
Chicago	7,251,000	7,398,000
Philadelphia	11,743,348	8,586,571
Baltimore	2,438,097	
New Orleans	1,327,110	1,344,176

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago nominally 25c discount.
Boston 10@17c discount.
St. Louis, 90c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Yesterday was the most exciting day in the New York stock and money markets since the panic of 1873. Many of the incidents of that memorable year were enacted, and the close of business found "the street" and the public no calmer or more confident of the future than at the worst point in the day's operations. The announcements of financial disaster began coming to this city early in the day, and continued to come till well into the afternoon. The failures of the Metropolitan Bank, George I. Seney, Goff & Randall, O. M. Bogart, Nelson Robinson & Co., Hatch & Foot, J. C. Williams, and Donnell, Lawson & Simpson were reported in rapid succession. There was of course plenty of excitement in this city, but the influence on our local markets was not great barring exchange on New York. The effect of the distrust of the New York banks, which has not heretofore been apparent, was very marked. Immense quantities of exchange were offered, and for the bulk of it there was no market. If anybody was in need of bills, he was very careful to find out against whom they were drawn, for that was an important consideration at such a time. A small amount was marketed at 25c discount per $1,000, but the rest of it nobody wanted. It will be remembered that New York bills were at a premium of 40c Tuesday.

When the failure of the Metropolitan Bank of New York was announced there was naturally some inquiry how it would affect the banks of Chicago. The First and the Union National Banks are put down in the directories as the Chicago correspondents of that institution, but it is safe to say that if anybody was caught napping by the New York failure these two local institutions were not among that number. The officers of both the First and the Union stated that they would suffer no losses of any consequence from the collapse. There have been repeated warnings of one sort and another that certain banks in New York were in a dangerous way, and the Chicago institutions have had people in their interest watching the course of events. It goes without saying that a bank which, like the Metropolitan, was in the midst of the speculation of Wall street would be pretty closely observed and would be trusted to only a limited extent by bankers as prudent as those of this city are known to be. The credits of the banks of Chicago with the New York banks have run to a low ebb. The price of Eastern exchange has been high for a long time, and naturally as little as possible of it has been bought. A considerable amount of the Eastern deposits of Chicago banks are in Boston and other provincial institutions. One well-known banker said yesterday: "The vaults in this city are full of currency. We may yet be called on to help the New York banks." There is, however, no probability that any such help will be called for. It was reported yesterday that the New York Clearing-House will extend aid to any member that can show good securities, if that course is found necessary. It will be remembered that during the panic of 1873 the clearing-house issued certificates to pull the banks through. There was no evidence to the casual observer in this city yesterday that anything unusual had happened in the banking world. The ordinary number of depositors was to be seen at the counters, and there was the same air of quiet that has prevailed for many weeks.

To describe the situation in Wall street is like describing a riot. To say that Missouri Pacific dropped 10 points, that Northwest sold at par, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at 111½, and Rock Island at 109½, and that the usually powerful manipulation of the great leaders of speculation counted as mere boys' play in stemming the course of prices conveys but a faint impression of the demoralization of the street. Even the coolest men acknowledged that it was not wise to hold on to stocks. A well-known New York house telegraphed to its Chicago representative: "There is no use in holding on. Each day is going to make things worse through failures and forced liquidations." Opinions were given out that "we have seen the worst of it," and that there would be no more failures of banks or important stock firms, but of course it was hopeless to expect anybody to be reassured by any such statement in the condition of affairs prevailing on the street, and with reports of failures coming out every hour. The best opinion is that the effects of the panic will be felt for a long time, and the street will be surprised if no more very serious failures occur in the near future. The New York Stock Exchange Governing Committee are so impressed with the gravity of the situation as to have under consideration the question of closing the exchange for a day or two. Nevertheless, a good many people were found yesterday with nerve and capital enough to buy some of the better stocks and pay for them in full. They will take them out of the street and hold on to them as investments. There was some strong buying of the Grangers by persons in this city who are familiar with the properties and consider the present prices absurdly low. The sales of all stocks on the New York Exchange were 607,000 shares. Money was at one time quoted at 2 per cent a day, and in one case a stock sold 2¾ cash lower than regular.

There were rumors yesterday that the United States National Bank of New York City had failed, but a dispatch from L. C. Murray, President of that bank, to Mr. C. F. Grey, President of the Hide & Leather National Bank of this city, read as follows: "Please take pains to deny absolutely any rumors concerning this bank. They are absolutely without foundation. We are in a very strong position and without loss."

Dealings in investment securities in this city are very small. One institution reported a good demand for Governments and sales of round lots. In New York the brokers refused to entertain offers of Governments unless they were on the spot and ready for delivery. This did not imply any distrust of the bonds but a fear that there would be some change in the market before delivery could be made. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 93, $2,000 at 92½, $5,000 Northwestern sinking fund 5s at 102¾, and 25 shares of Chicago Gaslight stock at 113.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	140	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Commercial Nat. Bk.	225	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	93½
†Continental Nat. Bk.	128	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¾
Hide & Leather Nt. Bk.	135	Cook County 7s, 1892	109
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	120	Cook County 7s, 1895	117
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bank	250	Cook County 5s, 1899	107
International Bank	107	Cook County 4½s, 1900	102¾
†Mer. L. & T. Co.	220	Lincoln Pk. 7s, 1895	105¾
Metropolitan Nat. Bk.	100	N. C. C. R. Ll mtg. 6s, 1895	110¾
National Bk. of Am.	142½	South Park 7s, 1890	105
National Bk. of Ill.	142½	South Park 7s, 1891	106
Traders' Bank	140	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s	107½
†U. S. Y. Nat. Bank	250	West Park 7s, 1890	100½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	110½	West Town 5s, 1890	100½

Chicago City 7s, 1890	113½	Minn. State 6s, 1912	120
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	†Mu. Un. T. Co. 6s, 1911	70
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	†Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	54
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	Chi. B. of T. 10-40 5s	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1897	122	Con. G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	95¾
Chicago City 7s, 1899	123	†Chicago City Ry.	175
Chicago City 6s, 1895	114	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	110
Chicago City 6s, 1896	119	Con. G. F. & L. Co.	46¾
Chicago City 6s, 1899	118	Postal Tel. Co.	4
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¾		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—The New York iron market is dull. The better grades of pig-iron are still, and the present prices for Scotch iron are the lowest since 1879. In Philadelphia the demand for foreign iron is reported very light. The statement made recently that 15,000 tons of spiegeleisen were required by buyers in that market is said to be without foundation. An improvement in the coal trade is reported by officers of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, who say this company has orders on its books for 500,000 tons for immediate shipment. There is great difficulty in procuring vessel-room fast enough. The President of the Reading Railroad Company telegraphs that the net earnings of the company increased $400,000 in April over those in March. Owing to the failures today and recently the business at the Stock Exchange is at present reported limited. Since the formation of the exchange, however, a steady increase in its business has been noted. In February the transactions involved $248,637; in March $414,534; in April $807,193. There is a surplus of $21,783 in the treasury. The movement of standard dollars last week was $345,996; corresponding period last year, $165,500.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Money stringent; loaned up to 7 per cent and closed at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, dull at 487; do, demand, 489.

[The usual table will be found in our news dispatches of today.]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—[Special.]—The money market is more active today, and a good quantity of paper is moving. Rates for business time loans are easy at 4½ to 5 per cent to the best borrowers. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2½ per cent. New York funds were 10 to 17 cents per $1,000 discount. The exchanges amounted to $10,762,259, and the balances were $1,865,918. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First Board—					
Am. Bell Tel.	5	154½	154½	154½	154¼
Tropical Tel.	50	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
New England Tel.	5	28	28	28	28
Erie Tel.	25	27¼	27¼	27	27
Atchison	706	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾
Boston & Maine	25	165	165	165	165
C., B. & Q.	13	115	115	114¾	114
C., B. & Q. rights	852	90	95	90	95
Flint	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Mexican Central	1,450	12	12	11¾	11¾
*Ia., F. & S. City	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
N. Y. & N. E.	50	12	12	12	12
Old Colony	13	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Union Pacific	600	43	43¾	43¾	43¾
Second Board—					
Atchison	22	73	73¾	73	73¾
Erie Tel.	45	28¾	28	28	28
Bell Tel.	10	146	146	146	146
Union Pacific	500	41¾	42	41¾	42
N. Y. & N. E.	16	12	12	12	12
Boston Land Co.	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Old Colony	1	141½	141½	141½	141½
C., B. & Q.	100	115	115	115	115
Mexican Central	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Cal. & Hec. mining	41	170	170	168	168
Atlantic	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼

*Ex-div.

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

6000 Mex Cen 7s	47	12000 Mex Cen 7s	46¾
20000 do	46¾	5000 C S & C 7s	104
10000 do	46½		

SECOND BOARD.

15000 Mex Cen 7s	43	14000 Mex Cen 7s	42¾
5000 do	42¾	1000 Sonora 1st 7s	95
5000 do	43¾	1000 Eastern 6s	110¾
10000 do	43½		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Clearings, $11,743,348; balances, $1,126,209. Money 4 to 6. New York funds steady. The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55	55¼
Reading	16¾	16¾
Lehigh Valley	68	68
Northern Pacific	19¼	19¾
Northern Pacific preferred	44¾	45
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	44
B., N. Y. & P.	6	6¼
Jersey Central	73¼	73¾
Oregon Transcontinental	12	12¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—[Special.]—There was no trading in New York exchange between banks in this city today owing to the unsettled feeling over the counter, exchange sold at $1.00 premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488@488½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 14—5 p. m.—Bar silver, 50⅞d. United States 4s, 125½.

Consols, money, 101 7-16; do, account, 101 9-16.

St. Paul, 72¾; Canadian Pacific, 45⅞; Illinois Central, 123; Pennsylvania Central, 58⅞; New York Central, 109⅞; Erie, 114¼; seconds, 64½; Reading, 17⅞.

The amount of bullion gone in is £63,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ambrose st, 125 ft n of Wood, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 1 (G. W. Kleinschmidt to Catharine Brubeck) ... $ 1,500
North av, 72¾ ft w of Dudley st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 14 (J. E. Bodtker to Mary McGonegle) ... 700
Groveland Park av, 225 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x194¼ ft, improved, dated April 30 (H. and C. Busby to Hezin Lancaster) ... 8,100
Fairfield av, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, e f, 25x124 feet, dated May 13 (W. H. Norman to C. Bryan) ... 300
Ellen st, between Wood and Lincoln, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 13 (Peter Rud to C. E. Hansen) ... 700
McGregor st, 275 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (estate of John L. Rogers to Nickolas Ahr) ... 1,000
Murray st, 100 ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 10 (Albert Crane to E. F. Kleinke) ... 1,700
Campbell av, 125 ft s of Twenty-[illegible], [illegible] ft, improved, dated March 30 (James L. Campbell to Elizabeth E. Cripe) ... 2,650
Wallace st, 141 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 20x124 ft, dated May 13 (C. W. Nicholas to J. and C. Manion) ... 1,350
Division st, s e cor of Cherry av, triangle of 163x181x195 ft, dated May 6 (Chicago Land Co. to Henry Ebertshauser) ... 3,800
Lot 34 in J. E. Thompson's addition, dated May 1 (J. Thompson et al., to W. Pauly) ... 300
University place, 343 ft e of Rhodes av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 13 (Mary D. Ramsey to Mary I. Curtis) ... 3,000
Elston av, 584½ ft s e of Webster, n e f, 50x24 ft, with 260 ft to alley on Wood st, and Webster av near above, dated May 1 (Clark-Partridge to John T. Dale) ... 3,600
The premises No. 533 South Clark st, dated May 1 (George S. Poppers to Roger Plant) ... 15,000
West Monroe st, n e cor of Honore, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated May 13 (This was by error reported on Honore st.) (Celestine Salles to Harriet A. Rumsey) ... 3,375
Hurlbut st, bet Webster and Garfield avs, e f, 30x125 ft, dated April 28 (Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to W. H. Lahman) ... 1,808
Fourth av, 190 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 24x101 ft, dated March 24 (Catherine M. Bartels to Myron L. Osgood) ... 7,200
Same property as above, dated April 12 (Myron L. Osgood to John B. Mayo) ... 8,750
West Ohio st, 100 ft e of May, s f, 25x110 ft, dated April 5 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Louis Carlson) ... 1,650
West Adams st, s e cor of Leavitt, n f, 32x125 ft, dated May 14 (Abner Taylor to Ione N. Alley) ... 7,000
Vernon av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 20x104¾ ft, improved, dated April 28 (estate of Amos Hill to Annie E. Peck) ... 4,500
North Green st, 115 ft s of Lake, w f, 25x119 ft, dated March 29 (Johana Posthaur to C. H. Kaufmann et al.) ... 3,500
West Ohio st, 50 ft e of Union, n f, 20x72 ft, dated May 7 (Johanna Frank to John Svenson) ... 2,300
Hurlbut st, between Webster and Garfield avs, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 28 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to M. A. and K. De Lany) ... 1,633
Morgan st, 315 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated May 13 (M. and A. Blattner to Maria Schiedel) ... 2,500
James av, 216 ft e of Mosprat st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 19 (J. Dickson to D. Higgins) ... 550
Rees st, w of Clybourn av, s f, 25x101 ft, improved, dated May 13 (G. and T. Raabe to F. Heinberg) ... 2,450
Thomas st, 120 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 5 (Samuel E. Gross to Conrad Bieler) ... 1,700
Thomas st, 72 ft w of Seymour av, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated May 1 (Samuel E. Gross to Julius Zimmerman) ... 1,700
Thomas st, n w cor of Seymour, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated April 28 (same party to F. and M. Kreh) ... 2,500
Thomas st, near above, 25x120 ft, improved, dated April 28 (same party to J. H. Cooper) ... 1,700
Douglas Park boulevard, n e cor of Kedzie av, s f, 585x28 ft, dated May 8 (R. F. Briggs to J. L. Lombard) ... 1,000
Douglas Park boulevard, 150 ft w of Douglas Park, s f, 150x26 ft, dated May 8 (same party to Michael Hannigan) ... 4,500
Douglas Park boulevard, n w cor of Douglas Park, s f, 150x26 ft, dated May 8 (same party to J. W. Sheridan) ... 4,500
Erie st, 100 ft e of State, s f, 80x112x100 ft, dated May 12 (estate of Francis H. Kales to Joseph Medill) ... 37,656
Centre st, 48 ft w of Fremont, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 14 (E. H. Gnoskey to F. Schmidt) ... 1,150
Hamlin av, 171 ft s of North, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 9, 1883 (J. R. Harvey to P. and C. Sowa) ... 275
Twenty-seventh st, 125 ft e of Butler, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated May 12 (N. C. and W. W. Bell to Margaret O'Brien) ... 1,800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington av, 206 ft w of Lincoln, lot 24, dated May 12 (A. J. Weckler to M. Leuck) ... $ 450
Lewis st, s of and near Diversey av, e f, 50x124 ft, dated April 28 (A. R. and J. W. Lill to J. R. Boland) ... 2,500
Ashland av, 200 ft s of Belle Plaine, e f, 50x165 ft, dated May 1 (G. W. Hoof to L. C. Carpenter) ... 600
Dunning av, 86 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 100x125 ft, improved, dated May 6 (Henry Regensburg et al. to August Beck) ... 8,200
Belmont av, 367 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 1 (W. L. Schrader to L. Tickfer) ... 450
Belmont av, adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated April 1 (Same party to A. Hagedorn) ... 450

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, 225 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated May 14 (F. and M. Hackenyos to E. J. McGuirk) ... $ 3,400
Shurtleff av, near Forty-first st, w f, 27¾x124 ft, dated May 6 (J. E. and E. F. Dillon to J. Tynan) ... 600
Wallace st, n e cor of Englewood av, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Dec. 7, 1883 (E. R. and C. D. Perry to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company) ... 950
Forty-ninth st, 160 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 50x178 ft, dated May 13 (M. J. and S. C. Griggs to Stephen Vankirk) ... 1,500
Forty-ninth st, adjoining above, 50x178 ft, dated May 13 (same party to E. S. Davies) ... 1,500
Wentworth av, near Fifty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 30, 1883 (P. J. Samuelson to T. J. Newberry) ... 625

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bingham st, near Hoffman av, s w f, 24x105 ft, dated Feb. 27 (H. Sweet to C. A. Koenig) ... $ 400
Buchanan st, 175 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2 (J. M. May to J. Deiners) ... 475
Basil st, 288 ft n of North av, w f, 50x117 ft, dated April 21 (R. S. Cox to John Horn) ... 900
Basil st, near the above, 25x117 ft, dated April 21 (R. S. Cox to O. F. Olson) ... 450

BUILDING-PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

C. Ohlerking, one-story addition, 20x20, No. 111 South Halsted street, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. John Busch, two two-story stores and flats, 45x50, Nos. 371 and 373 Loomis street, to cost $4,000.

Charles Gibson, two-story store and dwelling, 24x55, No. 3601 Emerald avenue, to cost $4,500.

D. Lahey, one-story cottage, 22x40, No. 2426 Sawyer street, to cost $1,300.

I. K. Barry, two two-story dwellings, 42x57, Nos. 758 and 760 Washington street, to cost $15,000.

Frank Charvat, two-story dwelling, 22x50, No. 595 Laflin street, to cost $3,100.

Julius Christoph, one-story cottage, 18x20, No. 89 Girard street, to cost $700.

H. A. Huntington, three-story dwelling, 26x60, No. 1558 Wabash avenue, to cost $10,000.

Dr. J. St. John, three-story flats, 42x30, Nos. 77 and 79 Staunton street, to cost $4,500.

Jacob Rothgerber, two-story dwelling, 21x50, No. 348 Centre avenue, to cost $4,000.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were fearfully excited yesterday, and most of them badly weakened, by the reports from the seaboard. Bank failures and trade collapses in the region of the Hudson River told on the city at the head of Lake Michigan, though very much less decidedly than might have been expected. But the news came in so thick and fast as to unnerve all but the very stoutest, while enough selling orders came here from the seaboard to cause a sharp decline in prices, even had local men been unaffected by the news. It is due to our local men to say that they appeared disposed to stem the tide, and even those who were selling on orders from outside seemed as individuals to think there was no occasion for a bear craze in produce. They said that credits in the West and in the East rest on entirely different foundations. The basis here is actual property, on which the whole face value is seldom borrowed, and which can stand a large decline without affecting even a small percentage of the security. Hence it is not thought that there is any ground for commercial alarm, though mercantile circles may be affected by the loss of confidence eastward. In the afternoon the markets were excited by news of fresh failures, and sold lower than on 'Change, with very heavy selling of wheat by Holmes and others who are closely identified with stocks. Throughout, the day was one of the wildest uncertainty, the reports of failures at the East being alternately circulated and denied so often as to prevent any one here from having a well-defined opinion in regard to stability East or West.

Provisions were quiet and weaker, the pit being partially deserted owing to the excitement in wheat. There was a little more willingness to sell stuff for July delivery, but as a rule the offerings were light, and the free outward movement of stuff this week would probably have caused strength in provisions but for the demoralization outside. Parties in the trade said there is a very good Southern demand for meats, but it was checked yesterday by the pending uncertainty in futures. Pork sold down 22½c, to $17.30 for July, and reacted to $17.40, closing at $17.37½, with June at 10c discount and August at 10c premium. Lard declined 20c, to $8.30 for July, reacted to $8.40, and closed at $8.37½, with June at 7½c discount and August at 10c premium. Ribs closed 5c lower, at $8.30 for July, after having sold at $8.27½. In the afternoon pork sold down to $17.20 for both May and June, and $17.30 for July, while lard was a shade firmer.

Flour was very dull, the demoralization in grain driving off some intending buyers. The little trade done was local. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was unusually active and very unsettled at a much lower range, due to the Eastern situation in stocks and business standing, with little reference to wheat quotations at other points except New York, the price there dropping nearly 3c in the first hour. Our market for July opened at 89½c, being ½c below the latest of Tuesday, but there was scarcely any trading at over 89¼c, and the first general business was at 89c, that being mostly local, though there were some selling orders from the seaboard. It went to 88⅜c, at which point there was a free covering of shorts that sent it up to 89⅛c, and the market hung near that figure for some time, with little doing. Then a big line of selling orders came in, chiefly from New York, and the resulting decline brought out a lot of stop orders, which broke it to 88@88⅛c. At this point Hobbs, Ream, Comstock, and Clapp came forward as buyers, and that caused a reaction to 89c. Another drop to 88⅛c ensued on the news about the Metropolitan Bank. A subsequent rally to 89c was lost when Hatch & Foote and others were mentioned, sending it back to 88c. After a little tameness Lester, Schwartz, and Milmine bought, supposably on New York orders, and then it was whispered that the rumors had been exaggerated. Bliss and Counselman came in from the provision crowd, sending it up to 89⅝c, which was the highest point, and another decline to 88c occurred when Seney and the Atlantic were referred to as being in trouble. During the last hour on 'Change the market was steadier, rising to 88⅜c at the close, with June at 87⅛c, though the difference between the two had been fully 2c earlier in the day. August was quiet at ⅜c below July, and May in better demand, at 1@1⅛c below June. There was really some independent inquiry for wheat to buy and hold. In the afternoon July was depressed to 87⅞c by news of more trouble on the seaboard, but reacted to 88⅛c by half-past 2 o'clock. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 85¼@86c and No. 2 Minnesota at 87¼@88c. No. 3 spring sold at 75@75½c, and winter wheat in store was unmentioned. On the curbstone July was quoted later at 88⅝c.

Corn was rather quiet and easier. It declined 1c, reacted 1⅛c, and closed on 'Change ⅝c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 56c asked for June and 57⅝c bid for July. Our receipts were again very small, and this tended to make corn firm, though it had to give way in sympathy with wheat. The excitement in the latter, however, tended to keep corn quiet, and there was no large trading. The market for July bumped down several times to 57½, and reacted on quiet buying. There was not much doing in other futures, August being nearly nominal at a premium of ⅛@1c. In the afternoon July declined to 57⅜c, but reacted to 57⅝c bid at the close. Cash No. 2 sold at 54¾@55¼c, with new mixed at 54¼c and rejected at 51c. Later July was quoted at 58c, and the curbstone feeling was rather a firm one.

Oats were rather active. Futures opened ¼c lower, but under an active inquiry from a good many operators who had sold short on the Tuesday afternoon call, advanced ⅝c, declined ⅜c later, and closed steady at the latest prices of Tuesday, June being about 33⅛c and July about 33⅛@13¼c. Cash No. 2 mixed were sparingly offered, and the only reported sale was a 5,000 bu lot at 32⅛c, ⅛c lower than the closing price of the previous day. Samples continued in request and ruled very firm at 34@35c for No. 2 mixed and 38@38½c for No. 2 white on track, and 34@36c for No. 2 mixed and 38¼@39c for do white free on board cars. In the afternoon the market was quiet. June sold at 33⅛@33¼c and July was offered at 33⅜c, with 33¼c bid.

Rye was dull and ½@1c lower for cash No. 2 and futures in sympathy with the leading markets. Three cars of No. 2 cash sold at 61½c, which was the nominal price for seller the month. June sold sparingly early at 63c, closing at 62½c bid, and July was offered at 62c, with 61½c bid. Later the market was firm at the closing prices on 'Change.

Barley was about lifeless and no definit price for cash No. 2 could be obtained, the only figure being 72c, which is somewhere "about" the market. A few lots of sample barley were picked up, but generally speaking there was no trading. No. 3 brought 65@69c on track and 67@68c free on board cars.

Seeds were very quiet and no change in prices was noted. Flax was nominally $1.70, prime timothy about $1.28@1.30, and prime clover $5.50@5.70.

Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods were doing a fair seasonable business, and nothing more. Boots and shoes and clothing were again reported dull. The grocery market was without noteworthy new features. Business was fair for the season, and most lines were going out at full prices. In dried fruits and canned goods there was a moderate trade at steady figures. Fish were active and generally steady. The situation of the butter and cheese markets was unchanged. Oils averaged steady. Carbon, however, was unsettled and weak in sympathy with the break in the crude article. Snow white and Wisconsin water white were quoted off ½c, to 12c and 12½c respectively.

Hay was scarce and firm. Hides were steady and tallow easy, with wool quiet at quotations. Eggs were firm under a steady inquiry. Potatoes were plenty and slow, with a fair inquiry for new. Poultry was rather quiet. "Garden truck" was plenty, and more of it comes in every day, with scarcely any inquiry for it owing to the prevailing cool weather both here and through the Northwest. Green fruits were moderately active. Broom-corn was steady, and whisky unchanged at quotations.

The weakness in wheat yesterday carried it down to a point where export business was again possible, though some foreign orders were canceled on receipt of the news of a panic in New York. A lot of 25,000 bu was taken by Irwin & Orr, and 24,000 bu by Kershaw, while some other changes were made for shipment on previous business. Rates were firmer at about 16¼c per 100 lbs through to Liverpool. It was understood that with the rise in freight rates the reduced prices enabled wheat to be shipped to Liverpool at a cost there of a shade below 98c per bu.

Inquiries came here yesterday for the reason why Chicago quotations are not furnished more promptly, and one said: "It is ruining our business." All of which suggests a flavor of bucket-shop, perhaps mixed with enough of business to form a sugar-coating that is expected to make the pill go down easily.

Yesterday's weakness in produce was exterior. Local men, who have both capital and nerve, bought. Some of them did it to fill shorts, but there was also not a little buying of the other kind, which did much to "stem the tide." An operator remarked: "There has never been a time in the history of the board when more short selling was done than yesterday and today, and it is an outside matter, too. It is nearly all a pressure of wind and water against solid property. It is simply a weakening in stocks." Another said that a million dollars came here in one day from New York, immediately after the panic of 1873 to be invested in produce. The same thing may be expected to occur again if things get much worse at the seaboard. There is just as much money now as a month ago, and people who withdraw it from stocks will naturally turn to produce as an investment, especially if they grow fearful of the banks.

The decline of 13c in oil yesterday was a big drop as compared with that in wheat. A well-known crusher here was asked yesterday if the break in petroleum would affect the price of linseed oil. He replied: "No; except that kind which some dishonorable people sell as linseed oil when it is one-third petroleum." And so adulteration has crept in, there too!

Alexander Geddes was telling yesterday one of his experiences the second day after the failure of Jay Cooke in 1873. It was necessary to raise money to protect a bank credit, and a lot of cash wheat was actually sold quietly at a price which made the transaction equivalent to paying about 10 per cent for the use of the money twenty-four hours. But at a time like that the end to be gained was worth the expenditure.

The rooms of the Call Board will be open till 2:30 p. m. for trading till such times as the Directors of the Board of Trade shall make other arrangements. All of which suggests the inquiry why they do not follow the example of Alexander the Great when he cut the Gordian knot. There are times when red tape binds a little too closely for comfort, and when the objects that are united by it need not wait to be untied.

We note that N. B. Ream is now a "special" in two firms—the latest junction being that of H. H. Carr & Co.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	$ 17.55	$ 17.20 @17.30	$ 17.17½
June	17.40	17.20 @17.32½	17.20
July	17.52½	17.30 @17.45	17.30
Year	*14.40	@	

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	$ 8.35	$ 8.25 @ 8.35	$ 8.22½
June	8.40	8.25 @ 8.32½	8.27½
July	8.50	8.30 @ 8.45	8.37½
August	8.55	8.40 @ 8.55	8.47½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Short ribs, cash	$ 8.22½	$ 8.20 @ 8.25	$ 8.17½
May	[illegible]	8.20 @ 8.25	[illegible]
June	8.27½	8.20 @ 8.25	[illegible]
July	8.35	8.27½ @ 8.35	8.30

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2 spring	86¾	85¼ @ 86	85¾
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	88 @ 89⅝	[illegible]
August	89¾	87¾ @ 89	[illegible]

CORN.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2	55¾	54¾ @ 55¼	55
High-mixed	57½	57 @	57
May	[illegible]	54 @ [illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	57⅜ @ [illegible]	57⅝
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	58⅛

OATS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2	32¾	@	32⅝
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	27¾		27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.11	$ 1.12⅜	$ 1.14½
No. 2 corn	54¾	55⅝	58
No. 2 oats	41	41¾	41¾
No. 2 rye	63¾		
Pork	19.45	19.50	19.77
Lard	11.82½	11.87½	11.95
Short ribs	10.40	10.42½	10.55

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.25 @ 6.35
Long clears, loose	8.20 @ 8.25
Short clears, loose	8.80 @ 8.85
Green hams (16@18-lbs)	11.00 @11.25
Sweet-pickled hams (16@18-lbs)	11.75 @12.00
Bacon, short ribs	9.00 @ 9.25
Bacon, short clears	9.50 @ 9.75
Bacon, hams	12.50 @13.00
Mess beef	10.00 @10.25
Beef hams	23.75 @24.00
Choice to favorit winter flours	5.75 @ 6.00
Fair to good brands of winters	4.75 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	4.75 @ 5.00
Prime to choice springs	4.62½ @ 5.12½
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	4.10 @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.25 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.25
Low grades	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.30 @ 3.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	19,802	12,426	12,309	1,485
Wheat, bu	10,037	40,366	167,265	29,610
Corn, bu	104,380	148,559	124,639	285,690
Oats, bu	142,515	76,625	209,051	163,439
Rye, bu	4,800	16,889	12,791	4,017
Barley, bu	15,880	18,876	5,334	8,843
Grass-seed, lbs	127,330	108,710	61,331	25,760
Flaxseed, lbs	10,000	179,000		
Broom-corn, lbs	23,300	19,600	3,330	
Cured meats, lbs	407,590	568,270	1,559,760	436,000
Canned meats, cases			1,884	240
Dressed beef, lbs			445,737	1,000
Beef, brls			437	1
Pork, brls		2	319	108
Lard, lbs	286,370	102,570	174,305	54,090
Cheese, lbs	63,925	128,350	65,680	28,240
Butter, lbs	132,711	145,005	32,622	2,570
Live hogs, No	14,637	14,220	3,742	1,547
Cattle, No	5,683	4,808	2,073	2,429
Sheep, No	3,057	1,836	455	
Hides, lbs	274,002	177,180	266,710	99,054
Wool, lbs	152,500	23,200	103,397	6,640
Coal, tons	12,490	12,311	3,820	4,490
Lumber, m feet	5,225	5,880	4,314	3,911
Shingles, m	8,575	4,761	80	
Salt, brls	1,050		6,799	2,650

There was a light inquiry for vessel-room yesterday at 1¾c for corn and 2c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters of room for 182,000 bu wheat and 44,000 bu corn were reported.

Rail freights were steady at 15c per 100 lbs for grain and 20c for provisions to New York. The rise of 1½c@2c on the through rate to Liverpool is supposed to be in ocean freights.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	1	2	3
Spring wheat	5	2	1	8
Corn	26	..	55	81
Oats	71	..	14	85
Rye	4	..	..	4
Barley	..	9	3	12
Totals	106	12	75	193

Also 3,000 bu No. 2 oats by canal. Total about 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 204,351 bu wheat, 30,486 bu corn, 41,173 bu oats, 14,285 bu rye, 2,778 bu barley.

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending May 10, 1884.	Week ending May 3, 1884.	Week ending May 12, 1883.
Flour, brls	215,000@225,000	180,000@185,000	145,000@150,000
Wheat, qrs	305,000@310,000	245,000@250,000	220,000@225,000
Corn, qrs	95,000@100,000	50,000@ 55,000	40,000@ 45,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—365 sacks and 250 brls springs and 200 sacks winters on private terms. Total equal to about 430 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—22 cars bran at $12.50@14.50; 14 cars middlings at $15.00@18.00; 1 car shorts at $13.50.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car No. 3 red at 95c free on board.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—55,000 bu and 12 cars No. 2 at 87¼c for short receipts and 87½@88c for regular do; 1 car at 90c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 62,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—53 cars No. 2 at 85¼c for short receipts and 85¼@86c for gilt-edge; 6 cars No. 3 at 75@75½c; 14 cars at 80c for No. 2 and 82@90c for No. 2 free on board cars.

CORN—19 cars and 45,000 bu No. 2 at 54¾@55¼c; 2 cars high mixed at 57@57½c; 10 cars rejected at 51c; 8 cars new mixed at 54¼c; 34 cars at 54@55c for rejected on track and 53@55c free on board cars. Total about 120,000 bu.

OATS—5,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 32⅛c; 31 cars at 34@35c for No. 2 mixed and 38@38½c for do white on track, and 34@36c for No. 2 mixed and 38¼@39c for No. 2 white free on board cars. Total about 55,000 bu.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 at 61½c; 4 cars at 62@62½c for No. 2 on track and 63c free on board cars. Total about 3,500 bu.

BARLEY—4 cars at 65@69c for No. 3, 64@66c for No. 4, and 65c for No. 5. Total about 6,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales reported.

LARD—250 tcs at $8.32½.

MEATS—50,000 lbs long clear sides at $8.10; 50,000 lbs short clear sides on private terms; 50,000 lbs short ribs at $8.30.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet at about previous prices. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 3½@5c; reddened do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 3@4c; green, self-working, 4@5c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—There was fair activity in the demand for this staple, and the firm feeling developed the day before was again prevalent. The inquiry was almost wholly confined to the desirable table grades. Poor qualities were hard to move at any price. Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 19@20c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c; dairy, choice, 15@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Is still dealt in with a good deal of caution, the trade generally inclining to the opinion the course of prices will continue downward for some time yet. Quotations remain as follows: Young America, full cream, 12½c; do half cream, 10½c; full cream cheddar, mild, 12½@13c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12½@13c; choice skimmed flat, 7@7½c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@4½c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—Were very steady at 13@13½c for fresh-laid stock.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were quiet, bananas active, lemons slow, and pineapples quiet at quotations: Apples, per brl, $1.00@3.50; oranges, Messina, choice, $3.75@4.00; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; pineapples per doz, $2.00@3.00.

GROCERIES—A very fair business was in progress. Some lines were active—notably sirups, teas, and rice. Coffees remain dull. Quotations were as follows: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 13@14c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 8c; standard granulated, 7¾c; standard A, 7c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Was still scarce and very firm. We quote: No. 1 timothy at $15.00@17.00 and choice Iowa upland prairie at $10.00@13.00.

HIDES—Were unchanged. We quote: Light green salted, 8½@9c; heavy cows, 8½c; green salted calf, 13½c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 6½@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6¼c; damaged, No. 2, 1½c; dry flint, No. 1, 11@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was fair activity in the oil trade, with most lines steadily held. The break in crude caused a decline in snow white and water white Wisconsin test carbon, but otherwise the quotations remain as before: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 13½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 12c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 56c; linseed, raw, 55c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 55@65c; neatsfoot, pure, 90c; turpentine, 35c.

SEEDS—There was no change, timothy being $1.28@1.30, flax $1.70, and prime clover $5.50@5.55.

STRAWBERRIES—Were plenty and slow at $2.00@2.50 per 24-qt case for fair and $2.75@3.50 for choice to extra nice berries.

TALLOW—Was easy at 6¼c for city packers' and 6½c for No. 1 country.

VEAL—Was steady at 5@11c, according to quality.

WOOL—Business remains quiet at former prices. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@35c; low do, 31@37c; coarse, 30@33c; good to prime medium tub, 33@37c; poor and coarse do, 25@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@18c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 25@28c; low do, 18@22c; coarse, 18@21c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 23@25c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	5,820	20,300	2,014
Tuesday	5,514	14,677	2,057
Wednesday	5,000	17,200	3,000
Total	16,322	52,186	8,071
Same time last week	14,171	43,553	7,930
Shipments—			
Monday	1,641	3,048	151
Tuesday	2,075	3,742	455
Total	3,716	6,790	606

The arrivals for the expired part of the week have been 2,000 cattle and 9,000 hogs in excess of the arrivals for the same time last week.

The eleven packers who were buying hogs took a total of 9,600, the Anglo-American Company leading with 1,922. Some 4,500 were shipped and about 4,000 went over.

That the sheep market did not break yesterday was because the receipts were again disappointingly light. The feeling was ripe for such an event, but with a supply of barely 3,000 head, and shippers and local butchers both wanting a fair number, sellers were in a position to sustain prices. Present values are abnormally high. With average receipts they could not be held an hour.

The several branches of the market were moderately supplied yesterday, and prices were sustained all around. Cattle opened a little higher than Tuesday, but fell back later, closing about steady. Sales were at $2.50@6.50 for inferior cows to choice shipping steers. Hogs opened briskly, and early advanced 5@10c. The advance was not fully sustained, though the average of prices was at least 5c higher than the day before. The best light-weights reached $6.00, while $6.25 was paid for choice heavy.

Sixteen of the commission firms have thus far declined to become members of the exchange. A few of these are eminently respectable and do a good business, but the larger number have very little financial backing and an infinitly small patronage. In refusing to strictly adhere to the established commission charges the exchange has taken a step that can but result advantageously to the non-members who hereafter will slash commissions ad libitum, and thus secure a much larger slice of the trade than has hitherto been vouchsafed them. Undoubtedly it had been better to allow the question of commissions to regulate itself.

CATTLE—The market was less satisfactory to the seller interest than the preceding days of the week. Had holders been content to accept Tuesday's prices the moderate supply in the yards could have been disposed of in quick order, but sellers appeared to get the impression that buyers would stand an additional squeeze, and the market opened with stock held fully 10c above Tuesday's figures. The few who had urgent orders to fill paid the advance, but buyers generally held off. By that course they were enabled to fill at former prices, the market weakening after the early trading. The average of prices was about the same as for the day before, enough of the late sales showing 5@10c decline to offset the advance of the morning. The supply was comparatively light and a clearance was made at $5.40@6.50 for poor to choice shipping steers. Averaging from 950 to 1,500 lbs. Sales to the Eastern trade were largely at $5.70@6.25. No extra beeves were offered and the number that would properly grade as choice was small.

Prices of butchers' stock were very little different from those current earlier in the week. They were firm, not because of any special activity in the demand, but because the supply was light. There were only a few hundred head of such grades as butchers and cannery seek, and by noon all had been picked up at $2.50@5.12½ for inferior to good cows, at $3.75@5.50 for bulls, and at $5.25@5.65 for poor to fair fleshy little steers.

Stockers and feeders were scarce and firm at $4.25@5.00 for the former and at $5.00@5.65 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—Trade opened briskly, and prices quickly advanced 5@10c. There was satisfactory activity until about 11 o'clock, when reports of a weaker provision market were received. Then the market became quiet, and further along positively dull, with a part of the early advance lost before the close. The supply, though about 3,000 larger than for Tuesday, did not exceed the combined wants of packers and shippers, no decent lots remaining in first hands. Trading was at $4.00@5.30 for skips, at $5.40@6.00 for poor to choice light weights, and at $5.40@6.25 for inferior mixed to choice heavy.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The smallness of the supply enabled sellers to sustain prices, but there was an undercurrent of weakness which, with only a moderate increase in the receipts, would have developed into a smart decline. There was a fair demand on local and Eastern account, and the supply was exhausted at $4.50@6.50 for shorn and at $5.50@7.00 for wooled. Present prices cannot, of course, long be sustained. Yesterday's transactions included the following:

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,000 head, including 800 for exportation; market fairly active and $1.00 per head higher, with full early clearance; common to good steers, $5.72 per cwt, live weight; prime do, $6.10@7.10, few selections at $7.20@7.25; fat bulls, $4.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; opened steady; closed easy and lower; clipped sheep sold at $4.10@7.10 per cwt; unshorn do, $6.40@7.50; clipped yearlings, $7.25@7.50; spring lambs, $9.00@10.50 per cwt, with a small number of poor to choice at $4.00@5.50 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,100 head; live hogs, best quoted at $5.85.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 700; steady at full prices; exports, $6.40@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.90@6.40; common to medium, $5.40@5.80; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@5.75; grass do, $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,600; active; strong; good to choice clipped, $4.25@4.50; wooled dull; not wanted; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 14.—CATTLE—Active; prime, $6.50@6.80; fair to good, $5.75@6.40; common, $4.00@5.25; receipts, 475 head; shipments, 435 head.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 950 head; shipments, 450 head; Philadelphias, $5.95@6.10; Yorkers, $5.40@5.65.

SHEEP—Slow; prime, $5.75@6.00; fair to good, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $5.00@7.00; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 3,300 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady, closing weak, lower; native steers, 1,133 to 1,334 lbs, $5.30@5.87½; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000 head; stagnant; generally lower; lots, 155 to 289 lbs, $4.75@5.50, mainly $5.25@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 325 head; steady; muttons, clipped, 74 to 105 lbs, $4.00@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—HOGS—Firm; common to light, $4.25@5.65; packing and butchers', $5.25@5.85; receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,550 head.

LUMBER.

There were few arrivals on the cargo market yesterday and they were soon disposed of. Piece stuff was quoted firmer at $9.00@10.00. Dry strips and boards ranged about as follows, the prices being almost nominal: Culls, $6.50@7.50; No. 2, $12.00@12.50; medium, $13.00@15.00; No. 1, $16.00@20.00. Shingles were unsettled at $2.00@2.10 for standards and $2.15@2.20 for extras. Yard prices were as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$45.00@49.00
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
First, second, and third clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 7 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	26.00@36.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	30.00@36.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12, 14, & 16 ft	21.00
Siding, A, B, and C	13.50@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	11.50@34.00
Shingles, Standard A	2.40
Choice Star A	2.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—9s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 8d@8s 2d; spring, 7s 5d@7s 7d; California, 7s 6d@7s 9d; club, 7s 10d@8s 4d. Corn, 5s 3d for new and 5s 4½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 43s 3d.

LATER—11:45 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and somewhat weaker. Spring wheat, 7s 4d@7s 6d; white California, 7s 6d@7s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 43s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India dull at 98s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 78s. Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 40s.

COTTON-SEED-OIL—Yellow American dull at 34s.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 25s.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—3 p. m.—COTTON—In good demand; prices unchanged; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; somewhat weaker; No. 1 California, 7s 10d@8s 4d; No. 2 California, 7s 6d@7s 8d; red Western spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 43s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 6¾d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 10½d.

ANTWERP, May 14.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 14—11:45 a. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and somewhat weaker; spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; white California, 7s 6d@7s 8d. Lard, 43s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—12 m.—Wheat dull. Corn dull and easier at 5s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Pork, 75s. Lard dull and easier at 43s. Bacon—L. C., 42s 9d; S. C., 41s. Tallow, 38s 6d. Cheese dull; new, 55s. Beef, 98s. MARK LANE—Wheat dull and easier. Corn not much doing.

LONDON, May 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive. Corn quiet at 5s 3d. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn slow. Country markets for wheat—English rather easier. French generally dearer. Paris—Wheat rather easier. Flour generally dearer. Weather in England showery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—As reflecting chiefly the very exciting and discouraging reports from Wall street, speculating trading in winter was very fitful, feverish, and unsettled, the worst developments occurring through the earlier dealings, when prices of No. 2 red wheat were forced down about 3¼@3c a bu under the realizing process. Through the afternoon, partly on purchases for covering purposes, values rallied again through frequent and sharp changes fully 1@1¼c a bu, and left off firmly, the remarkable uneasiness at the outset having subsided; winter for prompt delivery gave way about 3¼@4c a bu, and closed weak on a very light business, shippers operating very cautiously; spring declined about 3@3¼c a bu on more liberal and urgent offerings, leading to increased activity—mainly near the extreme close on export account. Sales, including No. 2 red $1.01@1.01¾, mostly at $1.01, in elevator, and $1.01¾@1.02 delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.01 in elevator; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, $1.01; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat [illegible], closing at [illegible]. No. 2 red futures: May [illegible], closing [illegible]; June [illegible], closing at [illegible] asked; July [illegible], closing at [illegible]; August [illegible], closing at [illegible] bid; September [illegible], closing at [illegible] bid. Corn suffered much less seriously than wheat, yielding, through the earlier dealings, about 2@3c a bu, to subsequently rally, through various fluctuations, about 1@1¼c a bu, leaving off firmly, on a moderately active speculative movement; for prompt delivery prices of corn weakened only a trifle on moderate offerings but attracted less attention as well for home use as for shipment. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 64¼c, and in elevator in lots at 63¾@63½c, closing at 63¼c; old crop free on board from store, 64@65c, closing at 65c. No. 2 futures: May 63@64¼c, closing at 63c bid; June 63¼@64¼c, closing at 63c bid; July [illegible]; August [illegible], closing [illegible]. Oats yielded for the day about 1@2c a bu on a restricted movement, closing barely steady. Sales of No. 1 white, in elevator, 46c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 43¾c, closing at 43¾c asked; No. 2, in store and elevator, 39@40½c, closing, in elevator, 39¼c asked. No. 2 futures: May, 37¾@37⅞c, closing 37¾c; June, 37¼@38¼c, closing 38c bid; July, 38¼@39¼c, closing 38⅝c. Rye less sought after and quoted easier; prime Canada in bond, 70c, and No. 2, in elevator, 70c. Barley dull at about former figures.

PROVISIONS—Hog products felt the generally depressing influence of the panicky condition of affairs in Wall street, and, on a moderately active movement, chiefly speculative, further receded in price. Western steam lard giving way for the day 15@20c per 100 lbs. Interest on the part of the trade generally was much more keenly evinced in the form of inquiries as to the latest news from Wall street than in the way of actual business transactions in the several classes of provisions. Pork varied little for early delivery on a restricted call for supplies. Old mess, $17.00; family mess, $17.50; clear backs, $18.25@18.50. Cut meats barely steady on a limited demand; pickled bellies, 8 to 12 lb. averages, in bulk, 7¾@8½c. Bacon about as last quoted. Western steam lard declined to for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.50@8.55, and on a very slow movement, [illegible]; May, closing at $8.50 asked; June $8.48@8.58, closing at $8.52; August $8.60@8.61, closing at $8.60; September $8.65@8.67, closing at $8.65; October, $8.70.

TALLOW—In moderate demand; prime city quoted at 6⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw dull and unchanged in private trading; refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Wall-street disturbances and resulting extraordinary excitement told against activity in the freight line—most pointedly against negotiations on charter contracts, of which only a few of moderate aggregate were brought to a satisfactory close, even at current exceptionally low quotations. More call was noted for accommodation by the steam packets for Western Europe, particularly for grain, at somewhat firmer rates. The berth-freight contracts were for Liverpool, by steam, hence, wheat at 1¼d; London, hence, wheat at 3¼@3¾d, closing at 3¼d (a further slight advance); Antwerp, grain, on private terms, quoted at 3¼@3¾d; Amsterdam, do, on private terms, quoted at 6¼c; Hamburg, do, at 40@45 pfennige, with moderate shipments of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous freight—in good part through—at essentially unaltered figures.

NEW YORK, May 14.—COTTON—Quiet at 11⅜@11¾c; Futures steady; May, 11.55c; June, 11.65c; July, 11.74c; August, 11.83c; September, 11.54c; October, 11.09c; November, 10.89c; December, 10.95c; January, 10.99c; February, 11c.

FLOUR—Dull.

HAY—Firm; fairly active.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged; holders' views firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal; options less active; 20 points lower, owing to market decline in Havre and financial disasters today; closed quiet but steady. Sales: 1,500 bags Rio No. 7, May, [illegible]; 2,000 do June, [illegible]; 1,500 do July, [illegible]; 4,500 do August, [illegible]; 1,250 do September, 8.70@8.75c; 1,250 do October, 8.75@8.80c; 2,250 do November, 8.75@8.85c; 3,000 do December, 8.75@8.90c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined, quiet and unchanged; United, lower at 81¼c; crude, 7¼@7⅞c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.40@1.42½.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 33½@33¾c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet; easier; 15@16c.

LEATHER—Quiet but steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, [illegible].

WOOL—Dull; easier.

BUTTER—Dull; easier; 9@23c.

CHEESE—Dull; barely steady.

LEAD—Quiet.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,845 brls; wheat, 35,400 bu; corn, 9,264 bu; oats, 22,600 bu; rye, 17,300 bu; barley, 7,300 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 9,979 brls; wheat, 50,057 bu; corn, 50,600 bu; oats, 568 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 69½c; steamer yellow, 67½c; No. 2 mixed, 66@67c; steamer mixed, 64@66c; no grade, 61@63c. Oats dull and easier; No. 1 white, 46½c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 42c. At the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 44½c, with July at 44½c. Sales, 19,000 bu. Outside the call June oats sold at 45½c and May at 44½c.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.50@4.50; winter patents, $5.25@6.00; spring patents, $6.25@6.85.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Pork, extra prime, $16.00; mess, $17.00@17.50. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¾c. Hams, 12@13½c. Live hogs, 6@6½c. Dressed hogs, 7¾c. Beef unchanged; extra mess, $13.00; plate, $15.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef steady; steers, 9@10c; fores, 6@7c; hinds, 11@13c.

BUTTER—Fairly steady, with moderate demand; creamery, 23@25c; imitation, 17c; best ladle, 15@18c; Northern dairy, 18@22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 7,365 brls, 6,319 sacks; corn, 27,084 bu; oats, 19,825 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is firm, but quiet. Buenos Ayres, light, 23@23c; middle, 22@23c; heavy, 20@21c; good damaged, 20@21c. Common hides, light, 24@24½c; middle, 23@24c; heavy, 22@23c; good damaged, 21@22c; poor damaged, 18@20c. Acid, light, 23@24c; middle, 21@23c; heavy, 21@22c; good damaged, 19@21c. Union crop is slowing more freely, with prices easier; light backs, 36@40c; middle backs, 36@40c; light crop, 35@38c; heavy, 36@40c; middle crop, 35@38c; bellies, 15@16c. Calcutta buffalo leather continues in demand, with all receipts readily taken at 23@26c for light and middle and 19@22c for damaged. Rough upper in moderate demand at 23@28c, the latter for choice card selections. Rough calfskins continue in small stock and range from 47@60c, as to quality. Finished calfskins have been quiet but firm at 85@95c, including tannery skins. Finished leather continues in moderate demand and prices are firm. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 25@45c; oak harness leather, 30@32c; hemlock, 28@30c; wax, 16@21c; kip, 16@22c; splits, 20@30c; light buff, 15@18c; medium and heavy, 13@15c; grain, 11@20c.

HIDES—The market is steady and firm, but on account of the very reduced stock of desirable lots nothing of any consequence has been done. Prices are without change; Western buff, 9½@9¾c; Western dry, 16@18c; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 25c; Rio Grande, 24c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The number of buyers here now is large, but orders are being placed very slowly. The advance is being secured on heavy goods, but on other kinds it is still a matter of contention. It is expected that large orders will be placed during the next two weeks.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., May 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were lower, dull, and without transactions. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.02; June, $1.02; No. 2 hard, cash, 95c; No. 1, cash, 95c. In store, 2,443,879 bu.

Toledo, O., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 99@99c; May, 99c bid; June, 99¾c; July, 94c; August, 93¼c. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed, 60c asked; No. 2, cash or May, 59½c; June, 58c; July, 59½c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 52c. Oats dull but firm; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2, cash, May, and June, 36c asked; rejected, 34c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 white, $1.02; No. 2, $1.00; No. 2 red, cash, 99@99½c; May, 99¼c; June, July, and August, 93¼c; No. 2 soft, $1.02@1.03; No. 3 red, 96@96½c; No. 4 red, 83c; rejected, 65@69c. Corn steady and unchanged; high mixed, 60c asked; new do, 59½c; No. 2, cash, 59½c; May, 59½c; June, 57¾c; July, 59c asked; August, 59½c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 52c. Oats quiet but [illegible].

steady; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3, [illegible]; May, 35c asked; June, 35c asked; rejected, [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.
St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat active, lower, and unsettled, but not excited; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] closing at [illegible] July; [illegible] closing at [illegible] August; [illegible] closing at [illegible] year; No. 3 red, [illegible] bid. Corn lower and very slow at 53c cash; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July; [illegible] August, closing at inside prices. Oats very dull; [illegible] cash; [illegible] bid May; [illegible] bid June. Rye higher at 64c. Barley dull at [illegible].
LEAD—Dull at $3.60.
BUTTER—Lower; dairy, [illegible]; creamery, 21@23c.
EGGS—Quiet at 10½c.
FLAXSEED—Slow at $1.60.
HAY—Unchanged.
BRAN—Quiet at 78c at mill.
CORN-MEAL—$2.85.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.
PROVISIONS—Pork, jobbing, $17.00. Bulk meats—Long clear, $8.30; short ribs, $8.40; short clear, $8.65. Bacon—Long clear, $9.00; short ribs, $9.10; short clear, $9.30@9.40. Lard dull; small lots at $8.12½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 403,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, 1,000.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat higher; $1.03¾ June; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] year. Corn firmer; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July. Oats nominal.
Baltimore, Md., May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western super, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; family, [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower but active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.09 bid; May, $1.0[illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn—Western easier and active; mixed, spot, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible] bid. Oats firmer; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]. Rye quiet at [illegible].
HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland at $15.00@17.00.
PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork—Old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib sides, [illegible]. Hams—[illegible]. Lard—Refined, [illegible].
BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, [illegible]; creamery, [illegible].
EGGS—Firmer at 14@15c.
PETROLEUM—Lower; refined, [illegible].
GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, [illegible]. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 7c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; grain, [illegible].
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,[illegible] brls; wheat, 5,900 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 700 bu.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Rye flour quiet; [illegible].
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; declined 1c, afterward recovered ½c, closed steady; No. 2 red May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn speculative; market dull, but firm; car lots strong, in good demand; rejected white, 60c; rejected yellow, 60c; No. 3 white, 65c; steamer, [illegible]; No. 2 white afloat, 64c; sail mixed, [illegible]; sail yellow, [illegible]; sail mixed May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, 41c.
BUTTER—Quiet; easier; creamery, extras, 25c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, [illegible]; do firsts, [illegible]; Western good to choice, [illegible].
EGGS—Steady, with a fair demand; extras, 15@15c.
CHEESE—Quiet; easier; Western, full cream, new, 12c; do fair to good, 10@11c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; [illegible].
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 8,0[illegible] bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.
Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 54c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, [illegible] asked delivered. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, [illegible]; No. 3 spring, extra, 64c.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.25 cash and June; $17.40 July. Lard—Prime steam, $8.30 cash and June; $8.40 July. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 11½@12½c.
HOGS—Easier; $5.10@5.90.
BUTTER—Lower; choice creamery, 21@22c; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, 19@20c.
CHEESE—Quiet; new cream, 12½@14c.
EGGS—Steady.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.
Cincinnati, O., May 14.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 2, red, $1.04@1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Rye easier; 70c. Barley firm and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $17.25. Lard nominal; $8.00. Bulk meats weaker; shoulders, [illegible]; short ribs, $8.25. Bacon easier; shoulders, $7.50; clear rib, $9.25; short clear, $9.50.
BUTTER—Firmer; extra creamery, 25c; choice dairy, 18c.
Detroit, Mich., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, No. 1, nominal; June, [illegible]; July, $1.05; August and September, [illegible]; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 white, 95c; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, 11,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, [illegible] bid; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 14.—Cotton—Future deliveries, under the influence of great depression in Wall street, were sold downward until prices had fallen .17c on May, .13c on June and July, .12c on August, and .09c on later months. The third call showed an advance of .03@.05c. Sales of 300 bales July at 11.73c; 100 bales December at 10.83c. Futures closed steady; May, .13c lower than yesterday; June, .10c; other months, .09@.06c lower.
Memphis, Tenn., May 14.—Cotton—Quiet; 11½c; receipts, 150 bales; shipments, 685; stock, 25,500; sales, 200.
Galveston, Tex., May 14.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 57 bales; exports coastwise, 300; sales, 95; stock, [illegible].
St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—Cotton—Dull and lower; middling, 11¼c; sales, 20 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 4[illegible]; stock, 10,700.
New Orleans, La., May 14.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 72 bales; gross, 78; exports coastwise, [illegible]; sales, 500; stock, 140,000.
Oil City, Pa., May 14.—Petroleum—Oil opened at 91¼c; highest, 91½c; lowest, 81c; closed at 83¼c; sales, [illegible] brls; clearances, [illegible]; runs, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible].
Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—Petroleum—Excited; panicky; United opened at 91c; advanced to 91¼c, broke to 81¼c, rallied to 85c, declined to 83¼c, and closed at [illegible].
Peoria, Ill., May 14.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.
Cincinnati, O., May 14.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.
New Orleans, La., May 14.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.
Wilmington, N. C., May 14.—Turpentine—Quiet at 30c.

HARRISON'S PROMISES.

Long in Talk and Short in Action.

Chicago *Free Press*, May 12: When Harrison came out for the first time as candidate for Mayor he promised, in his usual talkative way, many things. He promised the citizens, in case he was elected, an extremely economic administration, and declared that he could get along with half the money which had previously been necessary for the maintenance of the City Government.

That the municipality would be managed much more economically if it were freed from party control is unquestioned, and Harrison, since he owed his election in great part to the Republicans, was in a position to govern the city independent of party and in the interest of the taxpayers. At the beginning he appeared to want to live up to his promise, but soon political aspirations seized him, and he turned into the opposit path.

He wanted to be Governor, Senator, Vice-President, perhaps President. To gain these personal ends he needed the party machine. Had he remained satisfied with the position of Mayor he could have bid defiance, supported by the mass of the decent voters, to the machine politicians in case they ever tried to run counter to the interests of the taxpayers. But as things are running his sole desire seems to be to keep the ward politicians, who run the primaries and have bands of repeaters under their orders, among his friends.

Colvin, Hildreth, Cullerton, Lieb, McDonald, Hesing, and similar people are among his friends, and if the old proverb, "Tell me whom you run with and I will tell you who you are," has any truth in it, one must come to a conclusion concerning Mr. Harrison which cannot be very agreeable for him. The fact is, that he has allowed a man who owes him about $10,000, and to whom he has given a city office, to engage for months in another occupation which occupies the whole of his limited capacity.

Still more: Mr. Harrison relies not only on the most notorious politicians, and makes at election-time speeches in which he shows himself to be a common demagog, but when he urges the election of notorious and corrupt individuals he goes much further.

Up to this time the extravagance of our corrupt City Council has been limited by a constitutional provision which declares that the debt of Chicago cannot be increased, and that the city cannot incur any new obligations until a portion at least of the old ones have been paid off. Now the Mayor says he is in favor of the repeal of this, in order that large sums may be borrowed and certain city improvements be made with the millions that may be loaned. Naturally, this proposition meets with the enthusiastic support of the members of the City-Hall ring. What a prospect of fat jobs and of million steals after the fashion of the New York ring at the time of Tweed!

Most taxpayers are not very much edified by this prospect. The most reasonable plan for an individual and for the community to pursue is to live within one's income. Least of all is borrowing of millions advisable when a band of robbers like the present Chicago City Council controls the municipal affairs of the city. One might as well trust the expenditure of millions to a committee of the Joliet Penitentiary convicts as to the majority of the present Council. Mayor Harrison knows very well what sort of people a majority of the Aldermen are, and when he, notwithstanding that knowledge, recommends the tearing down of these legal barriers through which extravagance has been somewhat hindered, it indicates an understanding with the people whose support he needs for his future plans. Why doesn't the Mayor carry out the promises he made before his first election? Why doesn't he diminish the city expenses by dismissing unnecessary employés and forcing those who remain to give their whole time to the service of the city? It is true he would antagonize the machine politicians whom he needs, but, on the other hand, he could get all the money he requires for necessary city improvements, and he would then be not only a reformer in his election speeches but a real and genuine man of the people, deserving the thanks of his fellow-citizens.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SCHOOL FIGHT.

THE TOWN OF JEFFERSON ALL TORN UP—REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The School-Trustee trouble still continues to be the topic of interest, and, as the case is to be aired in Judge Barnum's court this morning, a brief explanation of the situation is essential to an understanding: The 12th of April an election was held to elect one School Trustee to fill the place of J. R. Stockwell. Polling-places were opened at Norwood Park, Bowmanville Town-Hall, Maplewood, and Humboldt, and the polls were to be kept open from 1 to 5 p. m. A. H. Bodman and J. R. Stockwell were the candidates, and the result was: Stockwell, 259; Bodman, 267; Bodman's majority, 8. When the returns were made to the Trustees, it appeared that the ballots from the Humboldt precinct had been burned, and it was claimed that the polls at Maplewood had been kept open till twenty minutes after 5, and that forty votes had been polled after 5 o'clock.

The 19th of April the Board of Trustees met, and Dr. Fonda made a motion that A. H. Bodman be declared elected, which motion was carried.

The old board then adjourned sine die and the new board met, composed of Fonda, McCormick, and Bodman. Dr. Fonda was elected President and S. S. Kimbell Treasurer. The board then adjourned for one week. During the week Mr. Esdohr called a meeting of the old board for Friday evening, the day before the adjourned meeting of the new board. At this meeting were present Fonda and Stockwell. Mr. Esdohr sent a notice to Mr. McCormick, but he failed to receive it. At this meeting Mr. Fonda declared the previous meeting illegal and moved to recanvass the votes. The motion prevailed, the Humboldt precinct was thrown out, and Mr. Stockwell declared elected by fifty-three majority. The minutes of the previous meeting were ordered to be expunged, which was done by entirely obliterating them with ink.

The day after when McCormick, Bodman, and Kimbell went to Fonda's to the meeting they were informed of what had been done and shown the record. They stated their case to Superintendent Lane and he ordered the judges to send him a copy of the returns. Monday, May 5, he issued a certificate of election to Mr. Bodman, and the same day, on complaint of S. S. Kimbell, Dr. Fonda and Henry Esdohr were arrested for mutilating public records and brought before Justice Kovats. The examination was postponed till the following day, when they waived the examination and were held in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

Meanwhile the old board met and elected Mr. Esdohr Treasurer, and he presented his official bond to Superintendent Lane, who declined to receive it. The new board also met and went through the action taken the 19th, elected S. S. Kimbell Treasurer, and he filed his bond with Superintendent Lane, who has approved it. As Mr. Esdohr refused to turn over the books and records, Kimbell procured an order from Judge Barnum for them, and Friday Esdohr gave them up, with $7,000 in cash. Monday, upon application of Esdohr, Judge Barnum issued a citation to Kimbell and Bodman to appear and show cause why the books and records should not be returned to Henry Esdohr. This order comes up this morning.

Esdohr has also filed a petition in the County Court to contest Bodman's election, which will be reached at the June term. The books are in the hands of Superintendent Lane pending the result of the fight.

Dr. Fonda stated to a reporter yesterday that they expected to show the election in the Maplewood and Humboldt precincts was illegal, for reasons above stated. Furthermore, neither the poll-books nor tally-sheets were sealed, and one of them was brought up by Mr. Bodman, the candidate. As to the records, it is claimed they were not records until he had signed them as President, and they had a right to expunge them.

The main question at issue was the high school. The south part of the town was opposed to the high school on account of its location, and if Mr. Bodman was elected it was determined to cut down the salaries of the teachers until no competent man would take the place, and then the school would die out. The location of the high school is at the intersection of the two railroads that run through the town. As to this question Mr. Bodman when interviewed declared himself in favor of sustaining a high school, but there were certain reforms which he wanted in its management. The people are divided pretty much according to location, the south end sustaining Mr. Bodman and the north Mr. Stockwell, and the courts will evidently have to settle it.

THE ACTORS' FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN THEATRE COMPANY FIND IT WANTING.

Adolph George, manager of North Side Turner-Hall, yesterday began suit before Justice Kersten against Director George Isenstein, of the German Theatre company, to recover $34, the amount due on a check signed by Mr. Isenstein, and on which payment was refused at the bank of E. S. Dreyer & Co., there being no funds. The check was dated May 12, and the same morning Mr. Isenstein closed his account with Dreyer & Co., drawing the balance to his credit. Subsequently three other checks dated Sunday, May 11, for sums aggregating $122 were presented, and returned with the words "no funds" written across their face. They were made out to the order of Miss E. Hagedorn, William Kämmerer, and Ferdinand Welb, three actors. These parties were loud in their condemnation of Mr. Isenstein, who, they said, had served them "a mean trick," which they characterized as spite-work. Miss Hagedorn declared that she would have the Director arrested if he could be found.

Mr. E. S. Dreyer said that Mr. Isenstein had left for Europe. He had closed his account with the firm, and hence his paper could not be accepted. In his absence he would make a statement for Mr. Isenstein. He understood that several actors had had a misunderstanding in regard to the payment of a small sum, which Isenstein claimed he did not owe. The members of the company were paid by the month, or for the number of days they played, and their engagement ended April 28. Mr. Isenstein made arrangements with them to play for two weeks more, ending last Sunday. Some of the company, among them Miss Hagedorn and Mr. Welb, demanded a trifle over what their employer considered just. In a letter to the manager they made known their desires. Mr. Dreyer said it was couched in insulting language.

A peremptory demand was made by Welb to have his check ready for $36 or he would refuse to go on the stage. A like request was that of Miss Hagedorn, and she had to be satisfied with $64. Mr. Isenstein was compelled to yield, because he had advertised the play. If this had not been done he would have disbanded his company. Mr. Dreyer thought that everything would be settled satisfactorily.

Miss Hagedorn stated that she had been treated very unfairly by Isenstein. She did not consider that she had asked for anything that did not belong to her. Mr. Welb acknowledged that his letter was not exactly friendly. He said nothing in it, however, which was not true, in his opinion.

Adolph George thought that if Mr. Isenstein had any grounds to quarrel with the actors that was no reason why he should not have been paid. Besides the check made out in his own name, he said, he held several others with Isenstein's signature affixed to them, which he had cashed to accommodate the actors.

LUMBER.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DEALERS.

The National Association of Lumber Dealers met yesterday at the Tremont House in seventh annual session. There were present H. O. Seiffert, Avoca, Ia.; John W. Bullard, Chatsworth, Ill.; Charles E. McCammon, Cincinnati, O.; J. Webster, Waukoma, Ia.; J. K. Eagle, Kankakee, Ill.; S. Rider, Kentland, Ind.; J. Thomas, Homer, Ill.; R. Thomas, Newman, Ill.; H. Harris, Gilman, Ill.; J. P. Haskins, Washington, Ia.; J. W. Edwards, Aledo, Ill.; Martin Gross, Bellevue, O.; J. M. Hamilton, Rantoul, Ill.; J. P. Smith, Fowler, Ind.; C. B. Crombie, Atlantic, Ia.; James E. Williams, Des Moines, Ia.; W. J. Fleming, Whiting, Kas.; and N. H. Pike, Chenoa, Ill. Vice-President Pike presided in the absence of President A. H. Trego.

The annual report of the Secretary, S. D. Morgan, of Chicago, congratulates the members upon the continued success of the association. The great and essential feature of its constitution—protection of members from direct shipment by wholesale dealers to the consumer—has worked marvelous changes in the attitude of the wholesale toward the retail trade. Attention is called to the habit of the retailer in some sections of obtaining in one way or another business in places remote from his natural territory, and ordering lumber shipped direct from wholesale points. The membership is now 416, and the receipts—$1,597—were about counterbalanced by the expenditures.

Considerable time was spent in discussing a motion by Mr. Edmunds to strike out that part of Sec. 3 of the by-laws relating to the collection of fines, but action was postponed until the next annual meeting.

The question of admitting to membership J. W. Cottrell & Co., of Cincinnati, was brought up by Mr. McCammon, and referred to the Board of Directors. It is alleged that they are manufacturers as well as dealers. There was some talk of reducing the annual fee from $2 to $1, but no action was taken.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. E. McCammon, Cincinnati; Vice-President, Noah H. Pike, Chenoa, Ill; Directors, James E. Williams, Des Moines, and W. J. Fleming, Whiting, Kas. The Directors who hold over are E. De Stieger, Cameron, Mo.; N. E. Dalton, Vincennes, Ind.; A. H. Trego, Hoopeston, Ill.; W. M. Dingfelder, Hamilton, O. C. S. Farnham, Richmond, Ind.; and S. D. Morgan, Chicago.

There being no further business the association adjourned to a banquet in the dining-room given by the Michigan Lumber Company. There were no speeches. Later in the day the Board of Directors held a secret session. The object of the association, as set forth in the constitution, is the protection of its members against sales by wholesale dealers and manufacturers to consumers.

WESTERN UNITARIANS.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE CONTINUED—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED.

The Western Unitarian Conference reassembled yesterday morning at the Third Unitarian Church. After devotional exercises led by Edwin S. Elder, of Keokuk, Ia., the conference organized for business, the Rev. G. E. Gordon, of Milwaukee, Vice-President, in the chair. There were present 126 delegates.

The Rev. J. L. Jones, Secretary, reported that five ministers had been lost by death and removal during the year, and fourteen added; that new churches had been built at San Diego, Cal.; Mount Pleasant and Big Rapids, Mich.; Rochester, N. Y.; Medalia, Minn.; and that a new building had been erected for Sunday-school and social rooms at Cleveland. Of debt, $7,641 has been paid, and $37,147 has been raised for church buildings and repairs. Forty-six societies have paid $2,156 for missionary work, and forty-five societies have raised $103,425 for current expenses. Thirty-seven churches report an average of sixty-six families each, and forty-four report an average attendance of 123. Four churches have doubled and three increased one-third.

The Rev. Mr. Jansen has completed his church at Medalia, in spite of denunciations from the Scandinavian Orthodox Church, and is now organizing another at Minneapolis.

The headquarters at the Channing Club Room were last year furnished by the women at an expense of $600.

The "Unity Mission" and "Church-Door Pulpit" have both been successfully inaugurated without help from the treasury, and the Sunday-School Society has published a new book of "Services and Songs."

Nine years ago the conference had forty-two ministers and forty-three active societies, burdened with a reported debt of $100,000, but now there are sixty-four ministers, eighty-seven societies, and the debt has been reduced to $7,855.

A high tribute is paid to the devotion of Miss Roberts, the late Secretary of the Women's Conference, and the report concludes with an intimation of the Secretary's resignation.

The Treasurer's report showed the total income for the year to be $3,703 and the total expenditure $3,105, leaving a balance of $597.

At 12:30 lunch was provided for the delegates in the church parlors.

After recess a paper was read by Mr. W. M. Salter, of Chicago, on "The Relation of the Church of Today to Poverty."

The speaker mentioned that in Germany 94 per cent of the population have 225 marks, or $56, per annum. In Glasgow 41,000 families lived in one room each, and in London 250,000 lived in slums in a way which Prof. Huxley describes as "worse than African savages." In London there were people 64 years of age who had never been in a church, and frequently two families were found living in one room eight feet square. Men and women were found living together who, if asked if they were married, would answer with a significant smile. Women were found making trousers at five cents a pair, and children making match-boxes at four and a half cents a gross; while in New York women did the finishing of shirts at seven, eight, and 10 cents a dozen. The Ethical Society of the city advertised some time ago for a man to attend a malignant case of diphtheria, and 130 applications were sent in.

Statistics gathered in Boston a few years ago showed the unworthy poor to be in the proportion of 1 to 7. The solution of the problem was not in charity, trades-unions, education, or improved dwellings, however useful these were in their way, but in accepting supreme law into the individual heart, and giving it supreme rule there.

In the absence of the Rev. Rowland Connor, of East Saginaw, Mich., the Rev. J. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., read a paper on the "Relation of the Church of Today to Education." He said, in opening, that the tendency of the present time was to get rid of the remnants of ecclesiastical relics, and have secular education. Face to face with life it was our duty to get what we could out of it, and, having found its meaning, to teach it to others.

The speaker classed the work under three heads: (1) The light of knowledge; (2) the light of life; (3) the light of social justice.

The last paper, "The Relation of the Church of Today to the Religious Life of the Community," was read by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Rev. J. B. Green, of Louisville, in opening the discussion on the papers said he had found six out of seven of the poor unworthy, and that on investigation most of the complaining poor were found to be liars.

The Rev. J. C. Learned thought that the society most needed now was the "Society for the Suppression of Philanthropy."

The Revs. S. S. Hunting, of Des Moines, Ia.; G. E. Gordon, of Milwaukee; G. A. Thayer, of Cincinnati; J. L. Jones, of Chicago; and Henry Powers, of Grand Rapids, Mich., continued the discussion.

Mrs. Wilson, of Winona, in a few spirited remarks on the dignity of labor and the dangers of extravagance and intemperance, said that vice poverty came from the higher circles; honest poverty from the lower.

BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS.

REPLACING THE CALL BOARD—THE ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

At the special meeting of the Board of Trade Directors the Executive Committee said a conference had been held with the Directors of the Call Board toward securing their room, but no conclusion had been arrived at. The only action taken was to recommend to the committee that if possession of the Call Board room was obtained it was the sense of the directory that the seats be removed and the room opened for general trading between the hours of 1:30 and 2:30 p. m.

There is much division of opinion among the commission men regarding the best course to be pursued toward filling up the gap caused by the wiping out of the Call Board. While they are all agreed as to the necessity of a market later than 1 o'clock, the hour of closing the regular board, some think a continuous session from 10 until 2 will best accomplish the desired end. The plan of an afternoon session from 2 to 2:30 has also many advocates. In either case the rules must be changed, requiring the action of the full board. If the plan of the Directors is carried out it can go into operation at once, as the rules will not conflict with the trading, provided the deliveries are made in the board hall the same as with the deliveries for the morning business at present. The Directors, however, will endeavor to ascertain the wishes of a majority of those interested before taking decisive action, and consequently adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The refusal of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, to take Board of Trade market reports on the required conditions is said to be the first serious obstacle the new system has encountered. James H. Milne, Chairman of the Market Committee, which has charge of the reports, said there was evidently a total misapprehension of the objects of the board regarding them. "The interests of the two boards in the bucket-shop question are identical," said he, "and when the reasons for our course are understood in St. Louis the action Tuesday will doubtless be reconsidered. We are waging war upon no one. The quotations, the highest courts have decided, are the property of the board, and we can do as we please with them. If we choose to cut off a freezing-out, mainly fraudulent business it is our right to do so, and I think St. Louis will go in with us when the matter is thoroughly comprehended."

President Blake was asked what would be done if St. Louis persisted in refusing to sign the required application.

"It would go without the reports," he responded. "The rule will be upheld in all instances. So long as the quotations are furnished by the board that application must be signed."

The following delegation from the Board of Trade to attend the opening of the new building of the Minneapolis Board of Trade June 5 has been appointed: E. Nelson Blake, H. W. Rogers, C. L. Hutchinson, Edmund Norton, J. S. Peironnet, and L. G. Holly.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE TOBACCO TAX.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14.—The officers of the New England Tobacco-Growers' Association have inaugurated a movement to secure the repeal of all internal-revenue taxes on tobacco. The growers and packers in the trade throughout the country are expected to unite in its favor. Assurances of coöperation have been received from the New York Tobacco Board of Trade, and a movement has been started for a coalition with the Southern and Western politicians and tobacco men. A meeting to complete the arrangements will be held in Hartford Saturday. The abolishing of the tobacco tax and the discharge of 2,000 Government employés, it is claimed, would save $2,500,000 expenses, and an annual $30,000,000 of revenue. The New England growers have an association of over 1,000 members, and ample funds. They are emboldened by securing protection against Sumatra tobacco, which saved the American growers over $1,000,000 during the last year.

CROP NEWS.

Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—While nearly the whole of Champaign County was visited by frost last night, on the low grounds no damage was done to fruits or other crops. Corn-planting is progressing rapidly and nearly the whole crop in this county will be put in the ground this week.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Farmers report oats doing splendidly, with prospect of a large crop. Wheat is very meagre. A large acreage of corn is being rapidly planted. Apples and smaller fruits are plentiful. Heavy rains have visited this section within a week, greatly delaying farmers in their work.

ANNA, Ill., May 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has within the last few days visited and conversed with growers of the strawberry regions of Jackson, Milan, Gadsden, and Humboldt, Tenn., Clinton, Ky., as well as Southern Illinois points, and the general summing up is that there will not be half the crop that has been all along counted on. The late hard rains have caused rust to appear among the plants, and the same is said by many to be the cause of the berries "buttaning." It is claimed by Messrs. Earle, of this place, that the tarnished plant-bug is doing much damage. There will be a fair crop of peaches in Tennessee, also plums and apples. In this section there will be plums, cherries, apples, and berries.

PANA, Ill., May 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—The warm, windy weather has dried the ground so that plowing could be done and the farmers have begun in earnest. Little corn has been planted yet. A large acreage will be planted. All vegetation is now growing rapidly and seems to be making up for lost time. The wheat was but slightly injured by the wet weather, looking sickly in the wettest places. Everything just now promises favorably for crops.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—There was a slight frost here last night, while another is threatened tonight. Crops have not suffered much as yet. Corn-planting is progressing finely.

The New Northwest.

COLFAX, Richland Co., Dak., May 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Seeding in this county and the Upper Red River Valley is nearly all done. About one-third of the wheat is up. All put in is in fair condition, although there has been some cold, wet weather. The increase of the acreage in wheat in this region is about 15 per cent. There has been a falling off in sowing oats, as the price for the same is low—now about 20 cents a bushel in large lots, and not very lively sales at that. Farmers in this part of Dakota begin to pay more attention to stock-raising, but as yet wheat is the best crop for them and quicker returns realized in the fall, which is a very important item, as their notes generally mature Nov. 1 of each year. But little corn is raised, yet early varieties would do fairly. Table-corn of excellent quality is grown here. Vegetables do remarkably well. Farming lands are changing hands and prices are going up.

RED CLOUD, Neb., May 13.—[Special Correspondence]—Farmers in this part of Nebraska are busy preparing the ground and planting corn. A large acreage will be put in. Some corn is now up and looks extremely well. Wheat, oats, and rye are fine in every portion of the Republican Valley. Immigration is coming into this part of the country rapidly, and the country is fast developing in all kinds of agricultural pursuits. Farming is done upon a much larger scale than a few years ago, and many of the best farmers in Illinois and Eastern States are locating here. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are bringing good prices.

General Reports.

ELKHART, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—Corn-planting is nearly finished in this section, with an increased acreage. Wheat is still improving in appearance.

FT. ATKINSON, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—The weather is fine and farmers are working hard. Corn-planting is progressing nicely. The ground is in fine condition and a great deal of corn has been planted. Small grain is looking fine and promises a good yield.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—Light frosts the fore part of the week in the northwest part of this county did some damage to tender plants in exposed places, but the effect on general crops is not noticed. Grains have started well. Grass is growing nicely, and May fruits are in bloom, with fair prospects for maturing a good crop. The weather is moist and not very warm.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 14.—[Special.]—Crops are backward in Central Texas because of late and unusually heavy rains.

THE COURTS.

Judge Harlan's Calendar.

Judge Harlan will be in court this morning ready to begin the call of the calendar of set cases that has been made up for him. The following is a list of the cases as far as made out: 11, Jennings vs. Town of Oregon.—839, Goodrich Transportation Company vs. Peshtigo Company; mo. for inj.—955, Goodrich vs. same; mo. for inj.—591, First National Bank of Lockport vs. Bass; final hearing.—Rand vs. Security Ins. Co., from Eastern District of Wis.—529, Fleming vs. United States; writ of error from Dist. Ct.—206, Norton vs. prop. Buckeye; appl. from D. C.—579, Kerr vs. South Park Commissioners; mo. to define issues.—838, Hopkins vs. Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke-Consuming Co.; exc. to Master's rept.—16,837, Osgood vs. Artt; mo. n. t.—19,000, Johnson vs. steam-barge Leland; appl. from D. C.—75, Jennings vs. Town of Oregon.—486, Short vs. N. Y., N. E. & W. Investment Co. 824, People vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; on petition of Commissioners.

Items.

Thomas Roberts began a suit yesterday against the Western Indiana Belt Line Company to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of a hand, which was crushed Feb. 5, 1884, while he was coupling cars at Cragin Station.

Judge Barnum is engaged in hearing the case of Emelio de Stefano, administrator of the estate of Joseph Christopher, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company to recover $5,000. Christopher, in September, 1881, was engaged in building a sewer under the railroad company's track at One Hundred and Seventh street, when he was struck by a locomotive and killed.

In January, 1883, as Hiram D. Parks was crossing the tracks of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad at the intersection of Jackson street he was struck by a locomotive and permanently injured, his skull being fractured. Judge Rogers is now hearing a $5,000 suit brought by Parks against the railroad.

Some time ago Louis Vanasse kept a saloon under the Lyceum Theatre, his lease expiring the 1st inst. A few days before he moved out Samuel and Henry Cohen began an attachment against him and levied on his stock. He claims the attachment writ was irregular, and yesterday began a suit to recover $5,000 damages.

Patrick J. Coskery commenced an action against Charles M. Henderson, claiming $5,000 for alleged assault and battery. He claims Henderson made an assault on him, beat, bruised, maimed, and ill-treated him.

John McKee recovered a verdict before Judge Gary for $1,000 against his former landlady, Mrs. Margaret Shields. He charged that she had been guilty of malicious prosecution in repeatedly suing him for an unpaid board bill.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law judgment—594, Bath Savings Institution vs. Town of Sheldon; lv. to amd. dec. deft. and judgt, $6,367.30.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—In re Wiley M. Egan; arguments partly heard.

Criminal—946, United States vs. Anthony Lanan; deft. pleads not guilty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,[illegible]—Thomas Roberts vs. Western Indiana Belt-Line Railroad Company. Trespass on the case, $5,000. V. W. Lacey and Alfred Moore, attys.
91,[illegible]—Virgil Aiderman et al. vs. Simon Cohen. Attcht. $275.[illegible]. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
91,[illegible]—Alexis Zorn et al. vs. William Vozel. Asst. $[illegible]. Sherburne, Johnson & Gray, attys.
91,[illegible]—August Schlechte vs. Thomas Mayer. Asst. $1,[illegible]. Same attys.
91,[illegible]—Trover. Suppressed for service.
91,[illegible]—William L. Cadle vs. Henry Scherer. Asst. $[illegible]. F. J. Smith and F. A. Helmer, attys.
91,[illegible]—Hanna Carlson vs. Andrew Carlson. Bill for divorce for desertion. N. K. Plotke, solr.
91,[illegible]—Mary Fiedler vs. William D. Fiedler. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. John Humphrey, solr.
91,[illegible]—Suppressed for service; capias, $1,[illegible]. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.
91,[illegible]—William Larrabee vs. Joseph Ferguson; asst. $1,[illegible]. W. L. Snell, atty.
91,[illegible]—Patrick J. Corkery vs. Charles M. Henderson; trespass, $5,000. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.
91,[illegible]—Maxwell K. Moorehead et al. vs. Siess & Blitz Manufacturing Company; asst., $[illegible]. J. H. [illegible], atty.
91,[illegible]—Ebenezer B Conwers vs. James Dunn; confession of judgment in forcible detainer. W. T. Burgess, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,[illegible], Nelson vs. A. P. C. W. Co.; transfd. to [illegible].
Judgments and verdict—20,1[illegible], Isaac Greenebaum use of Hiram W. Waite vs. John R. Lyon et al.; judgt. on ans. Julius M. Soloman, [illegible]—[illegible], John McKee vs. Margaret Shields; verdict deft. guilty, das. $1,000, and mo. n. t. by deft.—[illegible], William E. Craine vs. Henry A. Smith; judgt. [illegible], no exth.—12,507, Henry A. Kohn vs. Simon Schlosz and Joseph Heilbronner; judgt. $5,[illegible]; appl. extn.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—12,[illegible], Onahet vs. American; rule on deft. to pld. or dmr. to amd. narr. in 10 days.—11,776, Callahan vs. Caldwell; Arlington & Abbott withd. appr. for plff. and John R. Parker sub.; dmr. to narr. confsd. and lv. to amd. instr., and rule to pld. in 5 days.—12,[illegible], Bond vs. Koenig; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Ames vs. Griggs; rule on plff. to file itemized bill of part. by 2 p. m.—11,[illegible], Ennis vs. Healy; dis. n. c.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible], Dubs vs. Dubs; pld. on cal.—[illegible], Shepard vs. Allen; ord. that decree ent. May 8, '84, be vacated and set aside.—1,[illegible], Young vs. McNulty; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Olsen vs. Shirr; exc. to Master's rept. ref. to Steele to exam. and rept.

Divorce—771, M. J. Helden vs. Jessie W. Helden; decree of divorce for desertion.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,761, Ahlquist vs. Ahlquist; dis. n. c.—1,5[illegible], Paaren vs. Paaren; inj. mod.—1,[illegible], Greene vs. Cheany; pld. on call.—1,[illegible], Parson vs. Colby; ord. apptg. rcvr.—[illegible], Chamberlain vs. Ennis; ord. as prop.—1,[illegible], Johnson vs. Johnson; deft.—[illegible], Wilkin vs. Shulenberg; dis. n. c.—1,[illegible], Bk. of Z. vs. McClellan; deft. and ref. to Magruder.

Decrees—1,[illegible], James vs. Benjamin; decree.—[illegible], Dobnly vs. Fortune Bros.; decree and appld. by defts.—[illegible], Sterer vs. Barrett; decree of sale.—1,[illegible], Egan vs. Gifford; master's rept. confd. and decree.—1,[illegible], Jaeger vs. Niehoff; decree.—1,7[illegible], Egan vs. Gifford; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,[illegible]—Franklin Osburn et al. vs. Harry G. McCartney. Bill for partition. B. D. Magruder, solr.
48,[illegible]—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. Timothy M Lynch and unknown owners. Transcript from County Court.
48,[illegible]—Asst. Withheld for service.
48,[illegible]—Payne Fits vs. C. C. Sabin & Co. Asst. $500. Payne Fitz, pro se.
48,[illegible]—Louis Vanasse vs. Thomas Gough, Samuel Cohn, and Henry Cohn. Trespass. $5,000. Payne Fitz, atty.
48,390—Jennie Joseph vs. Lesser Joseph. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Charles J. Beattie, atty.
48,391—O. & W. Guthrie Company vs. Alexander E. Singer. Appeal.
48,392—Edward F. Lawrence vs. Daniel W. Clark and Joseph B. Edwards. Debt $350, das. $500. Charles A. Folsom, atty.
48,393—Louis Muller vs. James Rutherford. Appeal.
48,394—Albert Stern vs. S. Dexter Ludden and Frank P. Berry. Replevin, $80. Philip Stein, atty.
48,395—Gustavus H. Koch vs. William Lumley. Appeal.
48,396—Capias withheld for service.
48,397—Margaret Kattern vs. Unknown Heirs of Theodore Walstra. Bill for partition. A. C. Story, solr.
48,398—Augusta Johnson vs. Henry Johnson. Bill for divorce and for separate maintenance for desertion. Mahone, McGaffey & Ames, solrs.
48,399—Thomas C. Hong vs. Charles Carpenter. Appeal.
48,400—Emanuel Baresh vs. Pasquali Corali. Appeal.
B. B. 335—Thomas K. Jordan vs. William C. Ritchie, Hiram C. Wheeler, Rollin H. Trumbull, Jacob Rosenberg, the International Bank of Chicago, Gilbert M. Steese, and all whom it may concern. Petition to establish title. Eugene E. Prussing, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,369, West vs. Lambden; rule to file new bond extd. to May 17.—4,807, I.-O. Pub. Co. vs. Haines; appl. reinstd. and case contd.—6,803, Shepp vs. Myers; rule on deft. to file appl. papers in 10 days.—6,083, Nusbaum vs. Limn; sub. to ct.—6,099, Gillespie vs. Douthart; same.—5,[illegible], McCausland vs. Est. of Hill; case put as No. 307¼.—5,[illegible], Krimmel vs. Cubbins; pld. on cal.—4,[illegible], Oliphant vs. Hewson; lv. to withd. bond on rect.—Smith vs. Baker; same.—6,448, Ennis vs. Healy; suit dis., costs pd.—6,085, Winkleman vs. O'Leary; mo. ent. to reinst. appl.—4,[illegible], Stone vs. Quinn; mo. for rule to file new bond extd. to May 18.—5,1[illegible], Stone vs. Filkins; lv. to withd. bond on rect.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—4,[illegible], Bluhm vs. Sickel; set for May 21.—5,[illegible], Ford vs. Butterfield; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—4,[illegible], Johnson vs. Duffy; sub. to ct., psd., and put on cal. as No. 230¼.—Jugment—4,998, Hinman vs. Keegan; judgt. on verdict and appld.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,[illegible], Goldberg vs. Wabash & St. Louis Ry.; mo. of deft. ord. case be repled in its proper No. on trial cal.—3,[illegible], Berven vs. McGinnis; lv. to plff. to open dep.—3,[illegible], Hector vs. Hector; suit dis. n. c.

Judgment and verdict—3,[illegible], Francis Agnew, use of George Bullen, vs. John A. Lomax and Alfred E. Smith; judgt. on verdict for plff., debt $1,[illegible], das. $[illegible], and appld.—3,[illegible], Theresa Stewart vs. Louis Beckow; verdict for plff. $[illegible].

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,677, Johnson vs. Clause; ord. for inj.—2,[illegible], Ins. Co. N. A. vs. Garland; master's rept. of sale and dist. [illegible] and confd.

Decree—2,7[illegible], Lynch vs. Lynch; decree of dist.

Divorces—3,[illegible], Emilie Hermann vs. Louis Hermann; decree of divorce for adultery.—2,[illegible], Henry Bailey vs. Mary Bailey; same, desertion.—2,[illegible], Ann Walsh vs. Michael Walsh; same.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,750, Jefferson Natl. Bk. vs. Osborn; defs. cert. defts.—2,[illegible], Saxton vs. Semple; rule on compit. to amd. bill or dis. by same in 10 days.—2,[illegible], Flint vs. Coutster; lv. to compl. to withd. [illegible]—2,[illegible], Magill vs. Magill; Young, cott & Adams withds. and A. B. Baldwin sub. as solr. for de ts. and 10 days t. ans.—2,750, Jefferson Natl. Bk. vs. Osborn; rule on cert. defts. to ans. cross-bill in 10 days.

Decrees—46,[illegible], Monroe vs. Briggs; final decree.

County Court—New Suits.

4,[illegible]—John D. Parker vs. Levy G. Cox. Asst. $[illegible]. F. B. Grover, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—Hyde Park spl. asst. No. 22; roll confd.—South Evanston spl. asst. Nos. 20 to 24 incl.; rule to file objns. by May 17.—4,[illegible], Village of Jefferson vs. Crouse; same May 21.—4,[illegible], Selter, use Wilson, vs. Chelius; deft. d[illegible].—4,[illegible], Boomer vs. Hillis; lv. to open depsn.—4,[illegible], Goldschmidt vs. Posner; time to deft. to pld. extd. to May 17.—4,747, Herost vs. Posner; same ord.—4,[illegible], Nickrant vs. Schroeder; dmr. of Kuntz ovld.—4,[illegible], In re vol. assgt. John M. and Martha Graves; ord. of May 10 for consent of assg. to payt. of bank-check made absolute.—4,[illegible], In re vol. assgt. Ingram, Kitchen & Williams; ord. for payt. of laborers' wages nisi 3 days.—4,[illegible], Landau vs. The Birmingham Fire-Insurance Company; petn. den. and exc. by deft.—[illegible], In re Thomas Murphy; cert. copies of ords. of Circuit Court presented and filed by creditors' atty.—4,[illegible], Lutes vs. Dunn; set for May 16.—[illegible], In re Martin Kilmartin; ord. to apply to May 17.—In re vol. assgt. James Kilmartin; ord. for sale of stock to Charles Gr[illegible] for $1,2[illegible] on giving notice nisi May 16, objns. to be presented in court before that time.—2,739, In re vol. assgt. F. & E. Jäger & Co.; ord. dischg. assg. nisi ten days.—4,[illegible], Kurt vs. Martin; appl. dis. d. c. with proc.—4,[illegible], Tomaso vs. Reva; lv. to jury to seal verdict.

Judgments and verdict—4,8[illegible], John L. Selter, use of William Wilson, vs. Frederick G. Chelius; condl. judgt. vs. deft. as garn. $[illegible] and vs. him.—4,7[illegible], Henry Levy et al. vs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.; judgt. $[illegible].—[illegible], Benjamin F. Peltz et al. vs. Henry C. Dike; judgt. $[illegible].—[illegible], Louis Stein & Co. vs. Louis Stein vs. Robert Posner; judgt. $[illegible].—4,[illegible], B[illegible]nett Graff vs. H. Levinsky; judgt. $[illegible].—4,782, Thomas E. and Brice A. Miller vs. Edward E. Napier; judgt $[illegible].—4,[illegible], Henry Channon et al. use H. Channon Company, vs. Edward E. Napier; judgt. $[illegible].—4,[illegible], John Sage et al. vs. William A. Wherry; verdict for plff. $[illegible].

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Charles Korting; will proven and letters test. to Charles Korting and Mary Pauch, ind. bond in $3,500 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Dorothea Gehrke; will proven and letters test. to Gustave G. Gehrke, ind. bond $1,000 apvd.—Est. Maria Rogerson; will proven and letters test. to Ellen Rogerson, ind. bond in $1,500 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Emily B. Hockett; letters to Hiram Thompson, bond $4,000 apvd.—Est. Eliza Mann; letters to Flora Pomeroy, bond $300 apvd.

Orders—Est. Emogene Abbey, minor; pf. heirsp.—Est. [illegible]; decree sale of real est. and apvd.—Est. Andrew B. Jackson; same.—Est. Amasa G. Burton; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Albert Boldt; reg. ord. of adjud.—Est. Arthur L. Brown; decree for sale of real est.—Est. Cornelius Smith; est. closed.—Est. Bridget Heeney; inv., apprst., and children's awd. apvd.—Est. Anthony Melody; clm. of Thomas Doyle alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Arthur Gilkes; inv. and apprst. apvd. and lv. to sell pers. propty. at private sale.—Est. John Smith; supl. heirsp. apvd.—Est. Ellen Reid; clm. of Moran, English & Wolf alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Jacob Mayer Jr.; inv., apprst., and wid. apvd., and sel. fld.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; further evidence heard; on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,[illegible], George Clark, larceny; sentenced on plea of guilty to five years in the Reform School.—Daniel Halloran, Philip Kolnaine, John Gaewetzel, and William Sharp, burglary; part of evidence heard.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set admiralty cases.
JUDGE HARLAN—Call of his calendar of set cases.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 178 to 211, inclusive. No. 176, Union Iron & Steel Company vs. Watson, on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,424, 11,428, 11,434, 11,440, 11,456, and 10,804. No. 11,3[illegible], Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 14, 15, and 16, 17, and 18. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 267, 278, 279, 280, 282, and 283. No. 2[illegible], Parks vs. Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—First call, 50 cases calendar Nos. 151 to 2[illegible] inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 7,3[illegible], 4,371, 4,[illegible], and 4,3[illegible]. No. 4,[illegible], Stefano vs. Illinois Central Railroad, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,577, 3,[illegible], 3,6[illegible], 3,6[illegible], 3,6[illegible], 3,712, and 3,714. No case on hearing.
JUDGE TULEY—No call. Motion for a Receiver in Glover vs. Couch on hearing.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Morning, insane cases. 2 m., Nos. 4,667, 4,671, 4,675, and 4,682. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,198, 1,200, 1,203, 1,204, 1,2[illegible], 7[illegible], 1,137, 1,210, 1,213, 1,214, 1,218, 1,220, and 920.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The following opinions were delivered today by the Supreme Court:

Susan Mackinson vs. Francis M. Clogg et al.; from Clark; affirmed; Hammond, J.
Williamson Wright et al. vs. Richard Wilson; from Cass; reversed; Best, C.
Alexander S. Jones vs. Charles Angell Sr.; from Tippecanoe; affirmed; Colerick, C.
John W. Hanna vs. John Fisher; from Montgomery; reversed; Elliott, J.
Reuben W. Hunson et al. vs. James C. Wells; from Jackson; affirmed; Bicknell, C. C.
William Alberson vs. ex rel. Samuel B. Wells; from Hamilton; affirmed; Franklin, C.
Same vs. same; affirmed; Franklin, C.
George Lemasters vs. State of Indiana; from Tipton; affirmed; Howk, C. J.
William C. Lytton vs. John W. Baird; from Monroe; rehearing denied.
C. J. Walker, administratrix, etc., vs. Moses Heller et al.; from Hancock; appellee's motion to strike case from docket overruled.

Illinois Supreme Court.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:
The Riverside Company, etc., vs. William A. Howell; petition for rehearing taken under advisement.
August Swartz et al., vs. The People ex rel. Paxton; petition for rehearing denied, but opinion modified.
After granting licenses to a number of applicants adjourned to the court in course.

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AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. J. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

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123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3007 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
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391 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
433 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
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183 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
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LOST—FROM 101 CASS-ST., FRIDAY OR Saturday last, Yorkshire terrier dog, 8 months old; has a bow body with tan points, and light yellow head, ears and tail cut. Any one returning him to above address will receive liberal reward and no questions asked.

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SITUATION WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN of long experience in business desires a position in an office as correspondent or general office work. Can give any reference required. F 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man, German, well posted in all office work and bookkeeping, single or double entry. Best references furnished; also security if wanted. Address P 84, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, INtelligent young man (20) as clerk or any other capacity to be useful to his employer. Good reference. Address at once O 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who possesses a thorough knowledge of the business, and who has had experience in a fire-insurance office. Best reference. Address FIRE INSURANCE, O 30, Tribune office.

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SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LUMBER salesman of large acquaintance with the retail dealers in the trade. Address O 71, Tribune office.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE CLEANers. Call at 151 and 152 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

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SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person for general housework; no washing. Call at 89 West Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS second girl or waitress. Call at 136 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework. State wages. Address O 78, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress in private family. References. 1839 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl in a private family. Best of references. No postals. Call at 3041 Dearborn-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, trusty German girl to take care of baby; would travel with lady. Unquestionable reference. 2839 Michigan-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper for a gentleman where help is kept; fully competent; fond of children. Call or address 51 Thirty-first-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

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WANTED—OFFICE-BOY—MUST WRITE A good hand and reside with parents. Reference required. O 90, Tribune office.

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WANTED—COMPOSITORS; ALSO PROOFreader. Blakely Marsh Printing Co., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE BAKERY wagon, one that is acquainted in Bridgeport and Stock-Yard district; must be a sober man and know how to handle horses. Must give good reference. To a good man good wages will be paid. Address, for 3 days, O 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT man from 21 to 25 years of age to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Good wages. Must be strictly temperate. References required. Address O 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMSTER FOR FURNITURE wagon and to work in store; one who understands the business. 2[illegible] West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 20[illegible] per cent profit; $[illegible] a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN TO ENGAGE with Union Telegraph Company and learn telegraphing on our lines; offices paying $[illegible] and $125 per month. Apply immediately to Telegraph Superintendent, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A NEW and popular book. Call or address O. L. BARLER & CO., 52 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, BRIGHT YOUNG man as packer; must be acquainted with brushes. CO. T & CO., 2[illegible] Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INTROduce a new work; liberal terms to a [illegible]. P. L. MOONEY & CO., second floor, 75 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL AND PLEASant retail business a few young men. Apply at 243 State-st., Room 49.

WANTED — A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANvassers for our "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," containing illustrations from Harper's Weekly during the War. Liberal terms to the right men. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK FOR a desirable position in Davenport, Ia. Call at 2910 Wabash-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock today or address P 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 2920 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AT RIVERside, to cook, wash, and iron in a family of four; wages $4.50 a week. References required. Address O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, at 24 Ontario-st.; wages [illegible] per week.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; liberal wages. Apply at [illegible] South Peoria-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL; private family; must be good cook and laundress. Apply at 2[illegible] Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in private family; must be good cook and come well recommended. [illegible] La Salle-av., Flat 4.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as waitress. Inquire at 1[illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO do general housework; good steady situation for capable girl. Bring reference. [illegible] Webster-av. upper bell.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress; good wages. 153 Walnut-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR housework at 3336 Indiana-av.; small private family; come to stay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO SUperior Protestant girls; cooking; no washing; good wages desired. Reference given. Call at [illegible] Michigan-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE BEST FAMilies in the city, a German nurse to take charge of two children; also a German lady's maid; must be competent and experienced and give references. Call for three days at 1[illegible] Wabash-av., second floor front. Miss CARPENTER.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WASH AND iron at South Park Laundry, Hyde Park, [illegible] Fifty-fifth-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SKIRT AND waist makers. Apply fifth floor, [illegible] MANDEL BROS.

MILLINERS.

WANTED — FIRST - CLASS MILLINERS. Apply at once. BERLIZHEIMER & [illegible] LAND, The Exposition, 235 and 237 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. Send stamp for reply. Addr. Reliable Mf'g Co., [illegible].

WANTED—2 YOUNG LADIES TO ENGAGE with Union Telegraph Company and learn telegraphing on our lines; offices paying $[illegible] and $125 per month. Apply immediately to Telegraph Superintendent, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—100 LADIES; LIGHT AND steady home work; $1 to $3 daily; city or country. Fancy-Work Emporium, 3[illegible] and [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter with experience in office work. Apply at CHAS. H. FULLER'S Advertising Agency, 20 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with board; day-boarders.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. — BOARDERS wanted; regular 12 and 6 o'clock dinner served; open all night; meals kept hot. J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

330 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT—A handsome suite of rooms, private bath adjoining, for party of four, with board.

422 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for two.

470 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT and other rooms; fine table.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD ROOMS with board.

1251 MICHIGAN AV.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with best of table board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1352 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR FAMilies and gentlemen; choice cuisine.

1418 AND 1420 WABASH-AV. — GOOD board and large, nicely-furnished front and back rooms on first and second floors.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, if desired.

1919 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD to responsible parties.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE with board; also day board.

2959 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—FRONT alcove room, newly furnished, with board; stone-front house; one block from Thirty-first-st. station Illinois Central Railroad or Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars.

3006 SOUTH PARK-AV.—BOARD AND suite of rooms or single, with all conveniences; private family; near cable and steam cars.

3033 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—NICELY furnished rooms, with board; one block from Thirty-first-st. station Illinois Central Railroad or Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars.

3138 FOREST-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, for four gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives.

3540 LAKE-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, large front room overlooking the lake, opposite Illinois Central Depot.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEWLY papered, furnished, with first-class board; home comforts; also day board.

BOARDING AND LOD[GING]
NORTH SIDE.
107 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT A[...] parlor, furnished, to gents or mar[...] with or without board.
193 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ELEGA[...] nished front suite on second [...] class parties, also single rooms, with exce[...]
265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER [...] Board and single front room; [...] double room.
308 EAST INDIANA-ST. — ROO[...] able for two with board. Refe[...] changed.
314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR [...] Handsomely-furnished room for [...] tleman; private family; with board.
608 LA SALLE-AV.—A GENTL[...] lady employed during the day can [...] home with a private family on very [...] terms.
TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOA[...] room in private family on North Sta[...] business centre. O 32, Tribune office.
WEST SIDE.
18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADI[...] Washington—Well-furnished room [...] for single gentleman with references; priv[...]
106 ABERDEEN-ST.—SEVERAL [...] men can find pleasant home and [...] ond flat; everything new; price reasonabl[...]
146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE [...] ant room, private family, mile fr[...] House, desirable location, suitable for [...] ances.
213 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FU[...] rooms with board; ladies or gentl[...]
427 WEST MONROE-ST., PARK [...] Pleasant, well-furnished rooms [...] fare at boarding-house prices.
446 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ON[...] from Union Park—Large front al[...] well furnished, use of bath, with or witho[...]
ABERDEEN-ST., NORTH OF VAN [...] Four gentlemen can find comfortabl[...] parlor and bedroom, and good board at $[...] O 31, Tribune office.
HOTELS.
HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-A[...] Thirty-first-st. The finest located a[...] pointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant [...] suites may be engaged on application at [...] cial terms to families.
HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-A[...] Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in lo[...] excelled in accommodations for those [...] comforts and luxuries of a quiet and ele[...] or purposing to tarry for any time in the [...]
HOTELS.
PARK VIEW HOUSE, MONROE-[...] ner of Throop-st., with an outlook o[...] Park, a beautiful view—Fine accommo[...] terms moderate. Madison-st. cars pass [...] ute within a few steps, connecting with [...] leading to every part of the city, and is [...] minutes' ride to the business centre.
WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, [...] Block—is the largest and best Euro[...] in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from [...] $ per day, according to location. The [...] taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGST[EN]
SUBURBAN.
IN EVANSTON—I HAVE A FE[W] rooms left for a select party from th[...] all modern improvements; cottage an[...] new, just being furnished; only three m[...] from depot; large grounds, plenty of [...] cream, etc. Call or address Mrs. ELI G[...] Evanston, Ill.
BOARD WANTED.
BOARD—AND ONE LARGE AN[...] room, by three adults, in a private fa[...] North or South Side. References exchang[...] L 72, Tribune office.
BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOU[...] in quiet place between Twenty-third [...] fourth-sts., east of Wabash-av. O Y 3[...]
BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN A[...] in vicinity of Lincoln Park. Addr[...] price, etc., O 23, Tribune office.
PERSONAL.
PERSONAL—J. C. KENNETH, [...] call at 52 South Green-st.
BUSINESS PERSONA[LS].
PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-W[...] ton spring overcoat, custom made, [...] $18. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-[...] Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS H[...] cessfully removed at 1430 Wabash-av[...] MEDICI. The art taught. Oxygen-baths.
PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGA[...] and vest (custom-made) in ten diff[...] worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 M[...] posite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLAC[...] in double-breasted frock, sack, or [...] suits, custom made; those suits are ful[...] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opp[...] erly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGA[...] wool cassimere suit, custom made, in [...] ferent styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing [...] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LIN[...] tom-made suit—sack or cutaway [...] worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlo[rs] [...] born-st., First National Bank Building.
PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUST[...] cassimere suit (five styles), light and [...] ors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [...] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUST[...] spring overcoat, in all shades, cor[...] silk roll, worth $30. Misfit Clothing [...] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Buil[ding].
PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRI[NG] coat (full silk roll) in four differen[t] [...] tom made, and worth $32. Misfit Clothing [...] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED C[...] and worsted suits, custom-made, wo[rth] [...] if sea at you. for $25. at Misfit Clothing [...] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Build[ing].
PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN [...] tom-made spring overcoat, import[ed] [...] cassimere, full silk roll, made for $[...] Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly'[s] [...]
PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBL[E] [...] of Prince Albert coat and vest, sil[k] [...] sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-[made] [...] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 135 Dearborn-st., [...] al Bank Building.
PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SA[...] Prince Albert suit, custom made, in [...] colors, imported goods; must be seen [...] ciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothin[g] [...] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LIN[ED] [...] button cutaway coat and vest, in [...] $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 135 Dearb[orn] [...] National Bank Building.
PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE [...] worsted suits, custom-made, in dark [...] or wine-color, ordered for $45. Misfit C[lothing] [...] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's T[heatre].
PERSONAL—FINE CASSIME[RE] [...] custom-made, at $12.50; will sell a[...] Clothing Parlors, 135 Dearborn-st., First [...] Building.
PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRI[NG] [...] coat in dark brown (all wool), custo[m] [...] ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [...] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MA[DE] [...] in plain and fancy cassimeres or w[...] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 135 Dearborn-[st.] [...] tional Bank Building.
PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUS[TOM] [...] spring overcoat, satin lined, French [...] ported, and certainly would be cheap [...] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo[site] [...] Theatre.
PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRI[NG] [...] coat, imported goods, silk-lined thro[ugh] [...] sleeve lining, custom made, $45. Misfi[t] [...] lors, 135 Dearborn-st., First National Ba[nk] [...]
PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING [...] Our agents throughout the country [...] sending new styles in black coats and [...] all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothin[g] [...] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A [...] wool spring overcoat, silk [...] made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parl[ors] [...] born-st., First National Bank Build[ing].
PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE [...] [...] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Mo[nroe-st.] [...] site Haverly's Theatre.
PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CU[STOM] [...] all-wool suit, single or double [...] worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [...] st. National Bank Building.
PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MA[DE] [...] hair-line worsted, for $14. Misfit C[...] [...] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's The[atre].
PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE [...] cassimere spring suit (four roll) [...] for $45, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, [...] First National Bank Building.
PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY [...] size custom-made suit; we have [...] loches and were made for double the [...] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opp[osite Haverly's] Theatre.
PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE [...] [...] at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1[...] First National Bank Building.
PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR [...] made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit [...] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's T[heatre].
PERSONAL — RED NOSES [...] eights and can be cured. Send [...] card to the Silk Cure Company, Cincin[nati].
PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR [...] made pants, worth $6. Misfit C[lothing Parlors,] 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Th[eatre].
STORE & OFFICE F[IXTURES].
BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE [...] and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 4[...]
SAFES—WE HAVE A LAR[GE] [...] ment of the Detroit six steel fan[...] large assortment of good second-ha[nd] [...] will sell cheap for cash. J. GRE[...] Dearborn-st.
WANTED—A GOOD SECOND[-HAND] [...] under desk; state price. O 77, [...]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

107 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlor, furnished, to gents or married couple, with or without board.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FURnished front suite on second floor to first-class parties, also single rooms, with excellent board.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE.—Board and single front room; also front double room.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ROOMS SUITable for two with board. References exchanged.

314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH—Handsomely-furnished room for single gentleman; private family; with board.

608 LA SALLE-AV.—A GENTLEMAN OR lady employed during the day can find a good home with a private family on very reasonable terms.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD AND room in private family on North State-st., near business centre. O 32, Tribune office.

West Side.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Well-furnished room and board for single gentleman with references; private family.

106 ABERDEEN-ST.—SEVERAL GENTLEmen can find pleasant home and board; second flat; everything new; price reasonable.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE, PLEASant room, private family, mile from Court-House, desirable location, suitable for two. References.

213 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; ladies or gentlemen.

427 WEST MONROE-ST., PARK VIEW—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms and hotel fare at boarding-house prices.

446 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Union Park—Large front alcove room, well furnished, use of bath, with or without board.

ABERDEEN-ST., NORTH OF VAN BUREN—Four gentlemen can find comfortable quarters; parlor and bedroom, and good board at $4.50. Address O 81, Tribune office.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location; unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

Hotels.

PARK VIEW HOUSE, MONROE-ST., CORner of Throop-st., with an outlook on Jefferson Park, a beautiful view—Fine accommodations and terms moderate. Madison-st. cars pass every minute within a few steps, connecting with other lines leading to every part of the city, and is only a few minutes' ride to the business centre.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

IN EVANSTON—I HAVE A FEW MORE rooms left for a select party from the city; with all modern improvements; cottage and furniture new, just being furnished; only three minutes' walk from depot, large grounds, plenty of fruit, milk, cream, etc. Call or address Mrs. ELI GAFFIELD, Evanston, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ONE LARGE AND SMALL room, by three adults, in a private Jewish family; North or South Side. References exchanged. Address L 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY in quiet place between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east of Wabash-av. O Y 78, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in vicinity of Lincoln Park. Address, stating price, etc., O 52, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. C. KENNETH, PLEASE call at 57 South Green-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $18. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. MRS. DE MEDICI. The art taught. Oxzyn-balm.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $23. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $35; will sell them to you for $18, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $1... Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $... Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $... Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $... Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, ... worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED ... spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $... at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—RED NOSES ARE UGLY sights and can be cured. Send for confidential ... to the ... Cure Company, Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTment of the Detroit six steel flange safes; also a large assortment of good second-hand safes, which we will sell cheap for cash. J. GREENWOOD & CO., 54 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CYLinder desk; state price. O 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW MODERN brick, 750 Oakwood-boulevard; 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, d. and k. on p. floor. OWNER, 3209 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3833 INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY octagon basement brick, 10 rooms; good brick barn; $45; keys at No. 3831. J. H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, 937 Oakwood-boulevard, contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1143 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3305 Prairie-av., $50 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 121 TWENTY-THIRD-st., 10 rooms; $55. BOWEN, Room 16, 170 Madison.

TO RENT—322 THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BEtween Langley and Vincennes-avs., contains ten rooms in best of order; all modern improvements; good barn. 918 Thirty-ninth-st., house of 7 rooms in first-rate order. Both are near Cottage Grove cable-cars and I. C. and M. S. boulevard trains. Apply at 916 Thirty-ninth-st., or to JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.—The new modern 2-story and cellar brick house 3642 Wabash-av., now ready for occupancy.

TO RENT—3323 FOREST-AV.—DINING-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnished. Apply on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—WEST SIDE—633 Warren-av., corner Oakley, a fine house, barn, and large lot; $45. 725 West Washington-st., 10-room stone-front; $55. 133 Park-av., 11-room house with modern improvements; $45. 1000 West Harrison-st., 10-rooms brick; $35. 348 South Lincoln, 9-room stone-front; $45. 337 West Adams-st., 9-room frame; $35. 291 South Paulina-st., 12-room frame; $40. 18 Bryant-place, 10-room brick; $50. 311 West Taylor-st., corner Sholto, 11-room brick with brick barn; $30; and others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:

HOUSES.

638 Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, in fine repair....$65
95 Winchester-av., 2-story and basement brick.... 40
97 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick, 10 rooms.... 40
141 Warren-av., 2-story frame, and 60-foot lot.... 60
727 Congress-st., 2-story and cellar, new brick.... 50

FLATS.

197 Lincoln-st., first flat, 6 rooms, new....$25
197 Lincoln-st., second flat, 6 rooms, new.... 20
43 Winchester-av., first flat, 7 rooms, bath, etc.... 25
286 and 288 West Randolph-st.; suites of 3 and 4
5 rooms in nice order, to private families....$13 to $20

TO RENT—ON LOOMIS, LEAVITT, POLK, De Kalb, and Lexington-sts., houses and flats in first-class order and very cheap. If you want to rent a house or flat be sure and see our list before paying higher prices. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 191 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: WEST SIDE HOUSE. 184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—724 WARREN-AV., NEW 2-STORY and basement brick house, 11 rooms, modern improvements. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WEST JACKSON-ST., NOS. 905 and 907, corner Irving-place, desirable brick houses; rent low. JOHN A. PHILLIPS, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—502 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—TWO story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences, furnace and gas-fixtures. Everything in perfect condition. Brick barn. $50 per month. Inquire of H. C. HOYT, Room 9, 159 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2-STORY and cellar brick house, fully or partially furnished; modern improvements; nice lot, improved; barn; four months or one year. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—213 NORTH STATE-ST.; CHEAP to good tenant. Apply to P. E. STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, TEN rooms Centre-st., two blocks from Park, $45. 2-story and basement brick, Orchard-st., $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—229, 231, 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST-CLASS 10-room house; furnace and modern improvements; $50 per month. 16 Walton-place.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 2-STORY and basement octagon brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, good neighborhood, near street cars. Apply at 115 Howe-st., or 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

Suburban.

TO RENT—Hyde Park—Ezandale-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., large brick, good barn, large grounds, rent low. Highland Park—Fine Gothic brick, 10 rooms, in nice order, barn, 2-acre grounds, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, fine lawn; will rent low. West Hinsdale—7-room frame, 1 block from depot, $15. Lawndale—2 frame houses short distance from depot, will be put in nice order; cheap. South Evanston—Corner Keeney and Arnold-avs., nice 10-room frame, in good order; $18. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER months, a first-class suburban residence in one of the best and nearest suburban towns; house has every modern convenience, piano, billiard-room, good stable, bath-room, is close to depot; will be rented low to a small and careful tenant. O 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST—10-ROOM frame house, all in good repair, also good frame barn; rent, $30 per month. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house at Winnetka pleasantly situated on the bluff overlooking the lake; possession given at once. JOHN BALDWIN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE, COZY furnished house, stone-front, with eight rooms, for about three months, until Sept. 1. Best of references required. Address H E 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASS-st.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), at $35 per month each. Two second floors (7 rooms), at $25 per month each. Three main floors (6 rooms), at $25 per month each. Fine location, modern improvements, rent low. 633 Larrabee-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms—corner Centre-st. 641 Larrabee-st., 2d and 3d floor (7 rooms). New flats at low rent to good tenants. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS IN FIRST-CLASS building, short walk from business centre; modern improvements; janitor's services. Apply at Room 21, 26 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM CORNER FLAT, $55, second flat. Inquire at 112 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED flat of 7 rooms on second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; reasonable rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 28, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. These apartments are newly papered and fitted up in superb style. T. J. KINSELLA, 134 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—459 HURLBUT-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park—Handsome and well lighted flats. Inquire up-stairs.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—63 AND 65 EIGHTEENTH-ST., elegant second-floor flat, 7 rooms, all modern improvements. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS AND HOUSES to genteel families, cheap. Apply at buildings 437 Park-av.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.—Very desirable new flat, six rooms, separate halls; everything modern; reasonable price. Thirty-seventh-court, near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND Thirty-seventh-st.—Flats, new, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, GRAIN tinted, bath, etc., Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st., 20 minutes by cable and 10 minutes by steam cars; $24. Also good flat at No. 43 Twenty-fourth-st., six rooms, $16.

West Side.

TO RENT—ALL GONE BUT ONE; THE lightest and most pleasant, two bay windows, stained glass in windows, patent clothes dryer, speaking tubes, electric bells, stairs and halls red oak, natural finish; 6 rooms, bond dark. Call and see it; you will be pleased. Corner Van Buren-st. and Western-av., or on owner, A. S. TUCKER, 154 State-st.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST.—FLAT OF 7 rooms; every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS—WEST SIDE—
617 West Washington-st., 8 rooms; $37.50.
554 West Jackson-st., 7 rooms; $27.50.
350 West Madison-st., 4 rooms; $20.
520 West Madison-st., 4 rooms and bath; $25.
530 West Madison-st., 4 rooms; $20.
77 Artesian-av., near Fulton, 6 rooms; $20.
836 West Madison-st., $16 to $18.
257 South Sangamon-st., 6 rooms; $30.
380 South Sangamon-st., 6-room flat; $35.
71 Aberdeen-st., 5 rooms; $22.
183 South Lincoln, 6 rooms; $16.
New flats northwest corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st., 6 rooms each; $21; and a fine list of others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT, $40; Aberdeen-st., near Van Buren. Inquire at Room 8, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED FLAT OF 7 rooms, 404 West Adams-st. Apply to owner on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT FLAT of seven rooms, with every convenience and plenty of sun and light. 381 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER OF Michigan-av., large front room to one or two gents; all improvements; everything first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Office, Room 18.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS from $10 up; hot and cold water, gas; also a good barn. 1354 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SIX GOOD rooms, just painted and papered, excellent condition, with barn. Inquire at 717 Hubbard-st. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR 3121 Indiana-av. entire, single or en suite; terms reasonable; day-board convenient.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF 88 THIRTY-fifth-st. for light housekeeping to small family; near street-cars. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN private family. 387 Wabash-av. Flat 8.

TO RENT—24 ROOMS WITH ALL MODERN improvements at 346 State-st. Apply to A. B. HARRIS, 161 State-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER OF Michigan-av., large front room to one or two gents; all improvements; everything first-class.

TO RENT—1837 MICHIGAN-AV., ALCOVE, second floor, and large pleasant east room; both furnished. Also good barn.

West Side.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, to gentleman only, at 54 South May-st., near Madison; bath and gas.

TO RENT—106 PARK-AV. DESIRABLE parties can find pleasant alcove room furnished in private family; board near. References required.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, with gas, stationary washstand, and bath; barn in the rear. 300 Warren-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room and one adjoining if desired, near Ashland-av., convenient for Madison or Lake-st. cars. References. O 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN LOWER PART of house to family of adults, one block from street-cars. 277 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; beautiful locality. 379 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FRONT ALCOVE room; gas and heat; bath-room on same floor. 443 Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. 223 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FINELY furnished; cheap; no children. Reference. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—304 ERIE-ST., EAST OF STATE—with or without board, alcove room, elegantly furnished, first-class in all appointments, to gentlemen only; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN that will pay $30 per month, a pleasantly situated parlor and bedroom on Dearborn-av., south of Union Club. Address O X 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF CASS—Two nicely-furnished front rooms with modern improvements.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., SEVEN MINUTES' walk from business centre, exceptionally fine front room; also handsome single room, $10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN Clark-st. and Dearborn-av.—Two very pleasant furnished bedrooms, gas, bath, etc.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room. 278 Superior-st., near State.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room with modern improvements; hot and cold water and heat. 325 East Indiana-st. References.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT bedroom suitable for a gent. References required. 355 North Clark-st., near main entrance of Lincoln Park. Ring second bell.

TO RENT—243 ILLINOIS-ST., EAST OF State—Handsomely furnished parlors as sleeping-rooms; also several smaller rooms; gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Rush—In private family, large front room, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, nicely furnished, in a private family, on Cass-st., near Indiana, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged. O 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED LARGE and small rooms. 217 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, parlor, first floor, bath, hot and cold water; new; private family. Call at 14 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—STORE.

319 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.

SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.

135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $25 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.

91 AND 93 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $27 and $35; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.

173 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $25 per month.

91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $35.

WEST SIDE STORES.

WEST HARRISON-ST.—Centre-av., suitable for dry-goods store; $35 a month.

388 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Store and basement; $40.50; rooms can be had above.

VAN BUREN-ST., corner Ladin—Inside store, $30.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES. Northwest corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st., 2 fine stores left, only $25. 649 and 757 West Lake-st., 2 small stores, $22 and $25 each. 314 and 334 West Randolph-st., 2 good stores, cheap. 664 and 700 West Indiana-st., 2 new stores, $25. 705½ West Lake-st., a good store, $25. 1161 Madison-st., store and two flats, $25. 698 West Madison-st., a good store, $45. 803 West Madison-st., opposite Seeley-av., with fixtures, $35. And others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE store for wholesale business; four stories and basement, 180 feet deep. Hale freight-elevator; rent low to good tenant. JAMES WADSWORTH, 156 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—NO. 236 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., 20x180, the 4-story stone-front building, with light basement and water-elevator; best location for any kind of business. Inquire of HENRY SCHOELLKOPF, 232 and 234 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES—1532 AND 1534 SOUTH State-st.; with good basements; low rent to good tenants. ROSE & BARRY, Room 5, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, 432 Milwaukee-av. Also store and dwelling, with barn, 579 West Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES—COTtage Grove-av., and Thirty-seventh-st.; new, light, dry basements. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Bk.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 6-STORY AND basement on Market-st., near Madison; also lofts on Clark-st. M. M. BODDIE, 46 Portland Block.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x163, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—2119 WABASH-AV., A FINE store and basement, near Twenty-second-st.; alley in rear; long lease; rent low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—A BUSINESS-MAN WANTED AS tenant for a store in Madison, Wis. Address F. OGDEN, Madison, Wis.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
Store—113 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av.....$25
Store—115 Eighteenth-st., [illegible]
Store—[illegible] State-st.....[illegible]
Store—[illegible] State-st.....[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—IN BUILDING 90 LA Salle-st., one large office, fourth floor, fine light; everything else taken; rent low. Also on Wabash-av., between Randolph and Lake-sts., office with store-room for brokers or commission. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—$50—LARGE, LIGHT, DOUBLE front office, second floor, 127 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 9 in same building.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICE OFFICES IN Montauk Block, sixth floor, suite 35. Furniture for sale if desired.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDing, with good light, adapted for the real-estate business. Apply at Room 21, 26 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES, WITH water, steam heat, and rapid elevator, in the new Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, on State-st.; all front, light offices, with every convenience for professional or commercial purposes; call and see them. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT OFFICE; VAULT, closet, water, etc. Room 13 Marine Bank Building, 156 Lake-st., corner of La Salle.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES, N. W. CORner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—142 LAKE-ST., ONLY one left; 20x140; fine light; elevator; rent low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

Barns.

TO RENT—363 EAST OHIO-ST., BRICK barn large enough for two horses and carriage; water.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—727 NORTH WELLS-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story brick, $45. 324 North Wells-st., new flat, 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath, $35. 243 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, 9 rooms and bath, $40. 237 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, 9 rooms and bath, $40. 642 West Van Buren-st., second flat, 6 rooms, $30. 654 West Van Buren-st., third flat, 6 rooms, $20. STORE. 640 West Van Buren-st., $25.50. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STEAM HEAT, elevator, and power, for manufacturing purposes, second, third, and fourth floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same; also other splendidly-lighted rooms in the building; rent and power low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—44 CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR, 20x75, for office or light manufacturing. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 72 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT, the Elks' nicely-fitted lodge-room over Hooley's Theatre. Inquire at 155 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 25X90, with power. 40 Huron-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE WITH 12,000 FEET, centrally located near railroad, cheap to a good party. Apply at Room 21, 26 North Clark-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 7 OR 8 rooms with modern improvements, second floor preferred, at $30 to $45, per June or July 1, for a family of three adults; North or South Side, within 25 minutes' walk from Court-House. Address P 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, centrally located; terms must be low; no children. Address P 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN SOME TOWN between Waukegan and Evanston, furnished house and a stable, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Address JAS. T. HOWE, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE FIND OURselves very much in need of furnished, also unfurnished rooms, especially those suitable for light housekeeping. Room 3, Tribune Building. Room Renting Agency and Boarding Directory.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS OR HOUSE furnished complete for housekeeping for a family of 3 adults who desire to make care of premises pay part or all of rent; parties having places to be left for the summer in reliable hands please call on or address CHAS. B. TODD, at Putnam Clothing House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PIanos and organs of reliable makers will be offered by us on Monday, May 12, and until sold, at prices that will not fail to prove satisfactory to the closest purchaser. Some of these instruments have been rented but a few months, and in many respects are as good as new. Monthly payments will be accepted on all of these goods. We quote the following as a partial list:

SQUARE PIANOS, 7 AND 7⅓ OCTAVES.

1 Higgins....$120
1 Newton Co....125
1 Great Union Co....125
1 Voss & Sons....140
1 Kimball....165
1 Kimball....165
1 Emerson & Co....200
1 Hallet & Davis....200
1 Hallet & Davis....225
1 Knabe (nearly new)....250
1 Hallet & Davis....275

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 New York Piano Co....150
1 New York Piano Co....150
1 J. B. Hale....150
1 Kimball....175

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.

$20, $25, $35, $40, and $50.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos $75 to $250 each, good as new; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st., (entrance 190).

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOS TO RENT FOR $5 per month and upwards. HORACE BRANCH, 308 State-st.

"HAINES"

"HAINES"

BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.

CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.
Cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.
HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers, Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND piano, one in perfect condition, for cash. O 73, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOLDING BED AND spring; good condition. 73 Van Buren-st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—
FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.
60 STYLES—The Empire, the Imperial Mantel, the Andrews-Burr, the Union, the Bynton, and other Folding Beds. Prices, $10, $15, $20, $25, $26, and up.
TAKE NOTICE.
Come and see the new
IMPERIAL PARLOR AND MANTEL BED.
Prices, $1 and up.
IT'S THE GREATEST SUCCESS.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,
281 and 283 West Madison-st.
(Opposite Centre-av.)

1872. 1884.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE
OF
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Latest styles, superior quality, square dealing, prices lower than the lowest, easy payments or cash, to suit all. 25 to 40 per cent saved to you in buying from this stock.
TAKE NOTICE.
In Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, and Carpets we surpass all others in price and style.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
281 West Madison-st.
Opposite Centre-av.
Cash or Easy Payments.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. P. WHITE & CO., ROOM 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

RANDOLPH-ST., near Dearborn, stone-front building, paying well.
LAKE-ST., near Franklin, a good brick building.
SOUTH WATER-ST., near Wabash-av., a substantial brick building and good lot; cheap.
FRANKLIN-ST., south of Van Buren, 50 feet, vacant, very cheap.

WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY.

NEAR JEFFERSON, 3-story brick building.
NEAR DESPLAINES, 20x100 feet, with frame building.
NEAR HALSTED, stone-front building; paying well.
NEAR CARPENTER, 20x125 feet, improved; $22,000.
NEAR CENTRE-AV., 25 feet, with brick improvements; also 21 feet, with frame buildings.
NEAR LAFLIN, 32x125 feet, with brick building; rent $1,200 per year; price only $12,500.
EAST OF LEAVITT, a large corner; decidedly the cheapest on the street.

STATE-ST. PROPERTY.

NEAR VAN BUREN, 3-story stone-front store.
NEAR HARRISON, 50 feet, with 2-story brick stores.
NEAR TAYLOR, 51 feet, with cheap buildings.
NEAR PECK-COURT, 41 feet, with party walls.
NEAR HARMON-COURT, 40 feet, west front; $25 per foot less than any other piece north of Twelfth.
ALSO LARGE CORNERS, two north of Thirty-first-st. and one south; cheap.

CLARK-ST. PROPERTY.

SOUTH OF VAN BUREN, 50 feet, with 3-story and basement brick stores; very cheap.
NEAR HARRISON, 25 feet, with frame building.
SOUTH OF HARRISON, 50 feet, east front.
ALSO, WANTED, a 1½ or 2 story house on South Side to be removed.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city and suburbs, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities and some well-located docks; also desirable residence and business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT A bargain—
60 feet, east front, on Clark-st., near Harrison.
81x114 feet southwest corner Ontario and Wells-sts.
250 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
50 feet improved on Meagher-st.; rents 10 per cent.
For terms and particulars apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 156 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN, WITH long lease of lot; a very pleasant home. 3634 Ellis Park.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. 3647 Vernon-av., for $6,500; for key apply first door south. Also brick and stone dwelling, with 50 or 100 feet of ground, west front, Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. WALTER MATTOCKS, 115 Monroe-st., Room 45.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR THIRty-eighth, vacant lot below market value. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN, NEAR THIRTY-sixth-st., new brick house arranged in flats; very cheap. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARgains? If so read our list: 12-room stone front on De Kalb-st., arranged for two families, 5 and 7 rooms each; 13 rooms on Leavitt-st., stone-front, arranged in two flats; very desirable 10-room house on Campbell-av., just south of Jackson-st., built by owner for a home; must sell. Cottage on Western-av. just south of Jackson-st.; large lot. These are all in first-class repair and we want an offer for them at once. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: The prettiest block on the West Side, is the northwest corner of Loomis and Jackson-sts., just being completed. This is one of the finest locations on the West Side, and any one desirous of securing an elegant home at a big bargain should see them at once and get our price and terms.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 WILL purchase lots on the following streets, viz: Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw, all between Western and Campbell-avs.; water and sewer in streets. Terms one-third cash, balance on time at 6 per cent interest. Also lots on Twelfth-st. for sale very low. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

FOR SALE—
Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 75X75, northeast corner Western-av. and Harrison-st. Inquire at Room 8, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW TWO-STORY BRICK flats, 312 Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 12 rooms; rents $60; price $5,000. WEBB, 282 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 REWARD OFFERED TO any person that can show as good a house and lot for the money as CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st., are selling on Campbell-av. and Lexington-st. See them at once and invite your friends to go with you.

FOR SALE—70X124 FEET TO 16-FOOT ALley, corner Fifteenth and Ladin-sts.; a good location for flats. H. C. SAMPSON, 539 West Fourteenth.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE—We have a beautiful corner fronting east on Lincoln Park and south on lately opened street, one block from Fullerton-av. and opposite artesian well. This corner has a frontage of 125 feet on the park, by a depth of 232 feet on the north line and 184 feet on the south line. This splendid residence site can be had, if sold at once, at 50 per cent less than its present intrinsic value, and will be worth double in a short time. Apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 3, No. 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—38¼X118 FEET, EAST FRONT, on North State-st., near Superior, elegant lot and location for first-class flats; will advance money to build. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR—HURLbut-st., near Fullerton-av., 11-room, 2-story frame house, brick basement; all modern improvements; good barn; lot 40x170 feet.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, a 2-story and cellar brick dwelling west of Lincoln Park; 25-foot lot, well improved, and good barn; $5,000. A 2-story and basement octagon brick, east front, near Centre-st. cars, $5,000; one-third cash. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—I HAVE home-like, well-built cottages in good localities, as low as $1,200; houses in all parts of the village at prices ranging up to $6,000, with all modern improvements. Lots accessible to depots. On easy terms. Lower fare than any other suburb; convenient to the South Parks and ample school facilities. ISAAC DRAKE, Room 8, No. 110 Dearborn-st., or 6310 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., corner Forty-second-st. 10 lots on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AT ENGLEwood; tasty; well built; three left, $1,600, $2,500, $2,600; 50-foot lots; hot and cold water, marble bowls, mantels; very easy terms; 5c fare; near depots; cheap boulevard lots, $50 down, $15 monthly payments; shown free. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st. and Fifty-fifth and Wright-sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 3, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—152 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner of Fifty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., or will exchange same as part payment for building 10 houses on adjoining lots. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 163 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFTY-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON SOUTHEAST CORner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; choice property for immediate improvement for dwelling-houses and store on corner. O. M. WELLS & CO., 163 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Price, $1,700; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NEW QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, 7 rooms and closets, lot 25x125, on Sixty-first-st., just east of Halsted; will sell on easy terms. J. H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LAKE VIEW, near lake, new 8-room cottage; all conveniences; lake water, horse-cars, choice location, south front; Melrose-st. F. L. BALDWIN, 155 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL QUIET HOME, on easy terms, in a suburb of Chicago; two-story 11-room dwelling, brick basement, recently papered in gilt and painted; lot 100x... feet, in grove; one hour from city. JOHN COVERT, 2817 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—CHOICE RESidence property, ranging in price from $1,000 to $10,000, on very easy terms. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL choice lots, including a few prominent corners, all in the midst of building activity. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Sixtieth and Sixty-second-sts.; high grove lots; will be sold cheap; assessments paid for water-pipes; new school-house on Wabash-av. and Sixty-first-st. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BETTER THAN GAMBLING IN stocks and bonds. Can be used to live on.

We build houses to live in. Save rent. Lots all over Hyde Park, or get choice grove lots near station.

Acres at Cheltenham for $1,500, or 50x200 feet for $250. Nearer than Evanston, Washington Heights, and many other suburbs. Time payments. Near South Chicago; already a city of 15,000, and accommodation trains to Chicago.

Good property to invest in; better than property near improvements which are to be made, as $3,000,000 is now invested in North Chicago Rolling-Mills, one mile south, and large amount invested in B. & O. shops, half-mile south.

Ready market for 25-foot lots west of track to B. & O. and Rolling-Mill employes.

Will sell acres for subdivision on long time. 100 per cent profit in retailing can be made.

Will show property. Fine depot, sidewalks, water, good streets.

E. A. ULRICH, 162 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—A HANDsome lot, 100x161 feet, east front, on Prairie-av., just south of Thirty-ninth-st., cheap and easy terms. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 101 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ST. JOSEPH, MICH., FINE house, large barns, carriage house, etc., and five acres, large orchard, fine vineyard, and all kinds of small fruit, a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT NEAR MILWAUKEE AND Western-avs.; give exact location and price; must be a bargain. N 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRALLY-LOCATED PROPerty, improved or vacant, by an Eastern syndicate; must be cheap. Address P 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD FLATS, WELL rented; will pay all cash for bargains. Address P 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN HYDE PARK OR Kenwood, value $12,000 to $15,000; part good trade, part cash. Address O 38, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $3,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 122 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY ONE WANTING MONEY FOR ANY purpose can obtain it without delay or publicity at low rate and no commission. Room 90 Calumet Block, No. 187 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 134 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1874.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 1. Established 1854.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $10 AND upwards on any good security at reasonable rates. No delay. Notes bought. 170 Madison-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATE OF interest on Chicago improved city property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty, $2,000, $3,000, or $5,000; usual rates. SAML. PODSEY, 127 Randolph-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST., ESTABlished 20 years, have the following bargains, if taken at once:

$1,000 buys lease and furniture of 21-room stone house; rent $100.
$1,500 buys a teaming business clearing $2,000 a year.
$2,500 buys half interest in a brokerage business clearing $500 to $800 a month.

HOTELS.

$700 buys lease and furniture.
$2,000 buys lease and furniture of European Hotel.
$3,000 buys lease and furniture of the best transient European hotel in Chicago.
$3,000 buys lease and furniture of fine transient house.
$1,500 buys lease and furniture; elegantly furnished.
$1,500 buys lease and furniture; 100 rooms; American plan; big bargain.
$5,000 buys lease and furniture; 75 rooms.
People buying any of the above hotels can get their money back within 100 days.

RESTAURANTS.

$250 buys restaurant.
$500 buys restaurant.
$1,000 buys restaurant.
$1,200 buys restaurant.
$2,500 buys restaurant doing immense trade.
$4,000 buys restaurant; perfectly grand.
Everybody looking for bargains should call at our office immediately.

A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSIness, well established, can be purchased for $15,000. Address E 54, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE—ONE OF THE FINEST REtail drug stocks in the city; elegant corner location in business centre; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to H. BOSWORTH & SON.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, STATIONERY, AND confectionery store, with an immense paper-route; including frame house, 4 rooms in rear; long lease; cheap ground rent; on one of the best business streets in city; established 12 years; present owner clearing $1,200 a year. CHAS. MILLER, Room 24 Times Building.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ALEX. Mitchell Hotel, Mitchell, Dak. The largest hotel in Dakota, and only first-class one in the City of Mitchell. Address First National Bank or Bank of Mitchell, Dak.

TO SELL—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF boarding-house on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; bargain to responsible party; rent taken in board. Address O 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE, ACTIVE MAN ACquainted with the lumber business as general manager of an old-established business; one who could take an interest preferred; we want assistance on account of ill-health. Propositions from none but first-class parties will be entertained. P 10, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE ESTABlished manufacturing business on a royalty. Address O 87, Tribune office.

$1,100 BUYS A FIRST-CLASS RESTAUrant on South Side paying $150 per month above expenses. Please investigate. Rare chance. Address L 67, Tribune office.

$2,500 INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED business to extend the same; staple goods, ready sale, and no possible loss; permanent; fullest investigation given. Address O 55, Tribune.

$10,000 WANTED—A GENTLEMAN with business qualifications to interest himself in an established manufacturing business, protected by patents, covering the Western States; this is a branch of an extremely successful and profitable business in the East; money wanted to increase business facilities. Address P 25, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 STREET-LAMPS for gas or gasoline; new and cheap. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—FULL-BLOODED JERSEY COW and calf. Inquire of G. W. BELL, 74 Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW GALVANIZED iron tanks; two and three-barrel capacity. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—SMALL wooden building, 277 Calumet-av. Address L. J. LAMSON, 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF TROEMNER'S ASsay balances, not used, cheap. 52 Menomonee-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies' special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Ladin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer, at 159 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call and see her.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. R. & L. G. TUCKER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS, Room 3, 24 Wabash-av.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—ACCOUNT-BOOKS examined, written up, closed, and statements made by a reliable accountant; terms reasonable. Address L 77, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call on or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF VERY FINE SADDLE and harness horses have just arrived in the city. These animals are all selected from the best families of Kentucky, and were shipped by Quarles & Bailey of St. Joseph, Mo. Parties wishing to buy will find them at FOLLETT & SILSBY'S STABLES, Corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO PURchase a fancy-gaited and acclimated Kentucky saddle-horse will find one at 115 Lake-st. that cannot fail to suit.

FOR SALE—PACING ROAD HORSE, BILLY Fulton, sire Goldust, 9 years old, 15 hands high, guaranteed sound in every particular; will draw a three-quarter topwagon in 2:30; has no pacing record. Also three-quarter top road wagon and harness, almost new; must be sold immediately. Inquire at Palmer House stable any time during the week, from 12 a. m. to 2 p. m. W. D. MOONE, owner.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY SADDLER; suitable for lady's use. Address P 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FINE EXTENSION-TOP CARryall very little used; also a first-class top-buggy in very good condition, at a bargain. 231 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND small Cortland delivery wagon, at a bargain. 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, PHAETON, harness, side-saddle, suitable for a lady; or a light business team. Address O 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF DRAFT AND driving horses. Address 21 South Throop-st.

FOR SALE—DAPPLE-GRAY HORSE, VERY stylish, young and sound; sold for want of use; price $160. Apply at 153 Ontario-st.

HORSES PURCHASED ON COMMISSION OR examined as to soundness for inexperienced persons. Highest testimonials and references. H. GRANT, No. 155 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

HORSES WANTED—WANT TO TRADE some of our genuine Perry carts, improved, the only ones in city, for some horses. Chicago Carriage & Cart Company, rear 247 Michigan-boulevard. Panorama stable. Also, complete outfits for sale cheap.

WANTED—TO HIRE—FOR SUMMER OR by month, first-class saddle-horse by responsible and careful gentleman. Address O W, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. 269 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

A RARE CHANCE—THE LATEST SYSTEM of shorthand taught satisfactorily for $10. K 95, Tribune office.

GRAHAM SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Shorthand practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, Commercial National Bank Building. BULL & COLESON.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY THE natural method by a native teacher. CANDIDO ROSI, School of Languages, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. MANN.

MACHINERY.

BARGAINS—16-FOOT 33-INCH SWING back geared screw-cutting lathe, $375. 5-foot 36-inch wide and high iron planer, $425. Fitchburg drill, No. 7 Sturtevant blower, with countershaft, $125. Large cupola, one foundry rattler at your own price. If you want iron machinery now is your chance. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

CALDRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, FARM boilers, agricultural steamers, hollow ware, drug mortars, Sperry's hickory-handled mauls, etc. Manufactured and for sale by D. R. SPERRY & CO., 11 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND TENnon-machine. TATCH & BALKWELL, rear 107 Throop-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 151 and 153 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DRS. SPANE & SCHLOESTER—SWEDISH movement cure after Ling's system. Call for pamphlet at 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 79 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 161 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN, A COMPETENT MUSICIAN on violoncello, eleve of the Professors Anton Andersen at the Musical Academie Royal in Stockholm and Jean Tolbecque in Nancy, France, wants engagement in a good orchestra. Address P 2, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY WORTH $2,000 in brick building, North Side, for vacant lot. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. S. HUSLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CALCIMINING 40 CENTS PER SQUARE; first-class work. Address O 31, Tribune office.

FIVE (5) QUILTING-MACHINES FOR SALE; also one silk finishing-machine; owner retiring. Address MACHINES, Room 13, 395 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 655 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—TO RENT—A THEODOLITE OR an engineer's level. State terms. Address O 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL STOCK OF CLEAN, fresh groceries in good location. Address LOCATION, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship. Name lowest price. Address O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 SALOON IN GOOD LOcation for cash. O 91, Tribune office.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $18, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway) worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSEY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made, would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMPORTED Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat, in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style, imported corkscrew, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 138 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

Assistant-Superintendent Robertson of the Pinkerton Agency on the Stand.

Some Things Brought Out Which, if Not Explained, Will Hurt the Prisoner.

The Footprints Explained—Sandy Hair Under Mr. Willson's Finger-Nails—The $50 Bill.

THE NINTH DAY.

THE PRISONER BEGINNING TO SHOW SIGNS OF NATURAL RESTLESSNESS.

The struggle to obtain seats for the McKeague trial began early yesterday morning. The bummer element carried the day to the exclusion of some who really had business at the trial.

A sensation was created in the forenoon by the evidence with regard to the presence of sandy hairs under the nails of Mr. Willson. This was seemingly a new point to the lobby, although published before. Mr. Hardy assumed a look of irony. Col. Van Arman became absorbed in the study of the carpet, while he fingered his eyeglass upon the table and chewed his quid of tobacco with a quick, jerky movement. McKeague's small eyes fairly danced for an instant, during which everybody turned toward him with a piercing look of inquiry, being able to see the possible bearing of the evidence instantly on examination of his reddish, sandy hair. The indifferent smile with which McKeague entered the court-room at the beginning of the trial, and which seems to be his characteristic expression, has gradually given way to a look of seriousness. He now seems to realize that the evidence carries weight, and that the circumstances are really significant. Ordinarily, however, his face is more expressive of curiosity and interest than anxiety or concern. In fact, it requires the closest scrutiny to find trace of anything farther than a simple look of depression. The absence of a suggestive expression may be attributed either to innocence or to the prisoner's power of concealment.

The testimony of Superintendent Robertson of the Pinkerton Agency attracted close attention. When the witness stated in his testimony that he was employed by Allan Pinkerton, Mr. Mills said, "This gentleman here?"

The witness answered in the affirmative.

This was the first intimation that the enemy of the Mollie Maguires was present, and the people turned away from the witness to look at him, but he was so far from being affected by the attention that he fell into a gentle doze. He continued to slumber peacefully until aroused by the further use of his name. He took great interest in the question asked by Mr. Mills whether the agency ever worked for rewards, and when Robertson answered "Never," it was easy to note his look of satisfaction. He went out soon afterwards.

Taken altogether, the points made in yesterday's testimony, if not explained, are of a damaging character.

The prisoner, who seems to have been very much of a lady's man, is said to have given out privately that he could prove an alibi that for the fact that he was entertaining the wife of a neighbor in her husband's absence, and that the fair frail one hesitates to appear in his behalf through fear of the consequence. It is not believed, however, by those who ought to know that he ever said anything of the kind.

THE WITNESSES.

THE FOOTPRINTS EXPLAINED.

Edward Jopson, of Winnetka, a bricklayer, was called, and took the stand.

Mr. Hardy said his name was not on the indictment.

Mr. Mills said it was in the list, but if there was objection he would be called at some other time.

Col. Van Arman said the witness was a stranger and preferred that.

So Jopson was told to step aside.

Mr. Hardy then consulted with Mr. Mills, and the result was that Jopson was recalled.

He testified that he knew Mr. Willson, and last saw him alive about half-past 11 o'clock the 13th of February at the south door of his home. Witness went to see him about renting some rooms in the school dormitory. After their talk witness went out of the west gate, turned, and ran down by the railway track, as it was raining fast. He had seen some plaster casts of feet, and they fitted his feet exactly.

In answer to Juror Clough, he said he knocked at the north door, but got no answer, and then went around to the south door, where he found Mr. Willson. He did not go into the house, but stood on the step.

THE MARSHAL OF WINNETKA.

W. W. Richardson, the Town Marshal of Winnetka, testified that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Willson, and heard of their death and went to the house, reaching there about half-past 1. His attention was attracted to some footprints in the yard, and he assisted in making casts of them. Then he went into the house, where a post-mortem examination was making of Mr. Willson. He saw a hand-mark on the wall behind the stove in the sitting-room, about two feet east of the door, which was eighteen inches from the north wall. The little-finger mark was very plain, and witness examined Mr. Willson's little finger, and noticed that it was a great deal smaller than the mark on the wall. He found two hairs under the second finger-nail. The hairs were sandy. The finding of these hairs led him to examine the carpet the next day, and he found on it a number of hairs of the same color. Wednesday he saw two vest buttons picked up in the same room. One was twelve or fourteen inches from the door, and the other on a line with it, about two feet from a broken chair. That was between 2 and a quarter after. Thursday night he was present when Deputy-Coroner Clancy found about $300 in the bottom of a bureau drawer at the foot of Mrs. Willson's bed. There were two $100 bills, some small bills, and gold. Mr. Willson's clothing was covered with blood. He had on a pair of black pants and a light summer coat. His suspenders were broken. (Witness took them out of his pocket for exhibition.) His watch and chain were gone, and there was nothing in his pockets. Witness was put in charge of the premises.

On the cross, witness stated that the print of the hand was cut out of the wall.

Col. Van Arman—Can it be seen?

Mr. Mills—We have it.

Witness said the top cross-piece of the chair was broken off. He didn't look through the whole house by himself, but went over a part of it with Clancy and his clerk. They sealed up some of the rooms. He didn't look for money. The Coroner's jury was impaneled in the sitting-room. There were as many as eighteen persons in the room Wednesday. They didn't see the hand-mark on the wall that he knew of. It was not visible unless one's attention was called to it. He didn't see it until after the lamp was lighted. He told Superintendent Robertson about it. The room was well lighted during the day. Dr. Krost picked up the buttons. They were cloth on top and metal underneath. Witness never had them in his possession. He put the hairs he found under the nails with some twenty or thirty which he found on the floor within a space of three feet. A young man named Schafer was present when he found the hairs on the floor.

On the redirect, witness said Mr. Willson's hair was gray and Mrs. Willson's of the same color.

MCKEAGUE'S LANDLADY.

Mrs. Johanna Meyers, of Winnetka, testified that she used to keep a boarding-house, which was two and a half blocks from Moth's store and the same distance from the butcher-shop. She knew McKeague, who boarded with her for two years, until he was taken to Chicago. She was at home when Carney got a trunk. He took it out of McKeague's room. It was the trunk McKeague brought there. He had two suits of clothing—a black suit and another consisting of check pants and speckled coat and vest. He also had a black overcoat, but she never saw him have a rubber coat. McKeague took his breakfast sometimes early and sometimes late—between 7 and 8 o'clock. Witness remembered the day the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Willson were found. He took breakfast that morning about 7 o'clock. He came to dinner a little after 12—entered the house by the kitchen door. She saw him, and said, "Isn't it awful?" He said "Yes, awful," and he walked toward the dining-room stove, saying nothing more. Witness asked him if he wanted dinner. He said "No," but finally took a cup of coffee. Then he went out of the kitchen door, saying that he was going to Chicago.

On the cross, having examined a map of the town, she said her house was three and a half blocks from the butcher-shop. McKeague slept there Tuesday night. There were two beds in the room. One was occupied by two painters and the other by Peter Schram and McKeague. She did not hear Schram and McKeague come in. Her boarders had supper between 6 and 7 Tuesday night. There were seven at the table, including McKeague. At breakfast Wednesday morning there were six at the table, including McKeague. She couldn't tell what clothing he had on. She didn't observe any change. He got up about 7 o'clock—earlier than usual—and she asked why. He said he had to go to Chicago. He didn't say on what train. She had shown his clothing to Robertson, Maginn, and Carney before it was taken away. She didn't tell McKeague about this. She knew of no attempt to conceal the clothes. The officers did not look into the trunk before it was taken away. She never saw it open, and did not know what was in it. The speckled suit hung in the closet. Sometimes she hung it up. She had now a woolen shirt belonging to McKeague, having found it in a corner of the closet. McKeague said he "couldn't eat dinner—it was so awful, or something like that."

A TALK WITH M'KEAGUE ABOUT THE MURDER.

J. E. Buckbee, of Winnetka, a clerk in the Northwestern Railroad office in this city, testified that he heard of the murder between 1 and 2 o'clock. He knew Neal McKeague slightly. On the train home witness saw him and talked with him about the murder; asked all the questions he could think of. McKeague answered, but didn't give much information.

Mr. Hardy—I suppose that is the point you want to prove.

Mr. Mills—Not at all, sir.

Witness said he couldn't remember the words of the conversation. He knew McKeague by sight, and had not spoken to him before that day. McKeague said he was one of the first in the house, and that Mr. Willson was dead; that when he went in, he or Mrs. Murphy, or both, supposed it was Mrs. Willson; that the light in the room was dim, and the old gentleman's dress conveyed the idea that it was a woman, and that the fact that it was Mr. Willson was not discovered until he picked him up and put him on the sofa or lounge.

On the cross, witness said that McKeague asserted positively that he picked up Mr. Willson. He didn't say that he started to pick him up and put him on the lounge. Witness piled him with questions, but didn't learn very much from him.

Col. Van Arman and Mr. Hardy both fired questions at the witness, and were stopped by the court, who said it had been the practice for thirty years in this State that one lawyer should examine a witness, and he would lay down that rule.

Col. Van Arman—If it has been the rule for thirty years there is no need of your Honor laying down such a rule.

The Court—You can take it exactly as you please. The court will lay it down as a rule of practice. I have no objection to your asking one or two questions.

Col. Van Arman—I will not avail myself of your Honor's generosity.

On the redirect, the witness said he noticed some scratches on McKeague's face.

On the recross, he said he hadn't spoken to McKeague since. He told about this conversation two or three weeks after it occurred. McKeague said Mr. Willson had been dead some time, and that he didn't know how long after death a body would get stiff. Witness asked him for the particulars of the murder. He couldn't repeat one of his answers, which were reluctantly given. He first mentioned the talk when suspicion pointed to McKeague. He didn't before, because no one in Winnetka would mention any one else's name in connection with the murder. He didn't suspect McKeague at the time.

THE $50 BILL M'KEAGUE PAID THE CHICAGO BUTCHER.

Oscar Lothholz, of No. 71 North Clark street, testified that he worked for his father, who is a meat-vender. He knew McKeague, and saw him the 13th of February at the shop. It was about a quarter after 2. He bought some meat, and paid for it with a $50 bill. It was a smooth bill, not new, but not much worn. To his best recollection it was a National-bank bill. McKeague was there five or six minutes. He said nothing about the murder of any persons at Winnetka.

On the cross, witness said McKeague talked only business. He bought ham, salt pork, and loins. The meat was weighed while he was there. He wanted to get it cheaper, and half a cent a pound was taken off. Witness first heard of the murder the same afternoon, when he read an account of it in a paper he borrowed at 5 o'clock. McKeague had been dealing at the store since December. Witness didn't recollect his paying one time a $100 bill. He couldn't tell why he thought the $50 bill was not a greenback. He looked at it when he gave the change—something over $33.

THE DEFENDANT'S REVOLVER.

Peter Koos, of Winnetka, a teamster, aged 18 years, testified that he had known McKeague about two years. He was one of the sleighing party Jan. 12, and saw McKeague have a revolver in the sleigh between Willson and Winnetka. Witness was seated beside the driver, and saw McKeague put his hand toward his pocket and pull out a revolver and show it to his aunt—Mrs. Hillers. Nothing was said that he heard.

On the cross, witness said Belle Hagan sat next to McKeague on one side. He couldn't tell who was on the other side. Annie Matkin was one of the party. It was a moonlight night, and all the persons in the sleigh could have seen the revolver. McKeague held it towards Mrs. Hillers. Nobody said anything about it at that time. He took it out in perfect silence, held it up and put it in his back pocket, reaching behind to do it. Witness didn't know whether McKeague had an overcoat on. The seats ran lengthwise of the sleigh. Witness faced to the right, and McKeague to the left, near the driver. Witness had his legs over the side of the driver's seat, because he had the cramps. He never saw McKeague have a revolver before. He told his father the next morning that he saw it. Carney and another man came to see him after McKeague was arrested, and the other man (Robertson) asked him if he had seen the revolver, and witness told him "Yes."

DAVID ROBERTSON OF PINKERTON'S.

At the afternoon session, Assistant-Superintendent David Robertson, of the Pinkerton agency, took the stand. He testified that he had been so employed for sixteen or seventeen years. The 13th of February the agency was notified of the homicides at Winnetka, and he went there to make an investigation. One man accompanied him. He reached the town at about 5 o'clock, and met at the depot Mr. Moth, who took him to the house. A great many people were inside—probably a dozen—and it was difficult to get around. Deputy-Coroner Clancy took him into the various rooms. The first one he entered was the dining-room, but he saw nothing particular there. In the sitting-room he noticed a pool of blood back of the stove, and some on the wall. He did not see the body of Mr. Willson. In the library Deputy-Coroner Clancy showed him the buttons found on the floor. Witness looked at them, and returned them to him. They were black buttons, seemingly of a vest or coat sleeve. [Buttons found in the body of Mrs. Willson, which had been removed from the bed. The bed-clothes were bloody, also the walls and window-curtains. One part of the wall was clean. He saw a pair of broken tongs, the arms of which were bent like a bow. He picked up a sword and saw an indentation in the mantel-board. The blade could not be withdrawn. He examined the body of Mrs. Willson, and noticed that the scalp had been beaten from the forehead to the back of the head; also marks on the face and head, the jaw looking as if it had been crushed in by blows from some blunt instrument. It was dark, and he couldn't make a critical examination of the premises that night. The next day he did so more minutely. He examined the blood back of the stove, and the mark of a bloody hand on the wall particularly, as he had a magnifying glass with him. On the second floor he saw a sort of bureau with the panel of the door broken—kicked in—and the piece lying on the floor. No other piece of furniture in that room or the bedroom had been disturbed. Coming downstairs he could see traces of blood on the wall, also on the wall to the parlor door. About a foot from the floor there were small specks of blood, not discernible by the naked eye. He found a key to all the doors except the north front door. He saw a small spot of blood on it—outside, near the centre. That day he heard the statements of Emma Dwyer and other persons. A shirt button was found in the sitting-room that day and handed to him, and he had it in his possession ever since. He saw the button picked up. The next day he went to McKeague's shop the first thing. He asked him what he knew about the murder. McKeague said he knew nothing. Witness told him about his indebtedness to Mr. Willson, and he said it was none of witness' business. Witness remarked that probably it would be better for him to state; that he wanted to find out everything he could, and to clear him as well as every other person. He asked McKeague if Mr. Willson had any of his notes, and he said he had not—that if he had they would be found. The same day he saw the butcher's boy, Jimmy Mahoney. [He was not allowed to state any of the conversation.]

FURTHER TALKS WITH M'KEAGUE.

Saturday he saw McKeague again and asked him when Mr. Willson called Tuesday. He said about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness asked McKeague if he was sure about that hour, and he said he was, as it was not quite dark, and Mr. Willson went out the back door, as it was raining very heavily, saying as he was leaving not to forget his meat in the morning. Witness then asked him in a general way how he had spent the time between 7 and 9 that Tuesday evening. He said he was writing letters. He at first refused to tell the addressee.

"Tell us what he said," shouted Mr. Hardy.

"It won't take long if you will wait," replied the witness.

Mr. Hardy appealed to the court, as he didn't want to bandy words.

Witness resumed—He said, "I won't tell you," but afterwards did. Monday he saw McKeague and asked him again about how he was engaged Tuesday evening. He said, "I must have made a mistake in regard to writing letters. I must have written them Sunday or Monday;" that one of the letters was for Jimmy Mahoney and the other for himself. Asked what he was doing then, he said he must have been posting his books—nothing more. The next day witness asked about his having a pistol. He said he had one about three or four months before, and had given it to Belle Hogan about that time—that it hadn't been in his possession since. Witness asked what kind of a pistol it was, and he said a 32-calibre, and got two cartridges from his boarding-house for witness. When he came back witness, who had been talking with Mahoney, said, "Neal, I am trying to decide a question here with Jimmy, and he seems to be in doubt about it. Can you answer it? When did you tell Jimmy about Mr. Willson being at the shop and wanting good meat as he had a friend at supper that night?" He said: "I told him Wednesday morning." Witness saw McKeague the 23d of February at the agency in Chicago. There were some scratches on his face and the mark of a nail on his neck. [Witness exhibited the shirt-button.] The blood-marks in the hall looked as if made by a coat-tail dragging along. There were similar marks in the hall where one turned to go upstairs.

On the cross, witness said the blood-marks on the wall were black—didn't look like blood to the eye, but the microscope showed the color. Pinkerton had 200 men in his employ. Witness took one or two with him to Winnetka each day to "run down rumors."

"What rumors?" asked Col. Van Arman.

This was objected to, and ruled out.

Witness said Carney was present when he talked with McKeague, who conversed freely. He said after he left the shop Tuesday night he went to the pop-shop and played cards. Witness did not examine McKeague's books. He didn't know how he got to Pinkerton's office, but "guessed" he was brought there. He was in splendid condition, and in charge of one of the men. Witness asked him to take off his coat, vest, and shirt, as he wanted to examine the skin on his neck, and he did so.

"Were the 200 men around there?" asked Col. Van Arman.

"I didn't say so. There were only two. I found a finger-nail mark on his neck. I wouldn't be positive, but it had that appearance from the curve. It was pressed in, about half an inch long, and dragged toward the left shoulder. It was not deep enough to bring the blood."

"Did the 200 let him put his clothes on?" asked Col. Van Arman.

"Yes, sir."

Witness said a Bailiff took McKeague to jail from the agency. He got the revolver from Belle Hagan. It had six chambers, was of 32-calibre, and had two kinds of bullets in it—two long cartridges and two short ones. He tried to fire it off, but couldn't. Witness' memory was as good when he testified before the Coroner's jury as now.

"Didn't you testify there that McKeague said Mr. Willson came to his shop about 7 o'clock Tuesday night?"

Witness looked at the transcript of the short-hand writer's notes and said he had so stated.

Col. Van Arman displayed a handbill headed "$1,000 Reward," and witness said he had seen it in Winnetka, but it didn't ——

Col. Van Arman—I take it for granted that an immaculate—you understand the rest.

"Yes, sir."

On the redirect, witness said that Pinkerton's agency never worked for rewards, and the men were not allowed to take them.

Col. Van Arman desired to have this ruled out, and was granted an exception.

Witness was at Winnetka the day the inquest was set.

"Did you try to find McKeague?" asked Mr. Mills.

Mr. Hardy objected.

Mr. Mills proposed to show that that day McKeague left Winnetka and was gone all day.

"What for?" shouted Mr. Hardy.

"If you want me to argue the force of it I will do so."

Witness said he made an attempt to find McKeague, but couldn't.

Col. Van Arman wanted that stricken out, and noted another exception.

McKeague said nothing about his whereabouts that day in any of the talks with the witness.

THE PISTOL SHOTS.

John H. Matson, of Winnetka, testified that while going for milk that Tuesday evening, when about a block from Mr. Willson's house, he heard two shots in that direction. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

On the cross, he said the shots made no impression on him, and he didn't mention the fact until after the discovery of the murder, when he told his mother. He had not told any one that he heard the shots between 8 and 7 o'clock.

THE DEPUTY-CORONER.

Deputy-Coroner Clancy described the condition of the house when he got there, going over ground covered by other witnesses, and telling of the search for valuables. He found in a box $2,000 in Winnetka bonds, $300 in currency—$100 bills—and $60.33 in coin; some mortgages and notes amounting to over $5,000; in a small mahogany box $19 in currency and Mrs. Willson's watch; in a bureau three $50 United States bonds and $185 in currency, and a beaded-purse containing $100 in gold. The search was continued through several days. A memorandum was found on which some of the items were marked "paid." This paper was given to the Coroner, who said he had handed it to one of Mr. Mills' clerks.

Mr. Hardy asked to have Mr. Carney excluded, as the witness was testifying on a subject similar to one gone into by Carney.

Mr. Mills said Carney had already testified, and the rule of exclusion didn't apply to him.

Mr. Hardy didn't want to bandy words with the State's Attorney.

The court let Mr. Carney remain, and the defense took an exception.

Witness said the "little bureau," or washstand, looked as if it had been kicked open with a rubber-boot. Mrs. Willson's room was in good order, barring the blood. De Krost handed him some bullets which, he said, were taken from the body of Mr. Willson; also two buttons. He did not see Krost pick up the buttons. Mr. Willson's pockets were empty. His watch was gone, but the chain was there, the ring by which it was attached to the watch being broken.

On the cross, witness said he found some mortgages in the parlor as well as in the box in the library. He saw nothing of a shirt-button, and heard nothing about it until in court. Richardson told him before the inquest about finding hairs on the floor, but said nothing that witness recollected about hair under Mr. Willson's finger-nails. Some hairs were given to him, but he didn't know what he did with them. He believed, however, he handed the paper in which they were to Superintendent Robertson.

In reply to a juror witness said the bed in the north room was made up. [Carney had testified that it was not.]

AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

Buffalo *Commercial:* The Central Bridge-Works, of this city, this morning (May 7) successfully accomplished one of the most difficult engineering feats ever attempted in this country. When the upper suspension bridge was constructed it was placed upon wooden towers. For some time past the company has felt the necessity of replacing these with others made of more durable material, but how to do it was the question. The engineers of the Central Bridge-Works were consulted, and they agreed to undertake the work. New iron towers were constructed, and this morning the work of transferring the weight of the bridge from the old towers to the new was successfully completed. An idea of what this involved may be formed from the fact that the bridge is a 1,280-foot span and the dead weight to be transferred was 528 tons, or 264 tons at each end. This was done on a small bed-plate, or saddle, only four by four feet. This was possibly a more difficult job than anything connected with the great cantalever bridge which this company was so successful in constructing.

MYSTERIOUS GIFTS.

The other afternoon the Mayor of Vienna was accosted by a servant, who gave him a parcel containing two smaller sealed packets. To one was fixed a letter informing the Mayor that the packet contained 100,000 florins, which he might immediately devote to any charitable institution of which he considered Vienna to be in the most urgent need. To the second packet was fixed a fragment of a visiting card. The Mayor is to keep it unopened until 1890, when he is to give it to whomsoever presents the missing fragment of the card. If no one presents himself, or no communications are received, the contents of the second packet are to be devoted to the same charitable institution.

HUNTING LOST MILLIONS.

Who Has Got the Money Intrusted to Grant & Ward?—Assignee Morris Sues to Find Out a Good Deal of Contemporaneous Real-Estate Buying—Condition of the Marine Bank—Capt. Spicer Sold—Grant & Ward's Ledger.

New York *Sun*, May 13: The developments in the affairs of the bankrupt firm of Grant & Ward yesterday indicate that the methods and results of the blind-pool Government-contract scheme are likely to be elucidated in the courts. Steps were also taken by Ferdinand Ward and the Assignee of James D. Fish which will prove of considerable advantage to the creditors of the firm and to the depositors of the Marine Bank. It looks now as if some of the principal beneficiaries of the pool had become distrustful of each other, and either doubtful of their ability to retain the profits accruing to them from their operations or of the advisability of trying it.

The investments of Ward in real estate, as recited, have been published, and represent a total of over $500,000. The complaint alleges that he also invested in furniture, costly appointments, horses, carriages, and other luxuries to the extent of $170,000. All of this property Ward transferred to W. S. Warner at about the time he joined in the firm's assignment. These transfers, Mr. Morris ayers, were made without actual consideration to W. S. Warner, and not because of any indebtedness, as none existed. The consideration was false and fictitious, and the transfers were made with intent to defraud the creditors of Ward.

In connection with this action, however, Mr. Ward, who has obtained additional counsel, and, apparently, new legal light, has attempted to cancel all his transfers to Warner, and yesterday made an individual general assignment to George C. Holt, a former law partner of Stephen P. Nash. To Mr. Holt he conveys all his real estate in New York, Brooklyn, and Stamford, and all his personal estate of every description. The proceeds are to be applied, first, to the payment of his individual debts, and then to his indebtedness as a member of the firm of Grant & Ward.

In addition to these measures a number of the creditors are about to bring suits in their own behalf. Messrs. Millard, Stillman & Hubbard will present the claim of the First National Bank to recover the amount of Ward's worthless checks on that bank to the amount of $215,000, and also the claims of other creditors to a total amount of $500,000.

Mr. John R. Dos Passos has in hand the personal claim of City-Chamberlain J. Nelson Tappan and others, who are creditors to the extent of about $900,000. It is stated on behalf of Mr. Tappan that his investment in the firm was genuine—that is, it was not profits reinvested, but cash put in for which he holds the firm's notes and guaranteed contract receipts. He was persuaded to made a large investment by Fish and Ward, and was also influenced by the prestige of Gen Grant.

As illustrating the profitableness of the pool and indicating where its receipts have gone, attention was called yesterday to the fact that Ward, but less than two years Ward has acquired at least $750,000 in real estate, Fish about $1,000,000, U. S. Grant Jr. $500,000, and W. S. Warner at least $250,000—a total of $2,500,000. The investments of the latter include the house 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, for which he paid $145,000, and a cottage at Long Branch adjoining Gen. Grant's, which he recently bought from Mr. Amos Cotting, the banker, for $60,000. It cannot be learned that Mr. James H. Work has acquired any large amount of real estate, but some importance appears to be attached to the fact that his father, a retired merchant, has had transferred into his own name of late several parcels of value, including two houses on Fifth avenue, opposit the Brevoort House. The fact is commented upon in Wall street that two years ago Warner and his brother-in-law, Work, lived together in the country and made no display of wealth. Of late they have appeared as millionaires.

It was learned yesterday that Grant & Ward's overdraft at the Marine Bank was largely due to the payment of a check drawn to the order of the city for about $1,000,000, to pay for that amount of revenue bonds. It is said that the bonds cannot now be found.

The officers of the Erie Railway are still investigating their relations to the bankrupt firm, and the measures they will adopt to recover their securities and notes. It is reported upon good authority that some of its notes indorsed by the Marine Bank were recently purchased by another bank. A good deal of surprise is expressed by some who are interested in the company that the condition or practices of the firm were not discovered by Treasurer Bird W. Spencer, who was a Director of the Marine Bank and intimate with Ward and Fish.

The order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed for the assets of Grant & Ward so far as the $1,400,000 second mortgage bonds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company are concerned was returnable yesterday, but the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday. The company has already redeemed a part of its bonds, and, in event of their recovering all, the suit will be continued in order to collect from the firm the amount the company has to pay to redeem them in excess of the loan made to it.

The Revelations of Capt. Spicer's Dealings with Grant & Ward Would Make a Horse Laugh.

New York *Sun*: Capt. Ethu Spicer Jr., a Director of the Marine Bank and a member of the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co., was examined for three hours before Referee Hamilton Cole on his petition to recover twenty-six second-mortgage coupon bonds of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad Company, which he says he left on deposit with Grant & Ward and which are wrongfully detained by Mr. Davies as Assignee. Mr. George E. Spencer, Grant & Ward's bookkeeper, was there with their ledger.

Capt. Spicer testified that he took the bonds to Grant & Ward's office April 28 last and delivered them for safe-keeping. They were not marketable bonds, and he asked Mr. Ward to find out their value for him and to take care of them. He had taken them from the Safe-Deposit Company's vault. He did not think that they would be less safe with Grant & Ward than they would have been had he placed them with Mr. William Allen Butler, his counsel.

"Can you think of anything safer than that, gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Butler, "especially as the bonds were not marketable?"

When the witness heard of the suspension of Grant & Ward he called on Mr. Ward and received the following paper from him:

NEW YORK, May 8, 1884.—*Messrs. Grant & Ward: J. D. Davies, Receiver.* Capt. E. Spicer Jr. deposited 26,000 Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé second mortgage bonds with me for safe-keeping, and they were in my safe and should be returned to Capt. Spicer, as they were his. Yours, F. WARD.

Ferdinand Ward being duly sworn says that the foregoing statement and facts above recited by me are true.

Sworn to before me May 8, 1884.

U. S. SIMSON, Notary Public.

May 8.—The above statements are true.

U. S. GRANT JR.

I believe the above statements to be true.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.

"I presented this affidavit to Mr. Davies at his office in Wall street," Capt. Spicer said. "It is in the same building with Grant & Ward's office. I did not get my bonds back. I began a replevin suit; didn't get them by that, and then made this petition."

By Mr. Bangs (of counsel for the assignee of James D. Fish)—Did you have any other dealings with Grant & Ward? A.—I invested money for me on some contracts and other things.

Mr. Bangs opened Grant & Ward's ledger at pages 178 and 169, which were headed "Grant & Ward, in account with Capt. E. Spicer Jr." it related only to the buying and selling of stocks and bonds. From March 6 to Feb. 8 the credited proceeds or disbursements on stock were less to credit than to debit. Mr. Spicer had also a statement from the firm for the same period, dated Nov. 22, 1883. This footed up $191,724.88, and embraced seven stock transactions. The original amount invested by Mr. Spicer appeared to be in the neighborhood of $50,000. On this statement Mr. Spicer is credited with having received from the firm by check $18,610.86. On the bottom of the statement was written: "Hold 10,000 St. Paul bonds on 50,000 New York, West Shore & Buffalo bonds." Mr. Spicer explained that Grant & Ward had agreed with him to invest capital for him in stocks, with the understanding that he was to suffer no loss in any instance, and that the profits should be shared.

Mr. Butler produced six sheets of letter-paper, each of which represented a different transaction. They read as follows:

U. S. Grant Jr., GRANT & WARD, Gen. U. S. Grant. Ferdinand Ward, Bankers and Brokers, James D. Fish.

No. 2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1884.—This is to certify that we have this day received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr., $50,000, which we are to invest for him; and we agree to return him said $50,000 May 15, 1884, together with $5,000 profit.

GRANT & WARD.

[Same Heading.]

NEW YORK, March 7, 1884.—This is to certify that we have this day received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr., $35,000, which we have invested for him in a contract, and we agree to return to him the said $35,000, together with $3,000 profit May 3, 1884.

GRANT & WARD.

[Same Heading.]

NEW YORK, March 18, 1884.—This is to certify that we have this day received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr., 26,000 Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé interest bonds and $46,100 in cash, and have invested $66,500 for him for sixty days, and we will return $66,500 to Capt. E. Spicer Jr., together with the said $66,300 to Capt. E. Spicer Jr., together with $4,300 profit.

GRANT & WARD.

[Same Heading.]

NEW YORK, April 3, 1884.—This is to certify that we have this day received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr. $45,000 cash, and have invested the same in a contract due June 3, 1884, and we agree to give Capt. Spicer $3,500 profit on above transaction and $45,000 as above (probably a mistake for $48,500) on return of this paper.

GRANT & WARD.

[Same Heading.]

NEW YORK, April 15, 1884.—This is to certify that we have this day received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr. $45,000, which we agree to return to him July 15, 1884, together with $4,000 profit.

GRANT & WARD.

[Same Heading.]

NEW YORK, May 1, 1884.—This is to certify that we have received from Capt. E. Spicer Jr. 45,000 Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway bonds; 5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco bonds; 5,000 Oregon bonds, on which we loan him $50,000. We have invested the $50,000 in a contract, and agree to return the same to said Capt. E. Spicer Jr. Aug. 1, 1884, together with $5,000 profit.

GRANT & WARD.

The contract of May 1, 1884, is a renewal of a contract which fell due May 8, but Mr. Ward dated the renewal three days back. Capt. Spicer was further examined by Mr. Bangs:

Q.—Did you actually pay this money? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you receive any profits from these contracts? A.—I got a check for $4,000 on the contract that ran out. I've got it yet. It was on the Marine Bank.

Q.—Can you give any explanation of the nature of Grant & Ward's contracts? A.—I was told that they had large contracts for the United States Government for supplies, such as flour, and some Indian contracts.

Q.—Was that all you knew about the contracts? A.—They said that they could not give details.

Q.—Have you anything to show for your money? A.—Those six pieces of paper I have.

Q.—Do you know if there were others than yourself who went into these contracts? A.—Mr. Ward told me that others were contributing in the same way. I don't know who they were.

In answer to Mr. Bangs' question Capt. Spicer said that the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co. had loaned Grant & Ward $100,000 on 150 Nickel-Plate bonds. They got Grant & Ward's note with them.

Capt. Spicer said, in answer to ex-Judge Green's question as to the person by whom he was informed about the contracts that Mr. Ward was the first person who had broached the subject, but that he had also talked to Mr. Fish about them, and also to Ulysses S. Grant Jr. He said he had sunk through Grant & Ward close to $275,000, after deducting $30,000 received from them as profits. Mr. Purrington, in the interest of Mr. U. S. Grant Jr., asked Capt. Spicer these questions:

"Capt. Spicer," said Mr. Bangs, "do you think that you have been deceived?"

"I think that I have been sold," said the Captain, laughing heartily.

"And resold, and rehypothecated, and run up the spout," said Mr. Bangs.

Wall Street's Shameful Estimate of Gen. Grant.

New York *Sun* (Editorial): "How did it happen," asks the New York *Times*, "that the Marine Bank trusted Ward with millions of dollars?"

Simply because the President of the Marine Bank thought the firm of Grant & Ward was making enormous amounts of money out of Government contracts secretly obtained through the influence of Gen. Grant.

This explanation has been offered by Capt. Ambrose Snow, one of the Directors of the bank. We quote his words:

Ward told him the story about the Government contracts, and he believed it and left all to Ward. Fish had his real estate to look after, and he relied on the Government contracts, which he supposed were obtained through Gen. Grant's influence.

The supposition that the gold mine of the firm consisted in Government contracts procured through the influence of Gen. Grant was entertained not only by Mr. Fish, himself a partner in the firm, but by the customers also.

Mr. Work, one of the counsel of the concern, is a notable example. "He had seen the books of the firm," says the New York *Tribune*, "in which the record of the profits on the supposititious contract was kept, and knew that vast sums were being reaped. These books were conclusive arguments in more cases than one to persons who were solicited to invest their money with Grant & Ward."

In fact, Wall street felt eagerly at the bait of official corruption which Grant & Ward held out.

Everybody knew that any exercise of influence which would put enormous profits out of Government contracts into the pocket of Grant & Ward would be grossly improper, if not criminal. Yet hundreds, not to say thousands, of intelligent people were content to have assumed that Gen. Grant was a man who would thus prostitute his influence for the sake of gain. They entertained no doubt that he was willing to do wrong, and they rushed in with their money to obtain a share in the fruits of his wrongdoing.

Such is the shameful estimate which Wall street formed of Gen. Grant. He was believed to be willing to make money out of the National Treasury by improper means. We are now assured that this belief was incorrect, and that Gen. Grant had no knowledge or suspicion of the uses to which his name was being put.

Don't forget to take a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with you to Florida this winter.

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Emily M. Howe vs. Frank Howe—Order of Notice.

State of Connecticut, County of Middlesex, ss.—Superior Court, April term, 1884.

Upon the complaints of the said Emily M. Howe, for reasons therein set forth, claiming a divorce now pending before the Superior Court in and for said Middlesex County. It appearing to and being found by said court that the said defendant is residing in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois:

Therefore ordered, that said action be continued to the September term of this court, to be held at Haddam, in and for said Middlesex County, on the fourth Tuesday of September, A. D. 1884, and that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing an attested copy of this order of notice by some proper officer or indifferent person in the Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper printed in the City of Chicago, State of